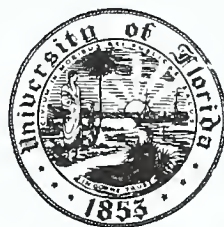


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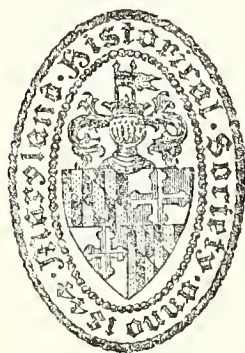
*George C. Keibel,
Recd Nov. 15, 1912.*

MARYLAND

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF

THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY



VOLUME VII

BALTIMORE

1912

975.2

M393

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VOL. VII.

MARCH, 1912.

No. 1.

LETTERS OF REV. JONATHAN BOUCHER.

[The late Mr. Richard D. Fisher, for many years a useful and valued member of this Society, presented to it two collections of type-written copies of manuscripts relating to the Reverend Jonathan Boucher, who from 1770 to 1775 was Rector of St. Anne's Parish, Annapolis.

These donations consist of a volume containing *Reminiscences* which constitute in fact an autobiography, presented May 10, 1909; and a volume of *Correspondence* containing letters ranging in date from 1759 to 1802, which was received February 14, 1910. It is from the latter that the letters given below have been selected.

The original manuscripts are in the possession of Oliver Locker-Lampson, Esquire, M. P., of Rowfant, Crawley, Sussex, England, a great-grandson of Mr. Boucher, who generously gave Mr. Fisher leave to have the copies made for presentation to this Society.

The Reverend Jonathan Boucher was born on March 1, 1737 (March 12, 1738, N. S.), at Bencogo, a small hamlet in the parish of Bromfield between Wigton and Allonby in Cumberland. His father was a "statesman," the local term for a small proprietor or yeoman farmer, in that shire. His ancestry was said to be of Norman origin, but at the time of the birth of Jonathan the family had become reduced to not only humble but extremely narrow circumstances.

While yet a very young man, about twenty years of age, Mr. Boucher, who had been educated at the Wigton Grammar School, and under the Reverend Mr. James, in whose school he was an usher, went to America as private tutor in a Virginia family, where George Washington's stepson was among his pupils. In 1762 he returned to England and was ordained priest by the Bishop of London. He held successively two cures in Virginia and in 1770 was appointed rector of Saint Anne's Parish, Annapolis. He was an intimate friend and

associate of George Washington, but being a stanch loyalist, this friendship became broken. He denounced the cause of American liberty from the pulpit, and his last sermon in Saint Anne's Church preached with pistols on the pulpit cushion, concluded with these words :— "As long as I live, yea, while I have my being, will I proclaim 'God save the King!'" This incident well illustrates the temper of the man and the temper of the times. Returning to England in 1775, his devotion to the crown was rewarded by the grant of a government pension. In 1785 he was appointed vicar of Epsom. He was regarded as a preacher of force and eloquence, and his intimate association with men prominent in public affairs, and his own acute observation, give both interest and value to his correspondence. He was thrice married and died in 1804.

In 1797 he published a volume of thirteen discourses under the title "A View of the Causes and Consequences of the American Revolution." This book was dedicated to George Washington "as a tender of renewed amity." He was much interested in lexicography and prepared a glossary of archaic and provincial words which however was never published.

The Reverend Mr. James to whom and to whose family the following letters are addressed was the clergyman in Cumberland in whose school Mr. Boucher served as a tutor before going to America, and who exercised a great influence upon his character and career.—C. C. H.]

To The Rev'd Mr. James ¹

St. Bees, near Wt'haven,
Cumberland.

Pr. The Nelson

Capt'n Harrison.

Port Royal, Rappa'k River

Virginia, Aug't the 7th, 1759

My dear Friends,

I dare well Enough assure Myself yt ye Knowledge of my Welfare will be welcome News to You, so that I hasten to let the first sentence of my Letter confirm it. By the Blessing of God, after serious Toils & dangers escap'd I am at length arriv'd in Health & Safety where I hope I shall not be alarm'd by any of ye more terrible Apprehensions. It w'd have given

¹John James, D. D., 1729-1785; schoolmaster; M. A., Queen's College, Oxford, 1755; D. D., 1782; headmaster of St. Bee's School, 1755-71; Rector of Arthuret and Kirk Andrews, 1782-5. Married in 1757 Ann Grayson of Lamonby Hall.

me much Pleasure had I been able to have put this into y'r Hands before this Time, but believe Me, no earlier Opportunity offer'd, save one Liverpool Ship by whom I w'th Difficulty got wrote to my Parents & Mr. This you may assure yourselves of that I shall neglect no opportunities to give you Letters, such as they are; and shall think quite well of my ability in Letter writing, if it has Influence Enough w'th you to procure yr. answers. Many may excell Me in Elegancy of composition, but there are but few to whom my Epistles shall yield for sincerity and warmness of friendly Concern: and but that 'tis difficult to make ye Head conceive w't ye Heart feels, You w'd find an ardency and Zeal in this Letter wc. might attone for its other many Defects. Enough however for Preface, let Me proceed to inform you of ye Remarks I made during my tedious Voyage: And these were much fewer than either You or I imagin'd. Variety of Objects can seldom arise where every scene is still *undiq Pontus & undiq. Cælum*. Howsoever as I had no sickness, w'c I purposely boast of to You and Yr Townsfolks, the Pains of a long Exclusion from ye World were much less than I had a Right to expect. The Pleasures at sea, even w'th ye finest Winds and Weather, are rather imaginary than real; tho' ye gaining an Insight into so celebrated a Science affords one something like ye Pleasure of gaining an additional sense. And this I mention, as I value myself upon my acquisitions this Way. I know not how it is I cannot remember the irksome Days & tedious Nights, I pass'd without calling it a weary Pilgrimage; And yet I think 'tis injurious to complain; Thousands daily suffer more than I ever did & yet never think it hard. I believe I may w'th Justice boast that Few have ever been better us'd either by Capt'n or People than I was; fewer Storms and finer Weather have been seldom known; and, except our Apprehensions of those plaguy Privateers few have ever had an Easier Passage; And yet, so perverse is my way of Thinking, I cannot look upon it as any way a tolerable Life, nay, seamen themselves wn, they are at sea, I believe mostly think as I do, but Custom

or Pride or someth'g or other won't let them quit it. I'll tell you what often delighted Me: as we advance to ye Westward We have ye finest richest skys Eye, I think, ever beheld. Viewing these is indeed a high & noble Enjoyment. Noth'g you can see in gloomy England can give you almost any Idea of it. But a rising or Setting Sun burnishes a glowing Æther w'th such Colours as *beggar all Description*. It is not possible for a Man of a reflective Cast of Mind to look back upon a Sea Voyage without feeling Fervors of Gratitude such as few other Incidents c'd raise. A sudden Act of Mercy kindles a sort of transient Flame wc. dies almost even while it blazes; but a continued Preservation amidst ye most imminent Perils fixes in ye Mind an habitual grateful Veneration w'e surely Time will never efface. You will find Sentiments of this Sorts strongly and pathetically express'd in an Ode in ye Spectator, Vol: 7th, No. 490. that I recommend it to your attentive Perusal, assuring You yt no Composition I ever read gave Me so much Pleasure. The workings of ye human Mind, w'n all ye tenderest Passions are rouz'd & alarm'd, are really inconceivably wild & tumultuous: You, who know my Connections, & in w't Light I view those Connections, judge w't I, w'n the Capt'n bid me secrete my Letters, & w't other Valuables I c'd get out of the Way. But I'll not distress you, for I know yr. Generosity & Humanity are such as w'd feel even for ye slightest sufferings of a Frd.

The Country here, to do it justice, is indeed most invitingly delightful. Plenty & Abundance are nowhere wanting; and this ye Inhabitants seem to know, & therefore (differ't from some of you at Home) w'th Satisfaction & Pleasure Enjoy them. But then (w't a Pity!) their Manners & Conversation are almost in every Thing ye very opposite to my Taste. Instead of manly instructive Discourse, subjects of Gaiety & Levity are always started and always attended to. Tis true, whether frm ye Climate, or their Manner of Education, being early introduc'd into Company, & soon commencing ripe, they are of a livelier, readier wit than we in Engl'd, in a general

Way, may boast of. But this, w^c if properly applied might make them shine most eminently laudable, is employ'd (O Shame!) in dressing and other Pleasures in esteemable Colours. In spite of all this, I c^d still make tolerable shift amongst them, might I erase another Article out of my Catalogue of Complaints against them. I mean their forward obtrusion w^c subjects you to hear obscene Conceits and broad Expression; & from this, there are times wⁿ no sex, no Rank, no Conduct can exempt you. But do not from this entertain too unfavourable Notions of this our Colony. You know I cannot establish a general Rule, & besides any observations I can as yet have made must be very limited. This may be said for them, w^c is no little Character, They are ye most hospitable generous People I ever saw: They are not Easy till you give them an Opportunity to shew you a kindness, And really they have ye Art of Enjoying Life, I think, in a Manner to be Envied. They live well and dress well, all without any Labour & almost with't any Concern of their own. So that it may truly enough be said of many of Them, *They toil not, neither do they spin, yet Solomon in all his Glory was not array'd like one of These.* I assure you, Mrs. James, the common Planter's Daughters here go every Day in finer Cloaths than I have seen content you for a Summer's Sunday. You thought (homely Creatures as you are) my Sattin Wastecoat was a fine best, Lord help You, I'm noth'g amongst ye Lace & Lac'd fellows that are here. Nay, so much does their Taste run after dress that they tell me I may see in Virginia more brilliant Assemblies than I ever c^d in the North of Engl^d, and except Royal Ones p'rhaps in any Part of it. But I'll ha' done with characterizing, & tell you of w^t is more my Business. I mean my School w^c stands a Chance of being much better than I expected. Capt'n Dixon does not limit me to any fixed Number, but allows Me to take as many as I please at 5 lb pr. annum Each. Tis true I have yet heard of but a Couple, besides his Own, but I live in Hopes. My House won't be ready for me before next Month, & besides 'tis now so intolerably warm that 'tis not possible to

do any sort of Business. I write to you ag'n by Capt'n Rothery & if ye Prospect mends anything, you will then be acquainted with it. I have now surely long Enough delay'd all those Enquiries I have to Make. To save Me then *Operam & Oleum* in one word tell Me how all of you *fend*, w't Changes have happen'd to you & a thousand &cs. I must however be someth'g p'rticular ab't y't little Fellow, whom I cannot but think of. How does He thrive, can He walk or speak, w'n did He begin, Can you make Him understand who it is sends Compts to Him? Does Mary pett Him, or is She herself married & going to get One of Her Own? Dilatory as She is I must own I believe she'll now beat Me; for I expect to be obliged to stay till I come Home ag'n, as I cannot be reconcil'd to hav'g my Bairns nurs'd by a Negro Wench. Seriously, that is a monstrous Fault I find w'th ye people here, & surely it is the source of many Disadvantages to their Children. Let me know too how ye School affairs go on. Is Mr. Nicholson w'th you? I hope He likes St. Bees, & you Him. How do all the young G'men do? You will much oblige me by rememb'ring me to them, for I sincerely wish Them all well & shall always be proud to hear of their happy Advancement in Life. Is Billy Taylor gone to ye South? He promis'd to write to me & I hoped He'll keep his word. How do all ye good People of St. Bees, & its Neighborhood, & more Especially (as I'm a Man of Gallantry) how do the young Ladies. You know, Mr. James, who they are that have a Right to Compts &c. from Me, & there is not one of those I shd choose shd think I had forgot them, as it really w'd be very injurious to Me: therefore to spare me ye trouble of inserting so long a Catalogue of Names, mention my Respects for them *Amplissimis verbis*. And if perchance any are more particular in their Enquiries abt one so every way unworthy, then to These I am most humbly an humble Servant. Has my Bro'r ¹ ever been w'th you? Do you ever see or hear from my dr. Father? I know yr. Humanity w'd not be wanting to enable him to support this painful Interval: and tho, my dr.

¹ His elder brother John.

Fr'd. I can make no returns, believe me I am most truly sensible of ye grt. obligations I have to you, but I spare you ye Blush w'c I know such Language w'd produce. At Lamonby, Thornbarrow, Plumpton, Carlisle and ye whole Circle of Friends I beg to be remembered in a Maner diff't from mere Comp'ts. I wish them every Joy w'c a warm Heart, sensible of Obliga'n, can conceive. I will not dismiss you till I have charg'd you in ye most authoritative Manner to write by ye First Ship & every Ship. W'c Matter of a new Stick, vamp them one for next Sunday. Letters y't have so precarious a Conveyance are so liable to miscarry y't unless we take y's method, Interruptions will happen w'c I know too well how little able I am to bear. And there is a Rule I must insist upon y'r always observing in y'r epistolary Commerce w'th me, i. e., that you drop all Reserve. I have often found you too gentle in Rebuke, w'c you who know my Character, must know is improper Treatment of me. Be so much my Fr'd as to be in appearance my Enemy: trust me, I'll look upon it as the greatest Instance of y'r Regard for me. I was told ye Day I left England, of some who by artful Insinuations had endeavour'd to lessen y'r Esteem for me. And this tho' you were generous enough to conceal it from me has given me prodigious uneasiness. Curse on them to rob me of my greatest Pride and Happiness. If they w'd persuade you y't my Professions of Regard for you & yours were insincere, upon my Hon'r they c'd in nothing more wrong me. I flatter myself that I still have, in spite of their Malice, Interest enough to engage you to comply with my Request to *strike but hear me*. Hang it, I will & do persuade myself you did not believe them, & so I'll leave it. Long & crowded as this Letter is, I've yet a 1000 Things to say. Well, do you write, that's the main. Mrs. James, you promis'd to put in someth'g. Don't then forget me, there's a good girl. Oh for Queen Mab's Machine, I'd come to-morrow & drink Tea w'th you. I'm in ye right Humour for y'r Company. That you may ever live easily & happy prays y'r sincere & affect. Fr'd.

J. Boucher.

Ecce iterum in Tergo! The Commissary who is Head of the Clergy in Virginia honoured me w'th a Call at Port Royal. His name is Dawson at Aspatria ab't 3 miles from Blencogo has been long in ye Country and now become almost as gr't a Man as any in it. He was very obliging to me & has engag'd me to visit Him at Williamsburg. He had come hither to recommend a G'man (one Gibbon lately arriv'd fr'm London) as Minister to ye Parish next ours. If He succeeds, as I hope he will, I believe he will live at Pt. Royal. I wish he may, for He seems to be an intelligent man, & the only one I have seen look dispos'd. Dawson's brother is our Parson, was bro't up at St. Bees, & is now an . . . Fellow. Oh I had forgot, w'n you see or think of a Book fit for me, give orders to send it me. I warrant you I can afford it; you are too parsimonious. `

Port Royal, Virginia.

August the 19th 1759.

My dear Friends,¹

You see how I hasten one Letter upon the Back of Another; tho' all the Business I have can mean no more than to testify what Value I set upon your Friendship. Nor think this small, since I sit down to write at a Time, when I'm every way unqualify'd for it; thereby hazarding my Character as a Letter writer to save me that of a punctual Friend. This may appear a wild exordium, but is nor p'rhaps w'n well consider'd altogether romantic. The Hotness of ye weather, Sir, has so prodigious an Influence on the Constitution that it fevers the Blood & sets all the animal Spirits in an Uprore. Hence we think & act tumultuously & all in a flutter, & are Strangers to that cool Steadiness w'e you in Engl'd justly value yourselves upon. And this I think in some Measure accounts for that surprizing Flow of Spirits w'e ye People in general here Enjoy. But be

¹ To Rev. Mr. James.

that as it may, I must confess myself much alter'd. During ye violent Mid-Day Heats One's all unhing'd & save some few Intervals can scarce boast of one sedate Thought.

I endeavor'd to write to You pretty full in my Letter fr'm The Nelson, w^c I hope reach'd You safe, & since that very little material has occur'd. When any Thing does You may assure Yourselves of being Early acquainted with it, for I have vanity enough to believe You interested in anything that concerns me. Alas, my Friends, Every Fit of sober Reflexion reminds me of ye Blessings I parted with when I left you. You who are plac'd in a Country where intelligent Men every where abound, cannot judge of my Loss. But conceive Me perpetually teiz'd to go into Companys & these a Sett of gay rackety good natured Mortels, & then say whether I am not pitiable.

Do, Mr. James, write & support Me: I'll confess to You my Frailty. Interest & good Manners force Me into Companys, where too often Libertinism is ye reigning Topic, what shall I say? I blush to own it, but I'm not content wth being a mere Cypher. Judge Me not too rashly, I have not yet join'd in any thing my Reason oppos'd; but in a start of Glee have perhaps been dispos'd to waver. I know (such is y^r Goodness) You'll advise me resolutely to persist. But weigh well ye Difficulties attending such a Resolution. I alone must hear a Character universally disapprov'd of. Nay even the Clergymen attempts by specious sophistry to justify their Compliance so that all ye Chance I stand is to be deem'd a Pretender & an Hypocrite: And this not at Random, but really (as they think) from Conviction. Thinking of These Circumstances has sometimes made me Question whether I did not really injure the Cause I meant to favour. But You I hope will assist & . . . Me. Oh may I be Enabled to fight the good Fight fully; and I will wth Confidence hope it, knowing I have a Protector who fails not to support Those who firmly put their Trust in Him.

Along with this Letter, Mrs. James I hope will receive a Bottle of pickled Indian Corn: I wish it may preserve its fine

transparent Colour, & I flatter myself it will then at least be look'd upon for its Rarity. In the Fall I hope to procure you some dry'd Apples & Preserv'd Fruit: But do not build upon Them, Twenty Things may disappoint you. Happy for Me if any Thing I cou'd do might serve to persuade you w'th w't Gratitude I remember y'r Many Services done to Me. I must look upon the Time I liv'd with You as ye Golden Portion of my Age: and the little Fortitude I am still Master of is I am sensible owing to my having ben with You. But You will construe This into Comp'ts tho' they are no more than the Reflections every Moment of my life is accustomed to. When I am casting about what more to say, This still occurs to Me that I remind You to write, & let me add an Injunction that y'r Letter be not scrumpy. Tell me if you still continue to live happily. Trust Me I sincerely wish it. As I before warned you, so I now repeat it that You be not negligent in mentioning my Respects to Every Body who may expect it. There is none I w'd choose sh'd take umbrage, as I fear being unmindful of Them might tempt Them to do. Unless the Rose sails too soon, as I fear she will, my Landlord will find Tobacco on Board for Him. My Comp'ts to Him & his Family: Tell him I hope He continues religiously to observe St. Thursday, otherwise I'm sure He's no right to expect many Quarts of Ale out of his Fields, tho' I hope They'll turn him out Numbers. Is y'r Bro'r busy with surveying still? I intended to have Enclos'd Him a Letter, but I must stay till cooler weather, & then p'rhaps I may write better. My Respects to Him & all in that Part of the World. What w'd I give for a Letter from You? Well, I'll give You one Month from this Time, & then I'm determin'd I'll wait no longer. Mrs James, Last Sunday, in the seat opposite to mine, the handsomest Lady at Church fainted: Some pretended to blame the Hot Day, but I dare say You have more sense than to attribute it to that when You are told that I had my Sattin Waste Coat on. I must joke with You; I cannot forget it.

Well, May You all possess Joys Equal to the wishes of y'r
very sincere & very affectionate Friend,

J. Boucher.

Write, Write & soon & often

Port Royal, Virginia.

7^{ber} the 14th 1759

My dear Friends,¹

This is now the third Time of my intruding Letters upon you since my coming to this Place, w^c I sh^d not have had Confidence enough to have done, but that my Desire of convincing you of my Gratitude got the better of every other Consideration. I forward this by way of Glasgow, so that it will therefore be attended wth some Expence to you, a Circumstance I w^d have avoided had I not obliged myself to omit no Oppertunities. To consult indeed my own inclinations I find I cannot write too often to you. My Imagination flatters me that it is in some measure conversing with you, & thus recalls to mind many of the pleasing moments pass'd with you, w^c even in Recollection afford substantial Pleasure. 'Tis in vain, my Friends, to rebuke Me; I cannot write to you but in Terms w^c you'll call Flattery. A situation like mine, c^d you be made acquainted wth it, might excuse it. The People here may boast a sort of Apathy; I know not how to express it, but a sentimental story is lost upon Them, & They Acknowledge themselves quite Strangers to that refin'd, delicate sensibility w^c distinguishes a generous Mind. With Them to correspond merely to preserve a Friendship is what *They've no Notion of*, & by being known to do it you hazard losing their opinion of y'r good Sense. How then can I contrast this wth w^t I remember of You and talk to You coolly? But I will spare You.

Well, as my Letters are my Historians, this must tell you

¹ To Rev. Mr. James.

that I now write in my own Apartment; a neat snug Retirement ab't ye Distance f'm Capt'n Dixon's that Mr. Todd's is from you. It was built for me on Purpose, & is under ye same roof w'th ye School, w'e I but enter'd upon this week. If I may trust to Prospects I need not doubt of having more Boys than I shall be dispos'd to admit. I dare not flatter myself w'th any great Deal of Pleasure f'm my office, as most of ye Children I have seen here are not already of a very amiable Disposition, & seem not form'd for being easily made so. However, after setting my Hand to the Plough I must not look back. Nay I boast myself become so wise a Man as to be able to Gain some Good out of everything. I have already parted w'th a Deal of ye vanity I possessed so large a share of w'n at St. Bees, and find the *Loss* of it no despicable *Acquisition*. Upon ye whole, if I can but preserve a spotless Purity of Mind, & a just Abhorrence of inelegant unmanly Affections, I flatter myself I shall one Day return Home not a little benefited by my Peregrination. My Eyes are Every Day more & more opened & tho I just now boasted of being cur'd of Vanity, I must recant & own that I daily find more Cause to approve & rejoice in my own wisdom, Your Letters I assure myself will convince me that there still are some in ye living world who abide by y^s exploded Turn of Mind. Do then, my Fr'd, instruct me how to deport myself in my critical Situation. Tell me how far good Manners & Interest may tolerate a Compliance, & when it is that it becomes criminal. I mean only as it regards Conversation, for further than that I scorn to imply a Doubt of myself. The Hon'b Greville I believe it is, who asserts that even to demur in a Choice where ye Passions plead on one side & Reason on the other is a tacit Approbation in fav'r of ye Former. W'th Submission to so gr't an Authority, I w'd hope y't his Assertion has more of speculative Refinem't in it than needs be attended to; and for this Reason because it is so very difficult in Arguments of this sort to know where the one ends & the other begins. To drop the Subject, let me tell you that we now begin to enjoy an equable moderate

Climate: a Circumstance, I assure you, not a little pleasing. During the late violent Heats I must own I was scarce ever myself. If I mistake not, this you w'd gather from my Last to you. I flatter myself, however, that you w'd pardon it, being persuaded that in w^t. ever Humour or Situation I may happen to be, I am always to you w^t I have always profess'd myself to be. Last week we had very grand Races at this Town, w'e bro't hither Multitudes of ye best Company in Virginia. Our grand Purse, I assure you, is upwards of 80 Lb. besides several smaller ones; & ye Virginians being a pleasurable People you need not doubt of their swallowing greedily so tempting a Bait. It gave me an Oppertunity of becoming acquainted wth several of ye Grandees & let me be just enough to own that amongst them I met with several esteemable worthy Characters. Too true these Heads are mostly Racers, yet even with this Foible they possess many other amiable Qualities. The Evenings concluded wth Balls, w'e I am confident for their splendor & Brillianey exceeded any Thing I can make you believe. The Ladies may, in a double sense, be s'd to shine at a Ball; it being there they ought to choose to show themselves. I sh'd blush to confess w^t it cost me to qualify myself in any tolerable manner for an Admission into so respectable an Assembly; & what more pain it put me to to recommend myself to ye Notice of the Fair ones for being w^t Shakespear calls *a Man of no likelihood* every smart Pretender you know has ye Advantage of Me.

The G-man Clergyman I once told you of is now come & settled in a House of Capt'n Dixon's, wth only ye River betwixt us, w'e is here ab't $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Mile. I was mistaken w'n I s'd He was from Oxon; it seems he is a Cantab. His Name is Gibeirne & by his Aec't is of a Family of Distinction. The Governor of Virginia & Bishop of London are his Friends, & have sent him here wth a Design to promote Him in ye College of William & Mary in Williamsburg. He has had, I dare say, a very regular Education, is a great Lover of Learning & Learned Men, & really appears to be himself w^t he so much

admires in others. Having perform'd ye grand Tour, his Conversation of Consequence is instructive & entertaining. I have mention'd these Particulars of him that you might not now think me so much to be pitied as my former Letters w'd suggest; since Mr. Gibeirne has invited me to treat him & look upon him as my Fr'd & Acquaintance. One Misfortune is he knows & affects high Life too much. Has an excellent Goût in ye Distinc'n of wines & none can better cull out Delicacies for an Entertainment, and this is w't mortifies me; as if I sit w'th him often, as I propose to do, I must at least sometimes return ye Compliment. But my Parsimony must not tempt me to lose so desirable a Companion.

This Letter, upon a Revisal, does not methinks indicate Me of so gloomy or Fretful a Cast of Mind: perhaps I have got the better of it; and surely I may value Myself upon it, as I actually think I can bear disagreeable Circumstances w'th much more Firmness & Patience than I formerly could. I must confess I cannot like this Country so well as England; nor can I ever bring Myself to think of settling here (as my Father's Phrase is) *durante Vita*. Y'r Neighbourhood was the Place calculated for making Me enjoy Life; & 50 Lb there I really thing w'd have bounded my Ambition. The More I think of my Time spent w'th you, the more still I am pleas'd w'th it: I know not w't it is unless it be ye Difference of Conversa'n y't endears it to Me. Writing still is left us. But you who are daily receiving Letters seem to have Forgot that almost half 365 Suns have revolv'd since I was bless'd w'th ye Sight of one. You wait for the sailing of W'haven Ships, but they are so uncertain that I shall never be reconcil'd to it. How easy is it for you to Forward them at least once a Month by ye Post. I know not whether any p'rticular Direction is necessary or not, but this Mr. Younger can inform you of. In every Letter I have requested the sending Me in Books, as it is in them alone I find the *dulce Lenimen Laborum*. See my orders to Mr. Fell, & make w't additions you think convenient. I have lately been applied to teach some of the mathematical Branches

& therefore must request either y'r Brother or you or both of You to make Fell put in w'th my others the best Euclid & best System of practical Mensuration. You will know that by the best I mean the Easiest. I know y'r Prudence w'd check this Thirst for Book Lore: You think I'm too lavish, w'n my Finances are known to be so little able to support it. Lest therefore requesting sh'd prove ineffectual I will provoke You to it by beginning First, & for this Purpose recommend to You "An Essay on ye Government of Children, etc. By Jas. Nelson Apothecary." It has been lent Me by Mr. Jackson of Fredricksburg Factor for Gale, one of ye most intelligent Men I have met w'th in ye Colony of Virginia. A sincere Regard for the welfare of ye little Boy, who will I hope, one Day make a Figure in the world has induc'd me to be thus presuming. Poor Tom! Tell him his Natal Day was remembered Even here by some. My sincerest wishes attend him. I must not dismiss ye Article of Books, till I have further requested y'r always advertising Me of any material change you may happen to make in y'r Manner of teaching, or w't new School works come in vogue & meet w'th y'r Approbation. Still I must repeat my Desirè of being kindly remembered to all ye good People in y'r Neighbourhood, & in an Especial manner to those on ye other side the County. Alack, Alack! when shall I have a Letter? How many Thursdays must pass over without *Mary's* obliging me w'th one kind Billet? I bargain w'th my Patience to wait such a Period but still ye Contract myst be renewd. Tell Me how You have spent ye Summer, was Miss I. Bowman w'th You? I hope it has been agreeable. I suppose Miss A. Dickinson is ere now returned & I hope not infraught w'th Fashions. Curse on this Town, they're all in Parties. There was one agreeable Couple in it but (so Fate ordain'd it) not a month ago myself perform'd ye last X'tian office for the amiable wife. The G-man is f'm Scotland & is here a Lawyer, a man of good sense & fine Parts. Ere long an agreeable married Lady comes, an Adept in Music. Well my D'r Friends, I send my Love to you all, w'c I assure

you is not a random Phrase, as I am w'th the greatest Respect & affection y'r sincere Friend.

Port Royal, Rapp'k River, Virginia.

Jan'ry the 31st, 1760.

My dr. Friend,¹

I have at length been happy Enough to receive y'r Fav'r of the 24th Oct'r 1759 by Capt'n Benson, who arriv'd safe at this place the 12th Inst. But how shall I find Words to express my Thankfulness for so kind a Letter? In my present Transports, I despair of doing it. I hope however I need only appeal to y'r own Knowledge of me to convince you how abundantly my Heart pays you those Acknowledgements you have given yourself so just a Title to. I am the less uneasy at my Inability to make any suitable Return for the Favours you have been heaping upon me ever since I was known to you, being conscious that y'r Knowledge of it will be the last Thing that can alienate you from me.

There are many Things in my dr. Fr'd's Letter w'c deserve being particularly answered, and w'c I sh'd certainly set myself ab't doing were I not call'd off by a subj't y't now more immediately engages my Attention. I will not however neglect to confess my obligations to you for those Professions of Esteem you express for me & ye very seasonable Advice w'th w'c you have assisted me. Suffice it here to say that these are Fav'rs I am far from being unmindful of & of w'c I hope to make fuller Mention in my next L'r w'c I expect will be very early after This. I now proceed to tell you that I am not with't Hopes that Mr. Younger will very soon after ye Arrival of This inform you that Boucher is sentenc'd to be struck off the List of ye venerable society of the *Birch*. Don't say I exult at this Declaration; for tho I confess myself an unworthy

¹To Rev. Mr. James.

Member yet my being of the Brothelhood of *Some* of confessed & approved merit fills me wth no small Degree of secret satisfacⁿ not to say Pride. To be serious, & serious I ought to be ab^t a matter of such Importance to me, I am tempted by my Fr^{ds} here, amongst whom Captⁿ Dixon is the Chief, to sollicit Mr. Younger's approbaⁿ to my Going out with a Store He proposes fitting out, and since my own Applica^{ns} will be seconded by Mr. Y's best friend here, I entertain sanguine Hopes that y^t very good Man who has given me repeated Proofs of his Good Will to me, will consent to my being put forward in a way of Life w^c is ye most likely of making me thrive. I c^d not have come so readily into a scheme of Life so very diff^t from all my former Plans, had I not remembered my Fr^d's approbaⁿ of it in our last Walk together. Mr. Younger's Advice to me (to w^c I have steadily applied myself since my being in Virginia) introduced to us the subj^t, and you wth y^t friendly concern so peculiar to you, concurr^d wth a Wish for my success in it. Trust me, this is not merely a random puffing speech (as we us^d to call them) but ye effect of Habit w^c has taught me always to pay Deference to their Advice whose Friendship I have persuaded myself gives them some interest in my affairs. You may p^haps say, if you have forgot this, that I took you in, whether you will or no, to support my Choice; but I assure you I remember ye very Place, ye very Look & ye very Manner in w^c you express^d yourself. Such Impression, someth^g like ye Sentences of dying men, do ye last Testimonies of a Friend's Affection generally make on us! I cannot say I'm at all apprehensive of incurring y^r Displeasure by preferring a secular to a spirtual Employ^mt, since if a man can stroak his Chin pretty easily He'll scarce sigh for the Beard. And if one ought to have Objec^{ns} to increasing the No. of poor Clergymen at Home, much more ought we to be careful of adding to ye worthless ones here: who, generally speaking, are ye most despis^d and neglected Body in the Colony; and, to do the Virginians Justice, Candor I'm afraid w^d be obliged to confess, that none have less reason than they to complain of

Injustice. Prior to all these Considera'ns, the Consciousness of my own Demerits had long ago taught me Humility Enough to decline a Func'n I knew myself unequal to. I have indeed often thought & still do, that a sincere & pious Intention w'th fervent applica'n for assistance, w'd justify our engaging in an office, tho' confessedly inferior to w't is requir'd of us. But pardon me if I own that I am tempted to look upon it as something meritorious, if refusing that most enlarged sphere of being beneficial to our F'ellow Creatures, we circumscribe ourselves a narrow one in order to be actually more so. The being a weak Pastor, such are ye romantic Expecta'ns of Mankind in General, render y'r attempts to promote Virtue much less effectual than ye much weaker Oncs of a much weaker Layman. How far these Considerations may have contributed to form my resolutions, I dare not pretend to say, being afraid that Worldly Interest, even w'n we are most abstracted from it, has more Influence upon us than we are aware of. I am, however, determin'd, w'th all ye Firmness human Resolu'n can boast of, still to persevere in an Observance of those Laws & Duties w'c ye Vulgar think more essentially binding on the Clergy, but w'c Reason determines to be equally obligatory on all. I flatter myself you are a great deal less rigid than some of our Shrewd Planters who scruple not to say that a Merch't serves no Deity but his own Interest. God forbid it were impossible for a Man in Trade to live as pure as any Even in ye Recluse & monastic Institutions. Your opinion of so large a P't of his Maj^{ty}'s Subj'ts, I hope is less injurious to Them. And surely, tho a Merch't's Design is professedly ye Advancem't of his Fortune, & of Consequence of his Ability to live w'th Ease & Happiness, He ought not to be suspected of rejecting the "*si possis bene.*" Supposing all this to succeed equal to my most sanguin Expectations, & that I meet both w'th yours and Mr. Y's Approba'n, still there remains a Difficulty y't gives me more Uneasiness than I am able to express. I wish you had been more explicit in giving me your Sentiments of my Bro'r: it would now have been of

Service to me, as it is ab't Him I am puzzled. In two very kind Letters He favour'd me w'th by the Friendship He has hinted at an Inclina'n He has of coming to Virginia, and whether He w'd choose to succeed me at P't Royal perplexes me so that I know not how to determine. Sh'd he suspect me backward in giving Him Encouragem't to come, He might suspect Me of an Indifference to Him, w'c as it w'd be an Impeachm't, I little deserve from Him so sh'd I be sorry to find Myself charg'd w'th it. I know not how to express some objec'ns that to me seem much to discourage him; it looks so like setting a Value upon myself w'c the little Modesty I have checks me from. But do you think that considering the Disparity of our Years, ye same Encouragem't I had sh'd tempt Him? From the Informations I have had it appears not unlikely that He is now in Orders: if so, can I recommend to Capt'n Dixon, A Man, who on the first fair offer (w'c He w'd always be on the Lookout for) w'd be leaving Him? If He is not in Orders, w'd it be worth his while to come Here, & perhaps go Home again immediately? For I cannot suppose He w'd be content to fix himself to ye Precarious Bread of a School in Virginia, where neither Learning nor Learned Men meet with their due Esteem. I hope you will not charge me w'th a fondness of Boasting, if to Encourage Him I give him Hopes of being one Day able to secure Him a Church. This supposes my staying and thriving in the Country, which if I do, I think I can have at least Interest Enough to serve him. That very worthy Clergyman, I believe I mention'd to you before, w'th whom I daily become more intimate, has often promis'd Me his Interest w'th ye Governor, w'c I know is considerable. Add to this Capt'n Dixon's & my own w'th ye Commissary, who has spoke very Favourably to Me, & may we not hope y't an applica'n w'd be successful. I w'd not mention this for ye World to any but yourself, since it may so easily miscarry, & then One w'd look little. I have referr'd Mrs. Y'r to You, that You may advise my Bro'r, for He must be convinc'd that it is not his Interest to Embrace it, before I

stand ye least Chance of being acquitted. Notwithstanding all I have s'd if you advise him to it, as You can better judge of its Fitness & of his Situa'n than I, I with Pleasure submit. If not, encourage him to persist in his attempt to get Orders, & I hope, if he Continues to desire it, neither to be wanting in Inclina'n nor Power to serve him. Sh'd this take place will You give Me Leave to ask ano'r Usher from You. I flatter myself Capt'n Dixon will have no Objec'n to a second Recomenda'n of yours. If you dissaprove of This, my Bro'r can inform you of a Young Man in Blencogo (Wait) *of good & sober Morals*. I want, you see, to oblige ye old Neighbourhood: but if Either You or I. Y. have any p'rticular Person in y'r Eye, Believe Me I shall look upon Myself as oblig'd to You for giving him the Preference. Whoever is fix'd upon, may assume himself of living w'th a very worthy Man, who will deny Him no Encouragem't. But this I leave to Mr. Y'r. I now come to confess (w't I ought long since to have done) that it is w'th Shame I put such a L'r in Y'r Hands. I have troubled you w'th nothing but by own affairs—trouble Enough! I shall write again very soon, & then hope to do better. I mind not You so much—how can I excuse myself to One to whom I am, if possible, still more oblig'd? My d'r Fr'd Mrs. Ja's will now in Earnest scowl at Me as I have not in all y's sheet I believe mention'd either her or her second self (if I may so cal my Fr'd Tom)—I'm not now in a good Enough Hum'r to acknowledge one of ye kindest L'rs a Female ever hon'd Me w'th. I give to *Kind* its genuine meaning—so do not pun upon it. By ye Bye I see I have p'd you a Comp't *over the left shoulder*; but I want to be more p'rticularly agreeable w'n I write to Mrs. James. My d'r Friends, I've yet a 1000 things to say to You, w'e grieves Me to find myself so nigh ye Bottom. Cou'd you, in this, but think as I do! Let me once more assure you there is not in the world one who rejoices more at the welfare of all y'r Fireside than does Yr Fr'd etc.

P. Royal, Rapp'k River, Virginia.

Feb'y the 1760.

Dear Mr. James,

I wrote to You but the other Day by a ship For London, in w^c I threaten'd You wth a second very Early Visit, w^c you see I am now preparing for which of these Letters may happen to reach you first cannot be guesed at: I know however that it ought to be ye Business of This to apologize not only for itself but for its Predecessor, which if I remember must appear to You very troublesome. Wⁿ I recollect how far I am a-head of You in our Epistolary Acc^t, I can't but be apprehensive of y^r taxing Me wth a Fondness of shewing my abilities in Letter Writing a Presumpt'n y^t God knows I have little Foundation for. But if You will believe Me, my only Design in my many & long Epistles is no more than to lay before You, what my passionate Fondness terms, repeated Testimonies of my Esteem & Gratitude, as indeed they are ye only ones my pres^t Situa'n enables Me to give. My last Letter I am convinced, would surprize you: tho' if I mistake not, I had prepar'd you for it, by dropping Hints in some of my Former Ones. I am aware of many Difficulties that will occur to You, while you are judging of my suitableness for ye Station. A great Deal of these, I am satisfied, w^d be obviated, if they Did not Entirely vanish, c^d I make You better acquainted wth our Country here. We must view Things in a differ^t Medium than You are won't to do in Cumberland. By w^c we are able to discover a Fitness and Congruity in Things that w^d appear to You at perpetual Variance I think. You in Engl^d often undervalue ye human abilities by supposing y^t they can only fill wth Grace one Departm^t of Life: But here where we find it more Easy to introduce ourselves into large & mixed Companies we imagine we perceive in ye stiff & formal Cast w^c a recluse & studious Life generally gives us, a Capacity for Action w^c being therefore tempted to exert We discover various latent Talents, w^c

neither ourselves nor others had suspected us to be possess'd of. W't I am driving at in this stiff Remark is to persuade you that a Pedagogue may make no contemptible Merchant: I wish Mr. Younger may think so too. Taking it then for granted y't I am secure of Y'r approba'n, will You give me Leave to intercede for y'r Interest w'th ye last mentioned G-man, who, (in the Psalmist's Phrase) may be call'd *The Rock of my Defence*. I am well convinc'd y'r Interest w'th Him is considerable, and I flatter myself that He, as well as You, is so much my Fr'd as not to need more Sollicita'n than a Word, spoken accidentally, in season. You see I reckon sure of y'r partiality for Me, w'e did I not I must indeed be blind & have every spark of Sensibility extinct in Me. How far w't I have s'd is consistent w'th Modesty, I had rather You sh'd spare Yourself the trouble of thinking about. My former L'r w'd acquaint You of y'r Perplexities my Brother's Situa'n involv'd Me in. I then begg'd Leave to refer Him to you for Advice & Directions, w'e Request I now more p'ticularly repeat. I am not convinced that it is at any Rate prudent for Him to venture to America: or, should I be assured of that, whether as He is now circumstanc'd, He ought to come in upon ye Prospect of a school. Were He and You both dispos'd to this I dare not promise Him Pleasure & success at Capt'n Dixon's: who tho' He actually is & bears ye Character of a worthy Man, has yet Peculiarities my Bro'r I believe w'd but ill digest. He is generally a downright *honest* sea Captain: *a bon vivant*; takes a Pleasure in w't He calls speaking his Mind, & prides himself in his daring to crack his coarse jests & talk Smutt to Parsons or such like *starch'd* Fellows. Notwithstanding all this & much more w'e You may gather f'm ye Hint, He really is often agreeable & always humane, friendly & ready to do you his best services. If you have Art & Dexterity You may live; & I hope with't infringing on y'r regard to Virtue, not disagreeably at his House where you will always find vast Variety of Company f'm all Quarters. I suppose I have told You that I call my Situa'n happy Enough, so that You will

perceive to w't Class I have Elevated myself: This you will say is only in Character & consistent enough w'th my known Vanity. W'n I first came amongst them ye Novelty of their Manners stunn'd & stupified Me, w'e added to my natural sheepishness, fix'd on me ye Character of a stingy Milksop, & is was now likewise that I was honour'd w'th ye Title of Parson, w'e I still Enjoy. I however gradually improv'd, & ere long was allowed to be a *Nation sensible sort of a Fellow*, but often unaccountably splenetic & Grave, w'e in ye Dictionary they say is vide *Dull*: This I suppose I got by being silent on occasions wherein my Delicacy was prop'ly offended. Some of these Calumnies I have wip'd off, & am now always welcome to all my Intimates; sometimes able to check & shame ye Riotous, & always pleas'd & happy w'n I am successful in my attempts to stop ye Torrent of Ribaldry. What I have said is meant not to forbid but to prepare my Bro'r, that He may not, w'n it is too late, say He was deceiv'd; & to direct you in ye advice I have requested you to give Him, which I know w'll most consult for his Interest & therefore most effectually oblige both Him & Me. I need not repeat here w't I hope you will find in my other Letter by referring to it, as this was ye Subj't I then Entirely wrote ab't, & surely c'd not forget asking You to assist Mr. Younger in sending in a proper Person to P. Royal, if He approves of my Recommendation, w'e you will perceive I am sanguin Enough to hope He will. I think there are many Lads in Cumberland, who ought not to hesitate ab't accepting Capt'n Dixon's proposals, Since besides ye Preferableness of ye Salary, to Do Virginia justice, We meet w'th Many Distinctions here We durst not aspire to at Home. The Boys I now have bring Me ab't as much more as I expect f'm Capt'n Dixon, w'e w'th tolerable Economy (a Virtue, let me call it so, I'm afraid I may still less boast of since I left you) may enable a single man to cut no despicable Figure. You will pardon my dwelling so long on this affair, w'n you consider of w't Importance it is to me, & of Consequence w't share of my attention it must Engross.

It still sticks in my stomach that you will suppose my former way of Life to have given me a Bent that may render Me less ductile to receive a sett of Impressions adapted to the active scenes. Every situation in Life, except Indepen'cy, has its Inconveniences pretty near, it w'd seem, upon a Par. Choice alone makes ye Difference & Distinction. Let us plan & scheme never so well, it may at last prove *without Consequence*, as ye French express it: We may at last make a Random shot, & Act from a motive scarce perceptible to ye Eye of our own Mind. Let's E'en take our Chance: 'tis all a Leap into the Dark, as Hobbes said of Death. That same last Monosyllable makes me blush to think how I have tortur'd & rack'd my Brains ab't Living. The more I write, the more vague are my Conclusions, I find—so adieu to ye subj't, at least for ye Present.

*Alciphron*¹ is a grateful Present. I think it ye best Rival of ye Ancients, who must be allow'd to excell any modern Composition in ye Dialogue stile. I am surprised to find Mr. Melmoth (vid: his 74th L'r) taking no Notice of it in ye Catalogue He gives us of Those Who have excell'd in it. I will add to my Thanks a Recommendation of "Sharpe's Dissertation on Genius." It's only a 2s Pamphlet on a curious & interesting subj't. I like it much: But that's no Reason to induce You to buy it. Will you, pray you, be so good as to mark out for Me some of the best Books in a Catalogue I have ordered Fell to get for Me? There are so many shams w'th pompous Titles that I may be deceiv'd. Methinks I hear You cry *O tribus Anticyris Caput insanabile!* I can't live without some new Books, and I think I can spare 10 £ annually, at least, even While I continue as I am Endeavoring to earn it as you propos'd your Silver Coffee Pot. I am tempted to observe, en passant, w'h Pleasure, I have rec'd in ye Capacity of Fr'd to Mrs. James, on the Presump'n that ere now, in Martial's Phrase, Ridet Argento Domus. Out of 70 Good Men &

¹ Bp. G. Berkeley, *Alciphron, or the minute philosopher*, 1732.

true & many more Mr. Y'r tells Me You were Expecting . . . think I c'd have brush'd gold. It is not to compliment you merely, that I confess my joy at ye acc't. The Regard I have for my Country, & its rising Genera'n gives me a share in every Good that happens to befall them: and being plac'd at St. Bees I think no inconsiderable one. I look over ye vast No. of Lines I have already stain'd this sheet w'th, & yet am still urg'd by a Kind of secret Impulse to push forward. Be then reconcil'd: It issues from ye Heart, w'c is a purer Fountain than my addled Head. *But will you now promise to Declare* with't equivoca'n or mental Reserva'n y'r impartial sentiments of these long sheets I am seeking every opportunity to send You. How gr't soever ye Pleasure is to Me to chat an Hour w'th You (for in this Light I always look upon my Writing to you) I w'd check myself, did I not hope that ye Prattle of a Fr'd something like Tom's, might beguile a Moment's Care, or give you a Pleasure by making You consciois that you thereby make an individual happier. It is ye Characteristic of Love & fr'd-ship, we are told, to be jealous, & I cannot, knowing my own Troublesomeness, avoid suspecting that I shall at length tire you. I am both physically & morally susceptible of Every tender sensation, so y't the most distant apprehension of my forfeiting one of the dearest Enjoym'ts of my soul, distress me beyond measure. To treat or address Me in a cautious observant Manner has the appearance of cold Formality & therefore chills Me. Y'r not taking Notice of a . . . I made, that some busy Persons had attempted to rob me of y'r good . . . by laying me off in (I hope) unjust Colours, has given me more I can speak of. Good God! Do You think there is any Thing You can say to Me I sh'd take amiss! No, Let Me always be treated who has insisted on putting himself under y'r Tuition, & therefore ought to abide by y'r Direction. The Recollec'n of this Circumstance has thrown a Damper over that Flow of good spirits I had w'n I began my L'r. I hope to recover Them in the Morning w'n I propose writing a L'r to enclose in This, w'c You are to

deliver in y'r most respectful Manner. You can't be forgiven if You look into it with't Leave: Had I put Y'rs in Mrs. James's this Clause w'd have been needless; but Husbands will be prying. Pray be attentive to the first Part of my L'r—on that depends all my future Hopes. I leave it to You If You wait to ans'r my L'rs numerically; I mayn't have above me . . . two in a year. It is so dark I'm afraid You'll scarce read that I am devoid of Comp's, your very affect: Friend.

DANIEL DULANY'S "CONSIDERATIONS."

(*Concluded.*)

WE claim an exemption from all *parliamentary* impositions, that we may enjoy those securities of our rights and properties, which we are entitled to by the constitution. For those securities are derived to the subject from the principle *that he is not to be taxed without his own consent*; and an inhabitant in *America* can give his consent in no other manner than in assembly. It is in the councils that exist there, and there *only*, that he hath a share, and whilst he enjoys it, his rights and privileges are as well secured as any elector's in *England*, who hath a share in the national councils there; for the words *parliament* and *assembly* are, in this respect, only different terms to express the same thing.

BUT it is argued, that "if the common law of *England* is to be brought, as justifying a claim of exemption in any subject of *Great Britain* from a parliamentary tax, it will plead against a tax imposed by a provincial assembly; for as all the colony assemblies derive their authority from the mere grant of the crown only, it might be urged that any tax imposed by them, is imposed by authority of the prerogative of the

"crown, and not by full consent of parliament: that if this right in the crown is acknowledged to exempt the subject from the jurisdiction of parliament in the case of taxation, its power to dispense with acts of parliament, or to deprive the same subject of the benefit of the common law, can't be denied."

ONE would be inclined to suspect, that it is supposed, something else than reason, may, on this occasion, conduce to persuasion.

THE *English* subjects who left their *native* country to settle in the wilderness of *America*, had the privileges of *other Englishmen*. They knew their value, and were desirous of having them perpetuated to their posterity. They were aware, that as their consent, whilst they should reside in *America*, could neither be asked nor regularly given in the national legislature, and that if they were to be bound by laws without restriction, affecting the property they should earn by the utmost hazard and fatigue, they would lose every other privilege which they had enjoyed in their native country, and become mere tenants at will, dependent upon the moderation of their lords and masters, without any other security;—that as their settlement was to be made under the protection of the *English* government, they knew, that in consequence of their relation to the mother country, they and their posterity would be subordinate to the supreme national council, and expected that obedience and protection would be considered as reciprocal duties.

CONSIDERING themselves, and being considered in this light, they entered into a compact with the crown, the basis of which was, *that their privileges, as English subjects, should be effectually secured to themselves, and transmitted to their posterity*. As for this purpose, precise declarations and provisions, formed upon the principles, and according to the spirit of the *English constitution*, were necessary, CHARTERS were accordingly framed and conferred by the crown, and accepted by the settlers, by which all the doubts and inconveniences which might have

arisen from the application of general principles to a new subject were prevented.

By these charters, founded upon the unalienable rights of the subject, and upon the most sacred compact, the colonies claim a right of exemption from taxes *not imposed with their consent*.— They claim it upon the principles of the constitution, as once *English*, and now *British* subjects, upon principles on which their compact with the crown was originally founded.

THE origin of other governments is covered by the veil of antiquity, and is differently traced by the fancies of different men; but, of the colonies, the evidence of it is as clear and unequivocal as of any other fact.

By these declaratory charters the inhabitants of the colonies claim an exemption from *all* taxes not imposed by their own consent, and to infer from their objection to a taxation, to which their consent is not, nor can be given, *that they are setting up a right in the crown to dispense with acts of parliament, and to deprive the British subjects in America of the benefits of the common law*, is so extremely absurd, that I should be at a loss to account for the appearance of so strange an argument, were I not apprized of the unworthy arts employed by the enemies of the colonies to excite strong prejudices against them in the minds of their brethren at home, and what gross incongruities prejudiced men are wont to adopt.

THOUGH I am persuaded that this reasoning hath already been sufficiently refuted, and that no sensible and dispassionate man can perceive any force in it, yet I can't help remarking, that it is grounded upon a principle, which, if it were possible for the examiner to establish it, would entitle him to the applause of the inhabitants in *G. Britain*, as little as to the thanks of the colonies.

FROM what source do the peers of *England* derive their dignity, and the share they have in the *British Legislature*? are there no places in *England* that derive their power of choosing members of parliament from royal charters? will this writer argue, that the crown may, by prerogative, tax the inhabitants

of *Great Britain*, because the peers of *England*, and some representatives of the people, exercise a legislative authority under royal patents and charters? It must be admitted that all the members of the house of commons are freely chosen by the people, and are not afterwards subject to any influence of the crown or the ministry: and are not the members of the lower houses of assembly as freely chosen also by the people, and, in fact, as independent as the members of the house of commons? if the truth were confessed, the objection would not be, *that the colonies are too dependent upon the crown*, or that their claim of exemption from all taxes, not imposed by their own consent, *is founded upon a principle leading to slavery*. At one time, the *North-Americans* are called *republicans*; at another, *the assertors of despotism*. What a strange animal must a *North-American* appear to be, from these representations, to the generality of *English* readers, who have never had an opportunity to admire, that he may be neither black, nor tawny, may speak the *English* language, and, in other respects seem, for all that world, like one of them!

"THE common law, the great charter, the bill of rights," are so far from "declaring, with one voice, that the inhabitants of "the colonies shall be taxed by no other authority than that of "the *British parliament*," that they prove the contrary; for the principle of the common law is, *that no part of their property shall be drawn from British subjects, without their consent, given by those whom they depute to represent them*; and this principle is enforced by the declaration of the Great Charter, and *the bill of rights*, neither the one nor the other introducing any new privilege. In *Great Britain*, the consent of the people is given by the house of commons; and, as money had been levied there for the use of the crown, *by pretence of prerogative, without their consent*, it was properly declared at the revolution, in support of the constitution, and in vindication of the people's rights, that the levying of money, *by pretence of prerogative, without grant of parliament, i. e. without their consent* who are to pay it, is illegal; which declaration was most suitable to the

occasion, and effectually establishes the very principle contended for by the colonies.

THE word *parliament* having been made use of, the *letter* of the declaration is adhered to, and the consequence drawn, that no *British* subject can be legally taxed, but by the authority of the *British parliament*, against the spirit and principle of the declaration, which was aimed only to check and restrain the *prerogative*, and to establish the necessity of obtaining the *consent* of those on whom taxes were to be levied. Is not this a new kind of logic, to infer from declarations and claims founded upon the necessary and essential principle of a free government, that the people ought not to be taxed without their consent, that therefore the colonies ought to be taxed by an authority, in which their consent is not, nor can be concerned; or, in other words, to draw an inference from a declaration or claim of privilege, subversive of the very principle upon which the privilege is founded? How awkwardly are the principles of the revolution applied by some men! What astonishment would the promoters of that glorious measure, those patrons and friends of liberty, did they now tread the stage of this world, express, that a *word*, by which they meant to assert the privileges of the subject, and restrain despotic power, should be relied upon to demolish the very principle by which themselves were animated, and after all their pains and hazards to establish the generous sentiments of liberty, that those who feel and enjoy the blessings of their successful struggles, should not be able to raise a thought beyond the ideas affixed to systematic terms.

IT was declared also by the *bill of rights*, that the elections of *members of parliament* ought to be free; and the common law laid down the same rule before, which is as applicable to the election of the representatives of the colonies, as of the commons of *Great Britain*. But with the help of the examiner's logic, it might be proved from the *letter* of the *bill of rights*, that the elections *only* of *members of parliament* ought to be free; for the freedom expressed in the bill of rights, is as much attached

to elections of members of parliament, as the authority to grant money is to *the British Parliament*; and if the declaration in the one case implies a negative, there is the like implication in the other. If, moreover, the common law, the great charter, and the bill of rights, do really, as the examiner asserts, with one voice declare, that the inhabitants of the colonies ought to be taxed *only* by the *British* parliament, it is not consistent with that character of vigilance and jealousy of their power, commonly ascribed to the *British parliament*, that, from the first regular settlement to the reign of *Geo. III.* the *American* assemblies should not only have been suffered, without any animadversion, without one resolve, or even a single motion to restrain them, to encroach upon the jurisdiction of and authority of the *British parliament*; but that the parliament should never before the late *stamp act*, in one instance, have imposed an internal tax upon the colonies for *the single purpose of revenue*; and that, even when acts of assembly passed in consequence of ministerial, enforced by royal requisitions, have been laid before them, they should be so far from objecting to their validity, as actually to recognize the authority of the provincial legislatures, and upon that foundation superstruct their own resolves and acts.

BUT tho' it hath been admitted, that the *stamp act* is the first statute that hath imposed an internal tax upon the colonies for *the single purpose of revenue*, yet the advocates for that law contend, that there are any instances of the parliament's exercising a supreme legislative authority over the colonies, and actually imposing *internal taxes* upon their properties,—that the duties upon any exports or imports are internal taxes,—that an impost on a foreign commodity is as much an internal tax, as a duty upon any production of the plantations,—that no distinction can be supported between one kind of tax and another, an authority to impose the one extending to the other.

IF these things are really as represented by the advocates for the *stamp act*, why did * the *chancellor of the exchequer* make it

* I have presumed to mention this fact upon the authority of private intelligence, as well as of the news papers and other publications: and the

a question for the consideration of the house of commons, whether the parliament could impose an *internal tax* in the colonies or not, for the *single purpose of revenue*?

It appears to me, that there is a clear and necessary distinction between an act imposing a tax for *the single purpose of revenue*, and those acts which have been made for the regulation of trade, and have produced some revenue *in consequence of their effect* and operation as *regulations of trade*.

THE colonies claim the privileges of *British* subjects;—it has been proved to be inconsistent with those privileges, to tax them *without their own consent*, and it hath been demonstrated that a tax imposed by parliament, is a tax *without their consent*.

THE subordination of the colonies, and the authority of the parliament to preserve it, hath been fully acknowledged. Not only the welfare, but perhaps the existence of the mother country, as an independent kingdom, may depend upon her trade and navigation, and these so far upon her intercourse with the colonies, that, if this should be neglected, there would soon be an end to that commerce, whence her greatest wealth is derived, and upon which her maritime power is principally founded. From these considerations, the right of the *British parliament* to regulate the trade of the colonies may be justly deduced; a

chancellor of the exchequer is not named; yet the fact seems in general to be referred to in the postscript to *the excellent letter concerning libels, warrants, seizure of papers, and security of the peace, &c.* in the following words: "Otherwise (*i. e.* if it were not right for the parliament to resolve "general warrants to be illegal) let me ask how that *momentuous* resolution "touching an *English* parliament's right of taxing the colonies could be "justified? it was an independent substantive resolution, followed by "nothing, (*i. e.* that session) and yet was a resolution not only of *extreme* "magnitude but of the most *general* and *highest legal nature*, involving "it in a decision of *the first and most fundamental principles of liberty*, "property and government, and well worthy also, as to the temporary "policy of it, the most *serious* of *all* consideration. This was resolved "too, if I am informed right, at the close of the night, and the rising of "the house; so that every body must have taken it as a clear thing, that "they could at any time come to a resolution upon any general point of "law, whenever they should see it *expedient* so to do, *sed verbum sapienti* "sat est; but a word is enough to the wise."

denial of it would contradict the admission of the subordination, and of the authority to preserve it, resulting from the nature of the relation between the mother country and her colonies. It is a common, and frequently the most proper method to regulate trade by duties on imports and exports. The authority of the mother country to regulate the trade of the colonies being unquestionable, what regulations are the most proper, are to be of course submitted to the determination of the parliament; and, if an *incidental revenue* should be produced by such regulations, these are not therefore unwarrantable.

A RIGHT to impose an internal tax on the colonies, without their consent, *for the single purpose of revenue*, is denied, a right to regulate their trade without their consent is admitted. The imposition of a duty, may, in some instances be the proper regulation. If the claims of the mother country and the colonies should seem, on such an occasion, to interfere, and the point of right to be doubtful, (which I take to be otherwise) it is easy to guess that the determination will be on the side of power, and that the inferior will be constrained to submit.*

THE writer on the regulations lately made with respect to the colonies, who is said to have been *well informed*, asserts a fact, which indisputably proves, that the impositions mentioned, were *only* regulations of trade, and can, with no kind of propriety, be considered in any other light. The fact he asserts, is, that "the whole remittance from all the taxes in the colonies, at an average of thirty years, has not amounted to 1900 *l.* a year,

* In the reign of our great deliverer, when the *English* and the *Dutch* were at war with *France*, they joined in preventing the northern powers from carrying on a trade with the enemy. M. *Groning* having formed a design to prove the right of the northern powers to a free trade and navigation, communicated his plan to and desired the opinion of baron *Puffendorf* upon it, who observed, that, as the question had not been settled upon clear and undeniable principles, and there was a mixture of fact and right, the confederates might contend that they have a right to distress the enemy, and as the means to attain that purpose, to restrain the trade of the northern powers; an argument that with superior force would be conclusive.

“and in that sum, 7 or 800 *l. per ann.* only have been remitted
 “from *North America*, and that the establishment of officers,
 “necessary to collect that revenue, amounts to 7600 *l. per*
 “*annum.*”

IT would be ridiculous indeed to suppose, that the parliament would raise a revenue by taxes in the colonies to defray part of the national expence, the collection of which taxes would increase that expence to a sum more than three times the amount of the revenue; but, the impositions being considered in their true light, as regulations of trade, the expence arising from an establishment necessary to carry them into execution, is so far from being ridiculous, that it may be wisely incurred.

THE author of the claim of the colonies, &c. gives (as hath been observed) the epithets of *unjust* and *partial*, to a tax which should be imposed upon the non-electors, only in *Britain*, and in that very instance, proves, that a tax upon the non-electors in the colonies; is more unjust and partial, and yet undertakes to defend the justice of it: and the writer on the regulations of the colonies declares, that it is in vain to call the acts he has cited as precedents, by the name of mere regulations, notwithstanding he hath irrefragably proved, that they are ridiculous, if considered in any other light. See *the regulation of the colonies*, &c. † page 105-57, and *the claim of the colonies*, &c. page 28, 29, 30.)

THOUGH I conceive that the distinction which hath been suggested is sufficiently evident, and that the argument from precedents hath been refuted, yet, as there have been two or three instances particularly enforced and relied upon, I must beg the reader's patience whilst I examine them separately, without undertaking the task to remove every incongruity to be found in

† A grave answer to a little pert pamphlet, called *the objections to the taxation*, &c. would be too ludicrous. When the author of it talks of orders to be observed under pains and penalties, he uses the awful style of a L—d of T—; but it was too constrained for him to support, and he therefore very naturally relapsed into the character of a jack-pudding: he had very little reason to apprehend that *Lock*, *Sidney* or *Selden*, would be called upon to pull off his—cap.

the writings of the enemies of *America* on this occasion; for it would require an *Hercules* to cleanse the stable.

THE 5th *Geo. II.*¹ it is alledged, "*abrogates so much of the common law as relates to descents of freeholds in America, takes from the son the right of inheritance in the lands the crown had granted to the father, and his heirs in absolute fee, makes them assets, and applies them to the payment of debts and accounts contracted by the father without the participation of the son; it sets aside the sort of evidence required by the common law, and established by every court of justice in America in proof of a debt, and enjoins the admission of an ex parte affidavit. The power of parliament having been exercised to take away the lands of the people in America, the most sacred part of any man's property, and disposing of them for the use of private persons inhabitants of Great Britain, who can question,*" says the examiner, "*the parliament's right to take away a small part of the products of those lands, and apply it to the public service?*"

It is very observable, that in applying this statute, a language is made use of, which gives the idea of violence; and it must be confessed, that great aggravation of features, and strong colouring, were necessary to make it in any degree resemble the impositions of the *stamp act*.

It would be useless, as well as tedious, to point out every misrepresentation in this application, since that will be effectually done, by briefly shewing the effect of the 5th *Geo. II.* and suggesting the occasion of making that statute.

LANDS, negroes, &c. in the plantations, are made assets for the satisfaction of all debts owing to his majesty, or *any of his subjects*, in like manner as real estates are, by the law of *England*, liable to the satisfaction of debts due by specialty.

If the creditor resides in *Great Britain*, the affidavits of his witnesses taken there, are to be allowed as evidence, and to have

¹ 5 Geo. II, Ch. 7. An act for the more easy recovery of debts in His Majesty's Colonies of America. There is an interesting and informing note on this statute in Kilty's Report on British Statutes, p. 248.

the same force their testimony would have, if given, *viva voce*, in open court.

THE evidence mentioned in the statute, prevailed in most, if not all the colonies, before the statute and lands were also liable to the satisfaction of all debts in most instances, by the method practiced also in the court of chancery in *England*, of marshalling assets. In some of the colonies, without this circuitry, lands were immediately liable to simple contract debts.

INDEPENDENT of the statute, when the creditor obtains a judgment against his debtor, *all* his lands, &c. over which he has a *disposing* power, are liable; and, since the statute, only *such* lands, &c. are assets, as the debtor had a power to dispose of. It appears then, that all the effects of the statute on this head, is to subject real estates to the payment of debts *after* the death of the debtor, (for the most part the case before the statute) which might have been made subject *before* his death.

IN many of the colonies, the provincial creditors of deceased debtors were preferred to the *British*, in the same degree, by acts of assembly, which carried the appearance of partiality; tho', in fact, the effect of the laws of *England* gave rise to them; for, upon bankruptcies in *Great Britain*, the steps required by the statutes to entitle creditors to a satisfaction, effectually exclude colony creditors in most cases, and their distance, when their debtors die in *Great Britain*, where colony creditors have not standing agents as the merchants have in the plantations, and there happens a deficiency of assets, shuts them out likewise from all chance of satisfaction in the usual scramble among creditors for the debtor's estate on such events.

IN some of the colonies they changed, by acts of assembly, certain species of personal property, *e. g.* negroes, into the nature of real estates, by making them descendable; and by this alteration of the common law, and confusion of the former distinction of property, very considerably diminished the personal fund liable to *all* debts.

As these circumstances were represented and believed to be great discouragements to the trade of the mother country, after

repeated requisitions to provide a remedy in the colonies, in which the grievance was most sensibly felt, had been disregarded, the statute was finally made.

THIS was, without doubt, a subject upon which the superintendence of the mother country might be justly exercised; it being relative to her trade and navigation, upon which her wealth and her power depend, and the preservation of her superiority, and the subordination of the colonies, are secured, and therefore is comprehended in the distinction.

AFTER citing and applying this statute, the examiner takes occasion to insult a gentleman of a most amiable and respectable character, because he presumed, it seems, to question the universality of parliamentary power, and appears to be so totally occupied in the business of defamation, as not to be aware of his running into the most egregious inconsistencies. If the examiner is a lawyer, he has betrayed the most shameful ignorance; if an agent, the most infamous unfaithfulness. Had the *American Chief Justice* acted in *England*, as too many of his countrymen have done—had he paid his court to power, by mean compliances, and endeavoured to recommend himself, by inventing accusations against the colonies, by representing the inhabitants in them, as a refractory, disloyal, and rebellious people, and by proposing schemes for their depression—had he not firmly maintained his character of honour and probity, we should not have seen this impeachment of his understanding; but he left the task of prostitution to the man of sordid views,

*Ille superbos aditus regum,
Durasq; fores, expers somni
Colat——*¹

*Let such a one, without taking sleep,
Attend the proud levees, and haughty gates
Of kings——*

¹ Seneca, *Herc. Fur.*, 164-166; but Seneca's *colit* is changed to *colat*.

“HAD the colonies,” says the examiner, “agreed to the imposition of the stamp duties, a precedent would have been established for their being consulted, before any imposition upon them by parliament would hereafter take place.” He intimates that they were advised by some of their agents to take this course: if such advice hath been given, it was weak or insidious, and the agents, who recommended the measure, ought to be removed for their incapacity or their treachery.

How would the precedent have been established, or, if it had, what would have been the advantage? This conduct would have admitted, that the colonies might be taxed at any time, and in any manner, without their consent; and consequently, would at once have been an effectual surrender of all their privileges as *British* subjects.

If precedents were to be regarded, when a tax in *America*, for the *single purpose of revenue* is required, they are not wanting. Upon such occasions, the course hath always, and uniformly been, 'till the imposition of the stamp duties, to transmit requisitions to the colonies; and if the instance cited by the examiner, is, in any degree pertinent, he has shewn in his appendix, that the method of requisition was *in that* pursued; for the lords of trade, in their report, expressly mention the refusal of the colonies to comply with the requisitions transmitted to them, to remove the grievance complained of.

THE clause in the mutiny act during the late war is also relied upon, but with how much propriety, few words will evince.

THE acts of assembly of each colony, could have no obligatory force beyond the limits of each; but the service of the colony troops was not confined within the same colony in which they were raised; it is therefore evident that the provincial legislatures had not an authority adequate to the great object of the military operations in *America*, which was not merely the defence of the plantations, by measures executed within their boundaries, but the enemy was attacked in his own country, and for this purpose the *British* and *American* troops acted con-

junctly. On this occasion it was not only convenient that the troops, employed in the same service, should be subject to the same discipline, but it was indispensably necessary that this discipline should be established by *act of parliament*, the authority of the *provincial legislatures* being deemed incompetent. And it is to be remarked, moreover, that the provincial troops were raised and paid by the colonies, and that it was in the power of their assemblies, a power exercised by some of them, to disband and reduce them when they pleased, and therefore their supporting and keeping them up, was an effectual consent to the act of parliament; but as hath been shewn an internal tax may be as completely and adequately laid in every colony, by the authority of the *respective assemblies*, as by the *British parliament*, and therefore there is not the same necessity for the interposition of the mother-country in this, as in the other instance; and the colonies with reference to the stamp act, are not called upon to do any act expressive of their assent to it, nor is it in their power to hinder its taking effect in the fullest extent.

THE act for *the establishment of a post-office in the colonies* (9 Anne, c. 10,) comes the nearest to the subject of any regulation that hath been mentioned; but yet it is materially distinguishable from the stamp act. For the same reason that an act of parliament was necessary to secure the discipline of the provincial troops, acting in conjunction with the *British* forces during the late war, the authority of parliament might be proper for the general establishment of a regular post-office; for as the laws of each colony are in their operation confined within the limits of each, prohibitory and compulsive clauses to enforce a general observance, without which the establishment would fail, might be eluded. If a man should maliciously give a wound in one colony, and the wounded person die in another, the offender could not be convicted of murder, because the whole fact constituting that crime would not be cognizable in the colony where the wound was given, or the death happened; and the same principle is applicable to every other

inferior offence, and intimates in what manner prohibitory clauses might be evaded. This matter, therefore, of the post-office, may be referred to the general superintending authority of the mother country, the power of the provincial legislatures being too stinted to reach it. In this view, and upon the consideration of the general convenience and accommodation arising from the establishment, the people of *America*, have not complained of it, but if this instance were more pertinent than it is, it would only prove what hath been too often proved before—when men do not suspect any designs to invade their rights, and subdolous steps taken to that end, are productive of immediate convenience, without pointing out their destructive tendency, they are frequently involved in ruin before they are aware of danger, or that the conduct flowing from the negligence of innocent intentions, may afford a handle to men of different dispositions, for the commission of oppression—of the truth of these observations the histories of all people who have once been blessed with freedom, and have lost it, exhibit abundant examples.

WHEN instances are urged as an authoritative reason for adopting a new measure, they are proved to be more important from this use of them, and ought therefore to be reviewed with accuracy, and canvassed with strictness. What is proposed ought to be incorporated with what hath been done, and the result of both stated and considered as a substantive original question, and if the measure proposed is incompatible with the constitutional rights of the subject, it is so far from being a rational argument, that consistency requires an adoption of the proposed measure, that, on the contrary, it suggests the strongest motive for abolishing the precedent; when therefore an instance of *deviation* from the constitution is pressed as a reason for the *establishment* of a measure striking at the very root of all liberty, tho' the argument is inconclusive it ought to be useful.

WHEREFORE, if a sufficient answer were not given to the argument drawn from precedents, by shewing that none of the

instances adduced are applicable, I should have very little difficulty in denying the justice of the principle on which it is founded. What hath been done, if wrongful, confers no right to repeat it. To justify oppression and outrage, by instances of their commission, is a kind of argument which never can produce conviction, tho' it may *their* acquiescence, whom the terror of greater evils may restrain from resisting, and thus the despotism of the east may be supported, and the natural rights of mankind be trampled under feet. The question of right, therefore, doth not depend upon precedents, but on the principles of the constitution, and hath been put upon its proper point already discussed, whether the colonies are represented or not in parliament.

As the name of *Hambden* occurred to the examiner in his design of casting an oblique reflection upon the colonies, it is surprising he did not recollect, that very numerous precedents have been applied in the defence of an arbitrary and oppressive proceeding, destructive of the essential principle of *English* liberty. But tho' mere acts of power prove no right, yet the real opinion entertained of it may be inferred from forbearance; for mankind are generally so fond of power, that they are oftener tempted to exercise it beyond the limits of justice than induced to set bounds to it from the pure consideration of the rectitude of forbearance. Wherefore if I had denied the principle of this kind of reasoning, without shewing the defects of the artificial painted precedents which have been produced, I might still very confidently urge, that, the repeated and uniform requisitions of the *English* ministers, as often as occasions for the *single purpose of revenue* have happened, transmitted to the colonies to tax themselves by provincial acts; and the acts of parliament regulating the trade of the plantations, as well as of *Ireland*, without one instance, before the stamp act, of a tax imposed by parliament upon either, for the *unmixed* purpose of revenue, prove, that the imposition of a tax upon them without their consent, hath constantly been held to be inconsistent with their constitutional rights and privileges. I have joined *Ire-*

land with the colonies, and presume it will hardly be contended that *Ireland*, over which the courts of justice in *England* have a superintendent power, is not, at least, as subject to *Great Britain* as the colonies are.

A MOST extraordinary reason hath been given, why the method of requisition would have been improper, viz. that "the sums raised must be paid into the exchequer, and if levied by the provincial assemblies, the parliament would have no right to enquire into the expenditure of them." This is so extremely futile, that it would be almost absurd to bestow a serious refutation upon it.

WHY must the sums raised be paid into the exchequer? If the intention is to apply them in the colonies to any internal purpose, why must they be remitted to *Great Britain*? If armies are to be kept up in *America*, to defend the colonies against *themselves*, (for it can hardly be imagined that troops are necessary for their protection against any foreign enemy) or are to be employed in the national service of cropping the ears and slitting the nostrils of the civil * magistrates, as marks of distinction, why must the money be paid into the exchequer? or, if it should be paid into the exchequer, in order to be applied towards sinking the national debt, why might not the parliament enquire into the application of it? Does the examiner, in his idea of the parliament, figure to himself a monster with an hand that can reach to the utmost verge of the *British* dominions, and clutch and crush millions of subjects at a gripe; but when the object is near, apt to be rendered by some magical influence, so short, and so feeble, as not to be able to reach the *exchequer*, or to squeeze the *chancellor* of it?

WE are assured that there never can be any irregular "attempts of the prerogative upon our rights, whilst we are blessed with a prince of the glorious line of *Brunswick* upon the throne of *Great Britain*." I have all the confidence in the

* See the narrative of the outrages committed by the soldiery, on Mr. justice Walker in *Canada*.

excellent dispositions of our present most gracious sovereign that an *Englishman* ought to have; but I cannot penetrate into futurity; and, as the examiner hath not yet established the character of a prophet, I must consider this assertion rather as a curious specimen of lip-loyalty, I will not call it extravagant adulation, than as a sober recommendation to surrender all those guards and securities of liberty which the constitution of a free government hath provided. But if the *British Americans* should ever be reduced to the unhappy necessity of giving up their natural rights and their civil privileges, I believe they would as soon make the surrender to a prince of the *line of Brunswick*, as to any other mortal, or number of mortals, in the universe.

WE have seen too a piece in some of our late news papers, all bedawbed with the laze of compliments;—there is no end to human ambition! it is perpetually restless, and pushing forward. If a little P——ct—r † is raised to the title of excellency, and the rank of a kind of viceroy, there is still a summit beyond the eminence to which he hath been elevated, that he is sollicitous to gain.

It hath been truly said, that “it will be no easy task to persuade the *Americans* to forsake the culture of their lands, to leave the ways their fathers trod, and in which themselves were trained, to drop a business they already understand, in which they have had long experience, and by which their families have thriven, to change all their habits of thinking, and their manner of life, in order to apply to arts which they do not know, or know but imperfectly, and that where estates may be easily raised by mere tillage, the temptations to manufacture are wanting, and men, who can depend upon their industry alone, will not have recourse to arts for subsistence.” But that which persuasion might not effect, and

† A late notable speech puts me in mind of the ingenuity of the female disputant, who used to silence debate, by crying out, *God bless the king, and what have you to say to that?*

to which peculiar circumstances might be adverse, necessity, and an alteration of those circumstances may accomplish. When the alternative is proposed, and the one part of it assures success, and a comfortable support by a moderate application of industry, familiarized by use, and rendered easy by practice; and the other affording only an experiment of precarious issue, calling for an application unexperienced and dreaded, attended with perplexity, and productive of irksome anxiety, the generality of mankind would not hesitate in choosing the former: but tho' it would gain the preference of choice, yet, if the alternative is taken away, and choice yields to necessity, the enterprizing will form projects, the judicious improve, and the industrious execute them. Success, in one instance will animate the timid to make trial of the means which have succeeded under the direction of others, stimulate the phlegmatic, and rouse the indolent.—Should the necessity, after a little time, cease, new habits may become as strong as the old, and the alternative would therefore be altered, the choice be an act of deliberation, rather than of blind impulse; old prejudices would be greatly abated, if not extinguished, new attachments, perhaps, be formed. From this change, different consequences may be conjectured or foretold, and perhaps the most confident might be disappointed by the event. It is not so difficult for men to strike into new employments and methods of life, when impelled by the urgency of distress, nor so easy to call them back to their old manner of life, and divert them from new pursuits experienced to be profitable, and *productive of the best security against oppression*, as some seem to apprehend.

It is not contended that the colonies ought to be indulged in a general liberty of exporting and importing every thing in what manner they please; but since they are hindered from making all the advantages they might do, (and what advantages might they not make, if under no checks?) they have a good plea against all rigour and severity, not absolutely necessary. That *British* manufactures come dearer, and not so good in quality, to *America*, as formerly, is a very general complaint;

and what effect it may have, should they still grow dearer and worse in quality, or the colonies be rendered less able to consume them, is a consideration which concerns *Great Britain*, at least as much as the colonies. An increase of price, and failing in the goodness of quality, is the usual effect of monopolies; there is no danger of foreigners taking advantage of this circumstance in *America*, whatever they may do in other countries, but the industry it may give rise to in *America*, when other circumstances concur, is not difficult to be foreseen.

It must be acknowledged that the balance of trade between *Great Britain* and her colonies is considerably against the latter, and that no gold or silver mines have yet been discovered in the old *American* settlements, or among the *treasures* of the new acquisitions. How then is this balance to be discharged? The former trade of the colonies, which enabled them to keep up their credit with *Great Britain*, by applying the balance they had gained against foreigners, is now so fettered with difficulties, as to be almost prohibited. In order therefore to reduce the balance against them upon the trade between the colonies and *Great Britain*, this trade must be contracted, so as to bring the scales to an equilibrium, or a debt will be incurred than can't be paid off, which will distress the creditor as well as the debtor, by the insolvency of the latter. The income also of the colonies, which was before invested in their trade, will be diminished in proportion to the produce of the stamp act, and therefore the amount of that produce must be drawn out, which will create a further reduction of the trade.

I CONFESS that I am one of those who do not perceive the policy in laying difficulties and obstructions upon the gainful trade of the colonies with foreigners, or that it even makes any real difference to the *English* nation, whether the merchants, who carry it on with commodities *Great Britain* will not purchase, reside in *Philadelphia*, *New-York*, or *Boston*, *London*, *Bristol*, or *Liverpool*, when the balance gained by the *American* merchant, in the pursuit of that trade, centers in *G. Britain*, and is applied to the discharge of a debt contracted by the

consumption of *British* manufactures in the colonies, and in this to the support of the national expence.

IF, in consequence of the obstructions, or regulations as they are called, of their commerce, and the imposition of taxes upon their properties, the colonies should only be driven to observe the strictest maxims of frugality, the consequence would rather be disagreeable than hurtful;—should they be forced to use new methods of industry, and to have recourse to arts for a supply of necessaries, the difficulty in succeeding would prove less than the apprehension of miscarrying, and the benefit greater than the hope of it. There are few people of the highest, and even of the middle rank, but would, upon a strict scrutiny into their ordinary disbursements, discover some articles that would admit of defalcation.

A PRUDENT man, constrained to abridge his outgivings, will consider what articles of expence may be retrenched or given up without distress or discomfort, and, if, after this saving, he still finds that his expences exceed his income, he will then consider of what articles he can provide a supply by the application of domestic industry, or whether some tolerable substitute may not be fallen upon to answer the purpose of what he can neither buy, nor hath skill or ability to fabricate. He will reflect that the expedient which is a first but an indifferent shift, use and experience will improve into convenience, that practice will confer knowledge and skill, and these facility and satisfaction, and tho' the progress should be slow and gradual, habit will grow with it, and produce reconciliation and content.

WHAT are called in *North America*, luxuries, ought for the most part to be ranked among the comforts and decencies of life, but these will not be relinquished, if a supply of necessaries may be provided by domestic industry;—for food, thank GOD, they do not, and for raiment they need not, depend upon *Great Britain*.

ANY thin covering in the summer to preserve decency, and substantial clothing in the winter to repel the cold, are suffi-

cient for domestic servants and labourers, and these may be provided without any remora to the business of tillage, for there are many intervals in which it is suspended. There are times too, when the employment is so slight as to be rather a moderate exercise than a laborious task, when the work that is done might be performed by half the number of labourers without excessive exertion, or exhausting fatigue. There are besides in most families, those whom the feebleness of immature years, or their sex, at particular periods, or the decrepitude of old age, discharge from the duties of tillage. Leather, and wool, and cotton, and flax, are at hand: how easy then is the necessary cloathing provided for those whose station does not require any attention or regard to fashion or elegance? so easy that many have already gone into this manufacture without any other impulse than the spirit of industry, which can't bear inaction, tho' the savings on this head have afterwards been neglected. In this very considerable branch so little difficulty is there, that a beginning is half the work. The path is beaten, there is no danger of losing the way, there are directors to guide every step. But why should they stop at the point of cloathing labourers, why not proceed, when vigour and strength will increase with the progression, to cloath the planters? When the first stage is arrived at, the spirits will be recruited, and the second should be undertaken with alacrity, since it may be performed with ease. In this too, the experiment hath been made and hath succeeded. Let the manufacture of *America* be the symbol of dignity, the badge of virtue, and it will soon break the fetters of distress. A garment of linsey-wolsey, when made the distinction of real patriotism, is more honourable and attractive of respect and veneration, than all the pageantry, and the robes, and the plumes, and the diadem of an emperor without it. Let the emulation be not in the richness and variety of foreign productions, but in the improvement and perfection of our own.—Let it be demonstrated that the subjects of the *British* empire in *Europe* and *America* are the

same, that the hardships of the latter will ever recoil upon the * former.

IN theory it is supposed that each is equally important to the other, that all partake of the adversity and depression of any. The theory is just, and time will certainly establish it; but if another principle should be ever hereafter adopted in practice, and a violation deliberate, cruel, ungrateful, and attended with every circumstance of provocation, be offered to our fundamental rights, why should we leave it to the slow advances of time (which may be the great hope and reliance, probably, of the authors of the injury, whose view it may be to accomplish their selfish purposes in the interval) to prove what might be demonstrated immediately?—Instead of moping, and puling, and whining to excite compassion; in such a situation we ought with spirit, and vigour, and alacrity, to bid defiance to tyranny, by exposing its impotence, by making it as contemptible, as it would be detestable. By a vigorous application to manufactures, the consequence of oppression in the colonies to the inhabi-

* Upon a surmise that a certain noble l—d, was the author of some hardships inflicted upon the colonies, a reproachful and mischievous distinction hath been made by some people, between the natives of *S—t—d*, and of *E—g—d* and *America*, which every judicious friend of the colonies must wish to see abolished, and an *Union* rather established than divisions promoted. Every man who has his all, and the welfare of his posterity at stake, upon the prosperity of *America*, as he hath an interest in common with the natives of it, ought to be considered as an *American*.——It is an effectual way to make men adversaries, to call and treat them as such.——Besides, laying aside this consideration, the distinction is extremely unjust; for tho' there is too much reason to believe that some natives of *America* and of *E—g—d*, who have resided in the colonies, have been instrumental in bringing upon us the severities we deplore, yet hath it never been even surmised, I speak it to their honour, that any native of *S—t—d* residing, or that ever did reside in *America*, had in any degree a hand in them. It is much to be feared, if the breach which a too eager prosecution of the little views of party hath made among the inhabitants of a colony heretofore the most distinguished for prudence and unanimity, should not be closed, in consideration of the general calamity, that *America*, as well as *Denmark*, will furnish an instance of the excessive temerity of political animosity.

tants of *Great Britain*, would strike home, and immediately. None would mistake it. Craft and subtlety would not be able to impose on the most ignorant and credulous; for if any should be so weak of sight as not to see, they would not be so callous as not to feel it.—Such conduct would be the most dutiful and beneficial to the mother country. It would point out the distemper when the remedy might be easy, and a cure at once effected by a simple alteration of regimen.

OF this measure should there be apprehensions, and ministerial orators and panegyrists endeavour to obviate them by observing, that "it would always be easy to reinstate things where they were, and that by easing the colonies of their burthens, and giving encouragement to their produce, the establishment of any manufacture in *America* might be prevented." We should mark well this reasoning, and avail ourselves of the instruction given by our enemies, which would point out to us the remedy, and the more speedy the application of it the better, and that would depend upon ourselves.

BESIDES the urgency of such an occasion, (should it happen) there would be another powerful inducement to this simple, natural, easy method;—the good or bad success of one attempt to oppress, generally produces or prevents future impositions. In common life a tameness in bearing a deprivation of part of a man's property, encourages rapacity to seize the rest.

ANY oppression of the colonies would intimate an opinion of them I am persuaded they do not deserve, and their security as well as honour ought to engage them to confute. When contempt is mixed with injustice, and insult with violence, which is the case when an injury is done to him who hath the means of redress in his power; if the injured hath one inflammable grain of honour in his breast, his resentment will invigorate his pursuit of reparation, and animate his efforts to obtain an effectual security against a repetition of the outrage.

If the case supposed would really happen, the resentment I should recommend would be a legal, orderly, and prudent

resentment, to be expressed in a zealous and vigorous * industry, in an immediate use and unabating application of the advantages we derive from our situation;—a resentment which could not fail to produce effects as beneficial to the mother country as to the colonies, and which a regard to her welfare, as well as our own, ought to inspire us with on such an occasion.

THE general assemblies would not, I suppose, have it in their power to encourage by laws the prosecution of this beneficial, this necessary measure; but they might promote it almost as effectually by their example. I have in my younger days seen fine sights, and been captivated by their dazzling pomp and glittering splendor; but the sight of our representatives, all adorned in complete dresses of their own leather, and flax, and wool, manufactured by the art and industry of the inhabitants of *America*, would excite, not the gaze of admiration, the flutter of an agitated imagination, or the momentary amusement of a transient scene, but a calm, solid, heart-felt delight. Such a sight would give me more pleasure than the most splendid and magnificent spectacle the most exquisite taste ever painted, the richest fancy ever imagined, realized to the view;—as much more pleasure as a good mind would receive from the contemplation of virtue, than of elegance; of the spirit of patriotism, than the ostentation of opulence.

Not only, “as a friend to the colonies,” but as an inhabitant having my all at stake upon their welfare † I desire an “exemption from taxes imposed *without my consent*,” and I have reflected longer than “a moment upon the consequences:” I value it as one of the dearest privileges I enjoy: I acknowledge dependence on *G. Britain*, but I can perceive a degree of it

* The ingenious Mr. *Hume* observes in his history of *James I.* that the *English* fine cloth was in so little credit even at home, that the king was obliged to seek expedients by which he might engage the people of fashion to wear it, and the manufacture of fine linen was totally unknown in the kingdom—What an encouragement to industry! This very penetrating gentleman also recommends a *mild government*, as a proper measure for preserving the dominion of *England* over her colonies.

† See *the regulations*, &c. page 111.

without slavery, and I disown all other. I do not expect that the interests of the colonies will be considered by some men, but in subserviency to other regards. The effects of luxury, venality, and oppression, posterity may perhaps experience, and SUFFICIENT FOR THE DAY WILL BE THE EVIL THEREOF.

APPENDIX.

BY the 12th *Charles II.*¹ the colonies are restrained from sending the products enumerated in the act to *any foreign* ports.—By the 15th of the same king they are prohibited from importing commodities of the growth or manufacture of *Europe*, *except from G. Britain*, saving a few articles mentioned in this act.

A LAW, which restrains one part of the society, from *exporting* its products to the most profitable market, *in favour of another*; or obliges it to *import* the manufactures of one country that are dear, instead of those of another that are cheap, is effectually a tax. For if the profitable *exportation* and the *importation* of the cheaper commodities were permitted, a tax equal to such gain in the former case, and to the saving in the latter, would leave that part of the society, in the same state and condition, as if under the prohibition and restriction above mentioned. As for instance in the case of *importation*:—Suppose a country, which I will distinguish by the name of A, can purchase commodities of the same kind, and equal goodness, 20 *per cent.* cheaper of B, than she can of C;—then it is clear, if A is prohibited from taking these commodities of B, and obliged to purchase them of C, that A is just in the same state and condition, as if she were allowed to purchase the commodities of B, on paying thereon a duty of 20 *per cent.* to C.—This instance, *mutatis mutandis*, is equally applicable to the case of *exportation*. Hence it appears, that the country, favoured by the prohibition and restriction, gains as much thereby, as it would do, if the proportionate tax were paid to it, upon

¹ The well known Navigation Act.

taking off the prohibition and restriction; or, in other words, the profit which the one is hindered from making, in consequence of the prohibition and restriction, is made by the other, in whose favour they have been introduced.

It hath been observed by a well-received writer on the subject of trade, that “a prohibition acknowledges the commodities “it is laid on to be good and cheap, otherwise it were needless, “and a prohibition on the goods of any one nation, gives a “monopoly to other nations that raise the like.”—Again “a “prohibition against any one nation, makes other nations, having the like commodities, take the advantage and raise their “price, *and is therefore a tax.*” *

If a prohibition, extending to one nation only in favour of many, confers a monopoly, and is therefore a tax, a prohibition extending to all other nations in favour of one, is undubitably so.

FROM *Virginia* and *Maryland* are exported, *communibus annis*, 90,000 hogsheads of tobacco to *Great Britain*, of which it is supposed 60,000 are thence re-exported. But these colonies not being permitted to send their tobacco *immediately* to foreign markets *distributively*, in proportion to their demands, the re-exported tobacco pays double freight, double insurance, commission, and other shipping charges.—The whole quantity is, moreover, of course much depreciated, for going all to *Great Britain*, the *home-market* is overdone, by which circumstance, the quantity required for *home-consumption* is without doubt purchased cheaper than it would be, if no more than *that* were imported into *Great Britain*, and of *this* glut foreigners, and purchasers on speculation also, avail themselves. Besides, a great deal of the tobacco getting home late, the rigorous season hinders its being re-shipped for some months, during which it is dead on hand, and moreover gives advantage to buyers—a loss to the planter, which would be avoided, if the tobacco could be immediately sent to its proper market.

THE above quoted author hath computed the duties, excises,

* Sir *Matthew Decker*. [1679–1749. Writer on Trade.]

&c. on leather at 50 *per cent.* and the artificial value of a bale of *English* cloth arising from taxes, monopolies, and ill-judged laws, at 51 *per cent.* by which he means that every 100 *l.* worth of that species of manufacture, includes in that sum 51 *l.* of taxes. His computation is, without doubt, too low now, taxes having been increased very considerably since the time in which he wrote.

In the gross sum of the artificial value, he computed *per cent.*

the amount of the taxes to be full	-	-	-	31
Monopolies and ill-judged laws, therefore stand at				20
				—
				51

A bale of *English* cloth costing - - - *L.* 100

Includes an artificial value of - - - - - 51

The artificial value subtracted, leaves the natural value 49

BUT lest the estimate should be objected to on account of its including 20 *per cent.* for monopolies, &c. I will state the artificial value arising from taxes *only* to be 33 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* which will hardly be objected to, for being too high.

The colonies, it is supposed, take annually,

manufactures from <i>Great Britain</i> , to the									
amount of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>L.</i> 2,000,000	0 0
Therefore they pay an ANNUAL TAX of								666,666	13 4

To which must be added freight, insurance, commission, and shipping charges, amounting at least to 10 *per cent.* the half of which, as it might be saved by back-freight, &c. were the colonies permitted to import *directly* the manufactures of foreign countries, is computed at - - - - - 100,000 0 0

What may be the amount from the restrictions on all the enumerated commodities (except tobacco) exported from all the colonies, with subsidies retained and duties laid, upon the most moderate computation, may, I suppose, be stated at - - - - - 150,000 0 0

L. 916,666 13 4

PART of the commodities sent from *Great Britain* to the colonies, is first imported into *Great Britain* from *foreign* countries; but the estimate is not exceptionable on that account, for the general calculation on the advanced price of *British* manufactures is extremely low.—Several of the foreign commodities receive their perfection in *Britain*.—All of them are enhanced by the articles of double freight, insurance, shipping, charges, the merchant importer's commission, the *English* tradesman's profit the merchant exporter's commission, and subsidies retained. If the colonies were not restrained from directly importing foreign commodities, they would, it is presumed, pay less for them, even by 50 *per cent.* than they do at present.

It hath been already observed, that there are shipped from *Virginia* and *Maryland*, annually, at an average, about 90,000 hogsheads of tobacco, 60,000 of which, or upwards, are re-exported from *Great Britain* to foreign markets; but they pay to *Great Britain*, for the reasons above explained, 3 *l.* *per* hogshead, *i. e.* the sum of 3 *l.* upon each hogshead might be saved if the tobacco might be *immediately* and *distributively* sent to the respective markets, in proportion to their demands; and an equal sum is paid also to *Great Britain*, upon the same rule of computation, *i. e.* that these colonies pay what they might save, if not restrained. For tho' the *English* manufacturer gets the tobacco he wants, without the double freight, &c. yet he has the advantage of the glut, and an opportunity of buying it as cheap, as it is sold in *G. Britain* for the foreign markets, before the charges of double freight, &c. are incurred, and therefore the planter gets no more for his tobacco sold for *home*, than that which is sold for *foreign* consumption, and consequently pays as much for it. For there is great reason to imagine, that if these colonies were at liberty to send their tobacco *immediately* where they pleased, the market in *England* would be as profitable as those of *France*, *Holland*, &c.—But when the tobacco, under the present regulation, is purchased for re-exportation, the purchaser undoubtedly considers the expense

he is to be at, before it gets to the foreign market, as part of the price of the commodity, and therefore lowers his price to the merchant in proportion.

The above sum of 3 *l.* for each hhd, makes *L.* 270,000 00 0

The amount of the sundry impositions and restrictions before mentioned brought forward, 916,666 13 4

Total amount of taxes to *Great Britain* - 1,186,666 13 4

Besides the above amount of taxes paid to the mother country, the colonies in *North America* support their own civil establishments, and pay quit-rents to the crown and proprietaries, to the amount (supposing 600,000 taxables, at the moderate rate of 15 *s.* each) of - 450,000 00 0

Total amount of taxes paid to our mother country, and the support of our civil esta-

blishment, *annually*, 1,636,666 13 4

Supposing the clear annual rents of lands in *N. America* (unrestrained by acts of parliament) would amount to *L.* 2,500,000.

It appears then, that the whole tax is upwards of 65 *per cent.* and if, therefore, the artificial value of one hundred pounds worth of *British* manufacture, (cloth for instance) is, according to the above computation, 33 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* there was, before the *stamp act*, a tax paid by the *North Americans*, near double of that which is paid by the inhabitants of *England*. If the above sum of 33 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* is too low, and ought to be increased, then the tax on *North America*, on the article of manufactures imported from Britain, must also be increased.

It should seem that the maxim of every tax upon labour falling *ultimately* upon the consumer of its product cannot be strictly applied to the product of the *North American* colonies. —For, as they are obliged to send their commodities to some port in the *British* dominions, or (where indulgence is granted to send some of them to other places) deprived in great meas-

ure of the benefit of returns, they are by these means subjected to dead freight; and moreover, being confined in their consumption to a particular manufacture, and the commodities they export being chiefly raw materials, they have not the means generally in the power of other people, by raising the price of labour, to throw their burthens upon others; but are, for the most part, obliged, both in their exports and imports, to submit to an arbitrary determination of their value.

THE sanguine genius of one of the *Anti-American* writers, brings to my mind the fable of the boy and the hen that laid *golden eggs*. He is not content to wait for the increase of the *public revenue*, by that gradual process and circulation of property, which an attention to the commercial interests of the nation hath established, but is at once for tearing away the embryo, which, in due time, might be matured into fullness of size and vigour; without ever reflecting, that when the hen is destroyed by his violence, there will be no more GOLDEN EGGS.

—The following passage justifies this observation.—

“IF we have from the colonies their ALL already, we only “have it (says he) by trade, and not by taxes; and surely it is “not the same thing, whether the wealth be brought into the “public coffers by taxes, or coming in by trade, flows into the “pockets of individuals, and, by augmenting his influence with “his wealth, enables the merchant to plunge us into new wars “and new debts for his advantage*.”

THE man who thinks the gains of the merchant are dangerous, and that the welfare of the manufacturers, the landholders, &c. doth not depend upon the trade and navigation of *Great Britain*, is very consistently an advocate for a measure which hath a direct tendency to check them; but whether this opinion, and very consistent conduct, might not be more serviceable in some other employment than in that of a L— of T—, is submitted to their consideration, who are the judges of merit and the dispensers of its rewards.

* The objections to the taxations, &c. considered.

FOR a reason, which the above opinion suggests, I shall subjoin an estimate of the duties upon tobacco consumed in *Great Britain*, and of the profit to the planter on that tobacco.—— The intelligent reader will not apprehend it to be my meaning, that the planter pays out of his pocket all the duties laid on tobacco, or be at a loss to infer, that the estimate has been made with no other view, than to obviate the principle others by their writings seem to adopt.

The old subsidy is one penny *per* pound, 25 *per cent.* deducted.

All the other duties are $7\frac{1}{3}$ *per* pound, 15 *per cent.* deducted.

An hhd. of tobacco, at an average, contains 952 lb.

The whole duties therefore - L. 27 14 0

The amount of the whole duties on 30,000 hhds, is

831,000 0 0

THE full clear proceeds of an hogshead of tobacco, reckoning 952 lb. in each hogshead, has not, on an average for some years past, exceeded 4 *l.* † wherefore, on 30,000 hogsheads, the planters get 120,000 *l.* How much of the above sum of 831,000 *l.* is net to the revenue, I shall not undertake to say; but I presume it may be safely asserted, that no part of this, or any other public money, is touched by any *Americans*, whether *they have great power of speech* or not; tho' any gentleman who might be affected by it, is not to be blamed for his apprehension, that *a sudden importation* of a certain commodity might hurt the *home market*.

THE sum of the taxes, paid in *North America*, will appear

† See before, p. 52. The attentive reader will observe, that the net proceeds of a hogshead of tobacco at an average, are 4 *l.* and the taxes 3 *l.*—together 7 *l.*—Quere, how much *per cent.* does the tax amount to, which takes from the two wretched tobacco colonies, 3 *l.* out of every 7 *l.*? And how deplorable must their circumstances appear, when their vast debt to their mother country, and the annual burthen of their civil establishments, are added to the estimate? In these two colonies there are upwards of 180,000 taxables.

enormous to those, who, having been told that these colonies pay only 7 or 800 *l. per annum*, in consequences of taxes laid *there*, might be led, in their dependence upon *ministerial candour*, to believe, that they paid no more *elsewhere*;——but to others, who are better acquainted with the subject, the computation will appear too low.——From these observations it may be inferred what vast wealth, in *taxes only*, the mother country has, in the course of a hundred years, drawn from her colonies; and how *profoundly well informed* the writer is, who, with equal pertinacy and modesty, pronounces, “that it is *now* high “time for *England* to draw some *little* profit from her colonies, “after the *vast treasure she has expended on their settlement*.”

I CONFESS that the above computations are conjectural, but I believe they are probable. I mean that those, who are best acquainted with the subject, will think the charge upon *North America* is not exaggerated, and which I think very naturally accounts for the enormous debt she at present labours under to the mother country.

DR. *Davenant*¹ observes, that, “if ever any thing great or “good be done for the *English* colonies, industry must have its “due recompence, and that cannot be without encouragement “to it, which, perhaps, is only to be brought about by *confirm- “ing their liberties*, and establishing good discipline among “them; that as they see they are a free people, in point of “government, so they may, by discipline, be kept free of the “mischiefs that follow vice and idleness. And, as great care “should be taken in this respect, so without doubt, it is ad- “visable, that no little emulation of private interests of neigh- “bour governors, nor that the petitions of *hungry courtiers*, “at home, should prevail to discourage those particular colo- “nies, who, in a few years, have raised themselves by their “own charge, prudence, and industry, to the wealth and great- “ness they are now arrived at, *without any expence to the “crown*; upon which account, any *innovations*, or *breach* of

¹ Charles Davenant, b. 1656; Inspector-general of exports and imports.

“their *original charters*, (besides that it seems a *breach* of the “*public faith*”) may, peradventure, not tend to the king’s “profit.” Excellent observation! but how little it hath been regarded, the present deeply-afflicting distress of the inhabitants of *North America* demonstrates;—a distress sufficient to drive men into despair, who are not animated by the hope, that———*DEUS DABIT HIS QUOQUE FINEM. God shall also put an end to these.*

F I N I S .

VESTRY PROCEEDINGS, ST. ANN'S PARISH,
ANNAPOLIS, MD,

(Continued from p. 351, Vol. VI.)

At a Vestry held for St. Anne's Parish July 7th 1718/9. Present, The Rector, M^r John Beale, M^r Thomas Bordley, M^r Stephen Warman, M^r Tho^s Larkin.

M^r Hugh Kennedy late Church Warden brought his Account amounting to £3..7..0 Current Money, being for wine and other Parochial Charges whilst Church warden: which account was allowed, and an order drawn on M^r Benjⁿ Tasker for payment of s^d Sum.

Order'd that M^r Stephen Warman High Sher. of A. A^{ll} Co^{ty} pay to M^r Vachel Denton one hundred & Eighty pounds of Tobacco due to him for Search & Copies of Certificates of Vestry Lots.

M^r Alex^r Stuart charg'd ten shill. for making the Shutters to the Vestry Room Back window which is allow'd in part of his note due to the vestry.

Order'd that M^r Stephⁿ Warman demand payment of Mrs. Navarre of four pounds ten shill. due to the Vestry from M^r John Navarre, and upon Refusal, that M^r Bordley be impowered to recover s^d money for the use of the vestry.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's at Annapolis. Present the Rev^d M^r Sam^l Skippon, The Rector, M^r John Beale, M^r Thomas Bordley, M^r Stephen Warman, M^r Benj. Tasker, Vestrymen.

Whereas it has been a Custom within this parish to pay the parish Clerk (who has hitherto acted as Sexton) four shill. & six pence for Digging the Grave and tolling the bell for a Child, & seven shill. for a Man or Woman and nine shillings If a Sermon to be paid by those at whose request such services are done. The better to ascertain and proportion the said allowances to the Severall Services respectively It is now order'd that The said allowances for the future be in manner foll^g viz. for Digging any grave to be necessarily four foot six Inches long or under the sume of three shill. and for tolling the bell for the person buried in such Grave one shill. and six pence for Digging the Grave for [p. 40] any pson requiring one above four foot six Inches long five shillings & for tolling the bell two shillings and for the like services for any psons th^t have a sermon and for Attendance &c. nine shill. Curr^t mony.

John Talbot was elected nemine Contradicente Clerk of the vestry to commence in November Court.

The Ballance due to the Vestry as on the other side is £16..9..4½ out of which there is due to the Vestry from the Persons following the following Sums, viz.

from M ^r Skippon,	. . . . .	£5.. 5..0
from John Navar as p note,	. . . . .	£4..10..0
from Alex ^r Stuart as p ball. of his note,	. . . . .	£3..14..0
from M ^r Valentines Estate,	. . . . .	£3..—..4½
		£16..9..4½

Mendm Mrs. Clinton Executrix of the said M^r Valentine deliver'd the notes above mention'd to the Vestry.

Memd^m that 900 P^{ds} of Tobacco was paid To Rich^d Bickedick as Clk of the Vestry & for tolling the Bell as p Direction from the Vestrymen to the Rector for that Purpose bearing Date Dec^r 9, 1718.

Order'd that the Rector agree with a workman to make Shutters for the Vestry Room & Bolts at the Cheapest Rate he can.

At a Vestry held for St. Anne's Parish March 30th 1719. Present, The Rector Sam^l Skippon, M^r John Beale, M^r James Crook, M^r Thomas Bordley, Vestrymen, M^r Richard Young, Church Warden.

The Rector and Freeholders of this Parish choose M^r Peter Overhard & M^r Richard Brickles as Church Wardens in the [p. 41] Room of M^r Hugh Kennedy and M^r Richard Young late Church wardens ; and Cap^t Thomas Larkin and M^r Stephen Warman as Vestrymen in the Room of M^r Evan Jones and M^r James Crook late Vestrymen.

At a Vestry held for S^t Anne's Parish April 6th 1719. Present, The Rector Samuel Skippon, M^r Benjⁿ Tasker, M^r John Gresham, Cap^t Thomas Larkin, M^r Stephen Warman, Vestrymen, M^r Peter Overard, M^r Richard Brittle, Church Wardens. Cap^t Thomas Larkin and M^r Stephen Warman took the several Oaths appointed by Law, the Test and the Oath of a Vestryman, and took their places accordingly as Vestrymen. M^r Peter Overard and M^r Richard Brittle Church Wardens Elect appear'd and took the Test, and the several Oaths appointed by Law, as likewise the Oath of a Church warden, and took their place as Church wardens accordingly. Then was deliver'd into the Custody of M^r Peter Overard one of the Church wardens the Church Plate and Linnen viz. two Silver Flaggons, one Chalice Cup, one Dish, two Salvers, one large Holland Table Cloth & three napkins.

Order'd that M^r Richard Brickles make a new Cedar Font after the handsomest manner he can ; & set it up in the Church the old one being Rotten.

M^r Overard & M^r Brickles ask'd Leave of the Vestry to erect a Pew for themselves at the West End of the Church, near where the Font stands ; agreed by the Vestry that they have Leave to [p. 42] erect such Pew, provided they have the Consent of M^r W^m M^cCubbin and M^r Thomas Bordley whose Pews may otherwise be Injur'd thereby.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of S^t Anne's Parish May the 5th 1719. Present, The Rector, M^r John Beale, M^r Benj. Tasker,

M^r John Gresham, M^r Thomas Bordley, Vestrymen. The present State of this parish being taken into Consideration—'Tis Resolv'd nemine contradicente That the benefits of the parish due to the Rector thereof are but a bare maintenance for a Single man in a private parish But that the Expences the Minister of this parish is Expos'd by his being oblig'd to reside at the seat of Government and bearing the Character of a Chaplaine to the publiek requires a further Support than has yet been allow'd him. That the smallnesse of the parish and the Continuall charge they have been at both by private Subscriptions and the yearly raising the ten \textsterling poll makes it too great a Burthen to them to make any additionall supports: all that they have been hitherto able to raise by those means being yearly expended on the keeping the Church, Church yard pales, and Bellfry in repaire w^{ch} is too great and indeed an unnecessary charge for so small a parish.

That therefore it be necessary to make a remonstrance of these matters to the next general Assembly with an humble address that they will take into due Consideration as well the Justice [p. 43] th^t seems due to the parish as the regard th^t is to be had to the Honour of the Publiek by making a proper Establishment in this part at the seat of Government.

W^{ch} Remonstrance and Address follows in these words.

To the Hon^{ble} the Lower house of Assembly.

The Remonstrance and Address of the Vestry men and Church Wardens of S^t Anne's Church at Annapolis, in behalfe of themselves, and the Rest of the Parishioners, Freeholders in the said Parish.

May it please your Honours.

We the Vestrymen and Church wardens of S^t Ann's Church at Annapolis, in behalf of ourselves and the rest of the Parishioners Freeholders in this Parish, beg Leave to Lay before this Hon^{ble} house a State of such Diffieulties as at present we Labour under.

And here we would first observe to your Hon^{rs} that the Parish Church, by being built near the utmost verge of the Parish, is

thereby render'd very Inconvenient to a Great part of the parishioners some of them living Twenty miles, and others at a Greater Distance from it ; so that were it not that the rector voluntarily, goes up, at Appointed Times, and Preaches among them, a great part of them would be without the Benefit of a Minister.

That, to add to this Difficulty, the Church is by much too Little for a Parish Church, many of the parishioners being Oblig'd to stay at home for want of room, but that this is most visible at Publick Times, as, we humbly Conceive, is apparent to the Constant Experience of this Hon^{ble} House.

That there is no visible way to remove the first of these [p. 44] Difficulties, but by Contracting the parish into narrower Bounds, or Deviding it, nor is there any means to remove the Latter, but by enlarging the Church, but that both these are rendred Impracticable to us by some other Difficulties w^{ch} we shall Take the Liberty of naming to your Honours.

And as to the Contracting or Deviding the Parish in Order to remove the first Difficulty, we Humbly Conceive it is attended with Greater Difficulties than what would be removed thereby. We beg Leave to observe to your Hon^{rs} that the Benefits of this Parish are already so small, that it is but a bare maintenance for a single man in a Private Parish, and that, without further Addition, it is no way Sufficient to Support a Clergyman with a family, who, by being oblig'd to reside at the seat of Governm^t and bearing the Character of a Chaplain to the Publick is unavoidably Expos'd to much greater Expence than the benefits of this parish can Defray. We take Liberty to add, that the small benefits of the Parish, and the great Expence above mencon'd, have often been the Occasion that this parish has been without a Minister, no man being willing to stay in a place, where he is necessited to run in Debt, by serving the Parish, and attending on the Publick. And that whenever an opportunity offers of Bettering himself, a Clergyman will be oblig'd by his Necessities to embrace it ; which, as we find has been the Case formerly, so we Know no way of preventing it for the future.

As to the enlarging the Chureh, Whereby the other Difficulty would be removed, we beg Leave to Assure your Hon^{rs} that were

our abilities suitable to our Inclinations, we should be very ready to remove it ourselves, without giving any Trouble to this [p. 45] Hon^rble House. But the Constant Expence we have been oblig'd to be at to Keep the Church, Church yard and belfry in repair has wholly rendred us Incapable to do any thing in that matter and we believe that this will be the sense of your Hon^{rs} when you shall find, by a Computation of the Charge we have been at, which, we are ready to offer, what sums of moneys and Tobacco have been rais'd & Expended already on that Acc^t. We therefore pray your Hon^{rs} to Take these things into your Consideration, and to make such Provision, as in your wisdom shall be judged sufficient to answer the necessity of the parish, and to maintain the Honour of the publick in the respects above mention'd and &c. :

Peter Overard	} Church } Wardens	John Beale	} Vestrymen.
Rich ^d Bickles		Benj ⁿ Tasker	
		John Gresham	
		Tho ^s Bordley	

1705.	Ten ₤ Poll of 363 Tax ^{l^{bs}},	.	.	.	.	3630
	Arrears in the Late Sher ^s hands,	.	.	.	.	785
1706.	D ^o of 414	D ^o	.	.	.	4140
1707.	D ^o of 440	D ^o	.	.	.	4400
1708.	D ^o of 421	D ^o	.	.	.	4210
1709.	D ^o of 436	D ^o	.	.	.	4360
1710.	D ^o of 430	4300
1711.	D ^o of 426	D ^o	.	.	.	4260
1712.	D ^o of 418	D ^o	.	.	.	4180

Total Tobacco, . 34265

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			£	s	d
Salary due to the Sher 5 ₤ 3630	182 at $\frac{6}{100}$ ₤ hundred is	11..	7..	6	
Sold to M ^r Sam ^l Norwood	3500 at $\frac{6}{100}$ ₤ ct.	10..	10..	—	
Sold D ^o Norwood	3500 Benefaction of				
	Maj Ge ^l Hamond	10..	—	—	
Salary of 4140	is	207 at $\frac{6}{100}$ ₤ ct.	2..	9..	5
Salary of 4400	is	220 at D ^o	13..	2..	1

		£	s	d
Sold Maj ^r Wilson	733 at $\frac{8}{4}$ ₤ ct.	2..	1..	—
Sold D ^o More	3933 at $\frac{8}{4}$ ₤ ct.	—.	15..	6
Sold Mr Bladen	492 Voluntary Contributions	5..	16..	6
Sold Anth ^o Rieley	188 Cash p ^d by Mr Wotten for the Interm ^t of Gov. Seymour	2..	—	—
Salary at 5 ₤ ct.	211 at $\frac{8}{5}$ ₤ ct.	12..	12..	5
Tobacco Paid Moses Adney	1000 at $\frac{8}{6}$ ₤ ct.	19..	13..	—
D ^o Sold Coll: Young	2999 for Mony advanced above	3..	12..	2
Salary of D ^o at 5 ₤ ct.	217 Col. Hammond benefaction			
Sold Thomas Freeborn	4143 at $\frac{8}{4}$	7..	18..	—
Salary of D ^o 5 ₤ ct.	215			
p ^d Mr Benson as Clk of Vestry	800 at $\frac{8}{4}$ ₤ ct.	1..	16..	—
Salary of D ^o at 5 ₤ ct.	213 at $\frac{8}{4}$ ₤ ct.	3..	17..	1
p ^d Mr Benson as Clk of the Vestry	500 at $\frac{8}{4}$	4..	10..	—
p ^d Bickerdick for tolling the bell	400 at $\frac{8}{4}$	4..	1..	6
p ^d Coll Young	866			
p ^d Doctor Major	1896	Total Mony	£116..	2..2
Salary of D ^o at 5 ₤ ct.	209			
paid Mr Bordley	432			
p ^d Dr Major	925			
p ^d Bickerdick for tolling the bell	400			
p ^d Cadwall ^r Edwards	1080			
Paid Docwra	978			
Disbursed		30439		

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Arrears in the year 1710,	2652
Voluntary Contributions 1711,	6150
D ^o more 1712,	100
1714. Ten ₤ Poll of 430 Tax ^{lbs},	.	.	.	.	.	4300
More Subscriptions,	.	.	.	.	.	450

1715. D ^o of 443 D ^o 5 \pounds Poll of D ^o,	. . . . .	2215
1716. D ^o of 497 D ^o,	. . . . .	4970
1717. D ^o of 504 D ^o,	. . . . .	5040
1718. 5 \pounds Poll 514 Tax ^{lbs}	. . . . .	2570

Tob^o 62712

		£ s d
Out of w ^{ch} p ^d	30439 & sold as \pounds	
	above	116.. 2.. 2
p ^d M ^r Garretton Martins Acc ^t	303	
Salary at 10 p ct for both	625 at $\frac{6}{10}$ \pounds ct.	2.. 4..11
paid Henry Balmanks Order	500 at $\frac{8}{10}$ \pounds ct.	2..19..—
p ^d Jn ^o Baldwin	1600 at $\frac{10}{10}$ \pounds ct.	30..—..—
p ^d D ^o Baldwin	756	
p ^d Cadwall ^r Edw ^{ds}	816 at $\frac{15}{10}$ \pounds ct.	10.. 7..—
p ^d Coll. Young	180 at $\frac{15}{10}$ \pounds ct.	37..10..—
p ^d Rich ^d Bickerdick	500 at $\frac{17}{10}$ \pounds ct.	35..14..—
p ^d M ^r Docwras note	1126 More M ^r Tasker	—.. 7..—
p ^d Rich ^d Bickerdick	147	
p ^d M ^r Garrett 1714	750	235.. 4.. 1
p ^d M ^{rs} Norwood	708 Tob ^o p ^d 59842	
Salary of D ^o 5 \pounds ct.	215 D ^o not	
	sold 1541	
Salary 10 \pounds ct.	45 not	
	acc ^t ab ^l	
	for 1329	
p ^d M ^r Tho ^s Worthington	6000	
p ^d M ^r Tasker	400 Tob ^o 62712	
p ^d Bickerdick	1250	
p ^d Martin	330	
Salary of D ^o 5 \pounds ct.	111	
Sold by M ^r Valentin	1391	
Salary of D ^o 5 \pounds ct.	249	
p ^d Rich ^d Bickerdick	900	
[p. 48]		
Sold by M ^r Valentine	5000	

Salary 5 ₤ ct.	252
Sold to M ^r Tasker	4200
Salary 5 ₤ ct.	129
p ^d Richard Bickerdick	900
	<hr/>
	59842

An Acc^t of Money and Tob^o raised and Expended at Sevⁿ Times in repairing St Ann's Church, Church yard and Bellfry at Annapolis since the year 1704.

	£	s.	d.
1704. Aug. 2 ^d . Cash paid M ^r And ^w Welply for building the belfry ₤ Ord ^r on M ^r Amos Garrett,	30..	—..	—
Aug. 16. Cash paid W ^m Gwin for makeing & setting the Vane of said Belfry ₤ D ^o .	1..	4..	6
Sept. 4 th . Ditto paid Obadiah Hollingshead & Philemon Smith for Altering the seats in the Gallary ₤ D ^o .	4..	10..	—
Cash paid ₤ Vestry before this,	—	9..	—
1705. June 12 th . p ^d M ^r Cadwallader Edwards for making the Communion Table Clks Seat Font &c.	5..	—..	—
Nov. 6 th . Ditto allow'd Coll. Jn ^o Hammond for Like sune p ^d Welply tow ^d the belfry,	8..	—..	—
D ^o p ^d Rich ^d Bickerdick for work done May 17th,	—..	10..	—
D ^o paid Tho ^s Jones for parchm ^t & Transcribing a Table of Marriages,	—..	9..	—
March 5 th . D ^o paid M ^r Benj. Fordham for Charges about the bell wheel &c. p: 13..16,	3..	2..	—
D ^o Paid M ^r Garrett in full of his Acc ^t brought in Jan. 8 th for plank nailes &c.,	4..	7..	—
D ^o paid Andrew Welply,	—..	13..	—
1706. June 4 th . D ^o paid Richmonds Exeq ^{rs} for a Lock for the Ch. Plate,	—..	4..	6
D ^o Paid Cadwallader Edwards for Pew behind the Ch. Dore & other work as ₤ rec ^t Aprill 14 th 1708,	3..	5..	—

	£	s.	d.
[p. 49] D ^o paid Coll. Sam ^l Young for Lock plank			
Tar &c as ₤ acc ^t & rec ^t April 15 th 1708 Sterl.	2..	18..	—
Dec. 3 ^d . D ^o p ^d W ^m Gwin for Iron Casem ^{ts} &c ₤			
Major Josiah Wilson,	3..	1..	6
D ^o paid Rich ^d Young for work done ₤ D ^o Sterl.	2..	16..	—
D ^o paid Benj ⁿ Fordham ₤ D ^o Sterl.	—	12..	—
D ^o paid M ^r Bladen for Takeing down and mend-			
ing the Spindle of the Golden Ball &c ₤ D ^o Sterl.	5..	—..	—
Dec. 2 ^d . Cash paid Antho: Rieley & Maj ^r Josiah			
Wilson Sterl.,	—	15..	—
D ^o paid Jn ^o Miller by Moses for work,	—	2..	6
March 2 ^d . D ^o paid Anth Rieley for Glasiers			
work Sterl. as ₤ rec ^t March 30 th 1708,	—	15..	—
	<hr/>		
	£77..	14..	6
	<hr/>		
30th. D ^o paid Rich ^d Young Sterl. as ₤ rec ^t ,	2..	3..	6
D ^o p ^d D ^o for making a Form plank &c.,	—	13..	6
D ^o paid Rich ^d Bickerdick for Clearing the Ditch			
of the Church yard as ₤ rec ^t Ap ^{ri} 7 th ,	2..	—..	—
1708. May 4 th . D ^o p ^d Cap ^t Jn ^o Davidge ₤ Moses			
Adney as ₤ rec ^t May 5,	—	6..	—
June 29 th . D ^o p ^d Rich ^d Bickerdick for paving			
the Church Piazza & Passage to the Gate &c. as			
₤ Agreem ^t ,	10..	10..	—
Nov. 2 ^d . D ^o p ^d Walter Tobil for Levelling the			
walk &c.,	—	6..	—
Jan. 4. D ^o p ^d Benj. Fordham assignee of Tho ^s			
Docwra for Drawing Paving Stones to the			
Church, as ₤ rec ^t Jan. 27 th ,	2..	—..	—
D ^o p ^d Rich ^d Young for nailes and work as ₤			
acc ^t & Rec ^t Feb ^{ry} 8 th ,	3..	7..	—
Feb. 8 th . D ^o p ^d M ^r Garrett for Plank as ₤ rec ^t ,	—	14..	—
D ^o p ^d Rich ^d Bickerdick for mending the Church			
Yard Pales as ₤ rec ^t ,	—	7..	6

	£	s.	d.
Mar. 15 th . D ^o p ^d Cha ^s Kilburne as P rec ^t March 17 th ,	1..	7..	—
D ^o p ^d Tho ^s Freeborn for work about the bellfry P Benj ⁿ Fordham as P acc ^t ,	5..	—..	—
D ^o paid Benj ⁿ Fordham as P Acc ^t ,	—..	7..	—
1709. Jan. 17 th . D ^o paid Tho ^s Freeborn for work about the belfry as P Acc ^t and rec ^t ,	20..	12..	6
[p. 50] D ^o paid Coll. Young for Church bible & Prayer book as P acc ^t & rec ^t 1710,	12..	14.	2
1711. D ^o paid D ^r Thos. Major for Holland for a Surplice Making & other Disbursm ^{ts} as P acc ^t settled Dec. 4 th 1713,	7..	18..	0
1712. Cash paid M ^r Bordley for parish dues w ⁿ Church w ^{dn} ,	1..	16..	—
D ^o p ^d D ^r Thos. Major for Commu ⁿ Table Linnen,	3..	17..	1
D ^o paid Cadw ^{dr} Edw ^{ds} for work &c as P Acc ^{ts} Dec. 4 th 1713,	4..	10..	—
D ^o paid M ^r Docwra as P Ord ^r on M ^r Gassaway 1713,	4..	1..	6
1714. Ap ^l 11 th . D ^o paid M ^r Rich ^d Warfield for Sev ^{ll} repairs as P acc ^t and rec ^t ,	3..	17..	—
D ^o p ^d Rich ^d Bickerdick for Lime as P acc ^t July 7 th 1713,	—..	6..	—
	88..	13..	9
D ^o p ^d M ^r Garrott on acc ^t of the Glebe 1712 as P acc ^t in Tob ^o at $\frac{6}{10}$ P ct.	2..	4..	11
D ^o p ^d M ^r Norwood in Tobacco at $\frac{8}{4}$ P ct. as P acc ^t ,	—..	2..	19
1715. Nov. 21 st . D ^o p ^d Tho ^s Andrews for work done ab ^t the Belfry as P acc ^t ,	16..	—..	—
D ^o p ^d Jn ^o Smith for repaireing the Church yard Pales as P acc ^t Nov ^r 16,	6..	—..	—
1716. Aug. 6 th . D ^o paid Jn ^o Mitchel assignee of Henry Trip for plank for the Church yard paling,	2..	—..	—

	£	s.	d.
Sept. 4 th . D ^o p ^d Tho ^s Holmes Assignee of M ^r James Crook,	—	16	—
D ^o p ^d Tho ^s Cook for work done in the old Vestry House,	2	5	—
Apr ^l 20 th . D ^o p ^d Rich ^d Bickerdick for work done as ☞ acc ^t & rec ^t ,	1	3	6
D ^o paid Jn ^o Dodd for Commu ⁿ Wine &c.,	2	—	6
D ^o paid M ^r Benj ⁿ Tasker for nailes and sev ^l other Parochial Expences w ⁿ Church Warden as ☞ acc ^t Nov. 4 1715,	4	18	—
D ^o paid Amos Garrett as ☞ acc ^t Nov ^r 4 th ,	1	16	3
D ^o paid Abraham Woodward for plastering the Church where Defective as ☞ acc ^t Nov ^r 4 th ,	1	5	3
1716. June 12. Cash paid M ^r Jn ^o Baldwin for 12 sleepers for the Vestry room,	—	12	—
Sept 4. D ^o p ^d Jn ^o Smith for work done in the Vestry as ☞ acc ^t filed,	1	10	—
[p. 51]			
1717. Ap ^l 8 th . D ^o p ^d M ^r Garrett for Sundrys for the parish use as ☞ acc ^t ,	4	11	6
Ap ^l 22 nd . D ^o p ^d M ^r Jn ^o Dodd for wine &c. for the Parish use as ☞ acc ^t filed,	4	6	6
D ^o p ^d Rich ^d Bickerdick for work as ☞ acc ^t fil'd,	1	13	2
D ^o p ^d Philip Reyly for Iron Work,	—	10	3
1718. Ap ^l 14 th . D ^o paid Tho ^s Williams for work done at the North dore of the Church as ☞ acc ^t and receipt fil'd,	3	5	—
Ditto paid M ^r Bickerdick for mending the Church yard pales as ☞ acc ^t & Rec ^t fil'd,	—	6	8
D ^o paid M ^r Barnard White late Church warden as ☞ acc ^t & rec ^t fil'd,	1	3	—
Ditto p ^d Rich ^d Evans Church warden as ☞ Ditto,	—	12	6
	<hr/>		
	£61	19	6

Att a Meeting of the Vestry and free holders of the City Parish in the City of Annapolis on Tuesday the 19th of Aprill 1720. Present of the Vestry, The Rev^d M^r Sam^l Skippon Rector. Off the ffreeholders, M^r John Smith, M^r Hugh Kenneday, John Talbott. Who proceeds to the Electing of two Church wardens in the Room of Messrs. Peter Overrard and Richard Brickles. And unanimously Choose M^r Cezar Gheselin & M^r Edw^d Smith.

And M^r Amos Garrett and M^r Albert Greening were Chosen Vestrymen in the Room of M^r John Beale & M^r Benjⁿ Tasker. And Likewise Ord^d that the Clerk of the Vestry give the Gent^l notice to appear here next Vestry in Order to Qualifie themselves as the Law Directs which was accordingly done.

[p. 52] Att a meeting of the Rector Vestry and Church wardens of St. Anns Parish in the City of Annapolis on Tuesday the 10th of May 1720. Present of the Vestry, Rev^d M^r Sam^l Skippon Rector, M^r Stephen Warman, M^r Amos Garrett, M^r Albert Greening, M^r Cezar Gheslin, M^r Edw^d Smith Ch: Wardens.

John Talbott Cl.

M^r.Amos Garrett and Albert Greening appears according to an Ord^r made last Vestry and takes the sev^l Oaths appointed by Law and Subscribe the Oath of Abjuration and Test and takes the Oath of Vestryman and are admitted accordingly and likewise M^r Cezar Gheselinn & Edw^d Smith takes the same as Church wardens.

And Ord^d that M^r Cezar Gheslin have the Charge of the Communion Plate.

Vestry adjourns till the first Tuesday in June next.

Att a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Ann's Parish on Tuesday the 4th day of June Anno Dom. 1720. Present The Rev^d M^r Skippon Rector, M^r Amos Garrett, M^r Albertus Grinning.

John Talbott Cl.

There being nothing of moments to do the Vestry Adjourns untill the first Tuesday in next month.

[p. 53] Att a meeting of the Vestry of St. Ann's Parish on Tuesday being the 5th day of July Anno Dom. 1720. Present, The Rev^d M^r Sam^l Skippon, Rector. None of the Gentlⁿ Appearing to make up a Vestry it Adjourns untill the first Tuesday in next month.

Att a meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St. Ann's Parish on Tuesday being the 10th of July Anno Dom. 1720. Present, The Rev^d M^r Skippon Rector, M^r Amos Garrett, M^r Albertus Grinning.

John Talbott Cl.

The Vestry adjourns untill first Tuesday in next month.

An Act declaring the Rights of Three Lots Originally laid out in Annapolis for the uses therein mentioned.

Whereas the Rect^r Vestry and Church Wardens of St. Anne's Parish have set forth by their humble Petitⁿ to this present General Assembly, That by an Act of Assembly of this Province for Erecting the Town and Port of Annapolis, and the Town and Port of Oxford into Towns and Ports ; The Commissioners then impowr'd to lay out the said Towns did lay out three Lots in the Town and Port of Annapolis for the Benefit & advantage of the Rector for the time being, and other persons nam'd by them (that is to say) one Lot for the Rev^d the Rector or Vicar or Lecturer of the Port of Annapolis, one other for the Clerk of the Parish & Sexton for the time being, and the third for the Clerk of the Vestry & M^r Comm^{ys} clerk for the time being ; each of them bounded & lying as by the three several Certificates remain-
[p. 54] ing in the Reeords of the said Town, refereuce being thereto had may more at large appear. That soon after the laying out the said Lots there was built an house upon one of them for the use of the Vestry of the said parish, which house & Lot upon the Petitⁿ & Application of the Rev^d M^r James Wotten late Rect^r of the said Parish was annex'd to the Parsons Lot for the Receptⁿ & Aecomodation of a Minister forever, as by an Ordinance made for the same appears in the Journal of the Lower House of Assembly April the 9th 1706. That the said Lots so annex'd by the said Ordinance of Assembly & the others aforementioned have

ever since been peaceably possess'd without molestation & deem'd to belong to the Rector of this Parish for the time being, excepting only that part of the Ministers Lot whereon the Prison is now built until John Gresham Esq^r had made an Entry on two of the said Lots (viz.) that laid out for the Clerk of the Vestry and Comm^y's Clerk, & that other laid out for the Clerk of the Parish & Sexton with the Clerk of the Mayor's Court; and for that this present General Assembly are of opinion that the said Lots so laid out were not under the same conditions as other Lots that were taken up by persons that upon complying with the aforesaid Law had an Estate in ffee simple, and for that the said John Gresham has not yet made any Improvement on the said Lots. To prevent any further Disputes or the giving any further Room for any persons for the future to make any Entries on the said Lots, it is pray'd that it may be enacted.

And be it enacted by the Right Hon^{ble} the Lord Proprietary by & with the Advice & Consent of his Lordships Governor and the Upper & Lower Houses of Assembly & the Authority of the [p. 55] same, That the said three Severall Lots on being paid for to the Proprietor be & remain to the several uses as originally design'd in Laying out the said Lots & the ordinance of Assembly made April the 9th 1706 aforesaid forever, any pretence of their not being built on, or any Entry thereof by the said Gresham or any other person to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding, the Ground whereon the Prison stands alwaies Excepted & reserved to the Publick. May 10th 1718.

A Supplementary Act to an Act intitl'd an Act declaring the Rights of Three Lots originally laid out in Annapolis for the uses therein mentioned.

Whereas by an Act of Assembly intituled an Act declaring the Rights of Three Lots originally laid out in Annapolis for the uses therein mentioned, It is enacted that three certain Lots that is to say, one Lot for the Rev^d the Reetor or Vicar or Lecturer of the Port of Annapolis, one other for the Clerk of the Parish & Sexton for the time being and the third for the Clerk of the Vestry & M^r Commissary's Clerk for the time being be & remain to the

several uses as Originally design'd in Laying out the said Lots, & according to an Ordinance of Assembly made April the 9th 1706 forever, as by the said Act of Assembly Reference being thereto had may now fully appear; And whereas for want of proper encouragement to improve the said Lots they become useless to the Rector of the Parish, contrary to the Intention of the Act aforesaid, it is prayed That it may be enacted.

And be it Enacted by the Right hon^{ble} the Lord Proprietary by & with the Advice & consent of his Lordships Govern^r & the Upper & Lower houses of Assembly & the Authority of the same, That for the future to encourage such as will build upon or other-[p. 56] wise improve the said Lots it shall & may be Lawfull for the Rector or Incumbent for the time being, & he is by this Act Impowered to let or Lease the said Lots or any part of the said Lots, for a Term of years not exceeding the Term of Twenty one years to such person or persons as shall be willing to build upon & improve the same; During which Term of years the Lessee or Lessees & those deriving under them shall have and enjoy an undisturb'd & peaceable possession of such Lots or part of Lots without any Let Hindrance or Molestation whatsoever.

Provided nevertheless That if any future Incumbent of the Parish aforesaid shall be desirous to settle on or improve the said Lots or any part of them whereon the Lessee or Lessees have built or made any other Improvement, it shall be Lawfull for him so to do, he the said Incumbent first Reimbursing the said Lessee or Lessees all the Charges & Expences they have been at in the building upon or otherwise improving the same and the said Lease shall then become void, anything in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding. Oct^r 12th 1723.

At a meeting of the Vestry of S^t Anne's Parish Nov^r 7th 1720. Present, The Rev^d Mr Sam^l Skippon Rector, Mr Tho^s Bordley, Mr Stephⁿ Warman, Cap^t Tho^s Larkin, Mr Amos Garret, Vestrymen, Mr Cæsar Ghizling, Mr Edw^d Smyth, Church Wardens. [p. 57] The Vestry make Choice of Mr Michael Piper as Clerke of the Vestry in the Room of Mr John Talbott, Late Clerke. Order'd that Mr Cæsar Ghizling and Mr Edward Smyth Church

Wardens of this Parish do agree with a workman to repair the Church yard Pales as far as is necessary, and to new hang the Gate.

Agreed That application be made to the Justices of Ann Ar^{ll} County Court for the Ten p^{ds} of Tobacco £ poll for the Church and Church yard Repairs and other Parish Charges.

M^r Piper qualified himself as Clerke of the Vestry by taking the Severall Oaths appointed by Law and Signing the Oath of Abjuration and Test and also the Oath for the due Execution of his office.

Sign'd £ Ord^r

Mic: Piper Reg^r.

Att a meeting of the Vestry of St^t Anne's Parish, February 28th 1720. The Rev^d M^r Sam^{ll} Skippon Rector, M^r Thomas Larkin, M^r Amos Garrett, M^r Thomas Bordley, Vestrymen.

Order'd That notes be sett up to give notice That the publick Sale of the Vestry's Tobacco of this Parish will be on the second Day of March Court next, being upwards of six thousand pound.

Order'd That the Vestry then meet, and that the disposal thereof be made by the Vestry or the Major part of them then assembled.

Agreed That the Church Wardens be spoke to to hasten the finishing of the Church yard.

Order'd That an Order be drawn upon the Sheriff for 900^{lb} [p. 58] Tobacco for M^r John Talbot his Salary as Clerk of the Vestry and for Tolling the Bell.

March the 3^d 1720

Then recēd of M^r Michael Piper Cl of the Vestry of St. Ann's Parish An Order on the Sheriffe of Ann Arundell County for nine hundred pounds of tob^o for one years Sallary as Clk of the said Vestry and for tolling the Bell.

I say reced £ me

John Talbott

Att a Meeting of the Vestry and Freeholders of St. Ann's Parish in the City of Annapolis on Easter Munday the 10th Day

of April 1721. Present, The Rev^d M^r Sam^l Skippon Rector, M^r Amos Garrett, M^r Stephⁿ Warman, M^r Cæsar Ghizling, Church Warden. M^r Dan^l Dulany, Doct^r Alexand^r Frazier, M^r Will^m Commins, M^r Peter Overard, M^r Thom^s Holmes, M^r John Smith, M^r — Bowes, M^r Hugh Kennedy, M^r Cornelius Brooksby, M^r John Beale, M^r James Baddixon, M^r John Talbot, M^r Stephen Mason, M^r Edw^d Griffith, M^r Rich^d Tootell, M^r Mich Piper, Freeholders.

[p. 59] It being putt to the Vote who should succeed M^r Cæsar Ghizling and M^r Edward Smith the Church wardens of the Last year, it was carried that Doct^r Alexander Frazier and M^r Williams Commins should succeed them in that office accordingly they are chosen and are desired to meet on Friday next the 14th Instant to qualify themselves accordingly.

M^r Stephen Warman having requested to be Excused from serving as Vestryman the ensuing year he designing to remove out of the Town and Live in the Countrey, it was granted him according to his petition, and it being putt to the vote who should succeed him as Vestryman, M^r Dan^l Dulany by majority & full Consent is elected to be Vestryman in his Room for the succeeding year, accordingly is so, & is desired on Friday next the 14th Instant to appear & qualify himself.

M^r John Gresham Sen^r one of the Gentlemen of the Vestry seldom giving his attendance at the Vestry tho' often desir'd to do so, It was putt to the vote who should succeed him in that office and by full Consent the Parish have Elected in his Room his Excellency the Govern^r. If his Excellency be pleas'd to take upon him to serve as such and accordingly order'd That his Excellency be acquainted therewith to know his Excellencies mind thereupon; and his Excellency being acquainted therewith is pleased to accept of the same.

Order'd That the old Church wardens M^r Cæsar Ghizling and M^r Edward Smith appear at the Vestry to be held on Friday next the 14th Instant to return their accounts to the vestry if any they have and discharge themselves from their office of Church Wardens.

[p. 60] Friday April 14th 1721. None of the Gentlemen appearing according to the Last adjournment, the vestry is appointed to meet again on Munday next at Eleven of the Clock fully to settle the affairs of the Church.

Munday April 17th 1721. None of the Gentlemen appearing, the Vestry was desired to meet the 9th of May which accordingly they did.

Tuesday May 9th 1721. At a meeting of the Vestry of St Ann's Parish in the City of Annapolis on Tuesday the 9th Day of May 1721. Present, the Rev^d M^r Sam^l Skippon Rector, His Excellency the Governour, M^r Thom^s Bordley, M^r Amos Garrett, Vestrymen, M^r Cæsar Ghizling, M^r Edward Smith, Church Wardens.

His Excellency Charles Calvert Govern^r of the Province of Maryland took the Severall Oaths appointed by Law the Test and the oath of a Vestryman, & took his place accordingly.

M^r Alexander Frasier and M^r William Commins Church Wardens Elect appear'd & took the Test & the several Oaths appointed by Law, as Likewise the Oath of Church wardens & took their places accordingly.

Then was delivered into the Custody of M^r Alexander Frazier one of the Church Wardens the Church Plate and Linnen (viz) two Silver Flagons, one Chalice or Cup, one Dish, two Salvers, one Large holland Table Cloth & three Napkins. Order'd, That M^r Edward Smith's account for wine to the Sacrament 50 shil- [p. 61] lings and his account of 120 Rails for the church yard at 3^d ^qp p^{ds} amounting £1..10..0 for 482 foot of Plank at 1^d ^qp foot amounting to forty shillings and two pence. For 2000 Pales of Capt. Trip amounting to four pound. To 60 Posts of Edw^d Coyle as by agreem^t three pound in all £13..10..2 be allowed him and ordered that a note be drawn upon M^r Benjamin Tasker for the payment of the same.

Ordered That Elizabeth Lawly be paid for washing the surplice 3 shillings and that a note be drawn upon M^r Tasker for the three shillings.

Att a meeting of the Vestry of S^t Anne's Parish in the City of Annapolis on Munday the 24th Day of July 1721. Prescnt The Rev^d M^r Sam^l Skippon Rect^r, M^r Amos Garrett, M^r Dan^l Dulany, Cap^t Thom^s Larkin, M^r Thom^s Bordley, Vestrymen. M^r Dan^l Dulany took the Severall Oaths appointed by Law the Test and the Oath of a Vestrymen and took his place accordingly.

Notice was given to meet the first Tuesday in Augst but there being not a sufficient number to hold a vestry t'was putt off to the first Tuesday of September.

Sept^r 5th 1721. None of the Gentlemen of the Vestry giving their attendance, notice was given to meet on the first Tuesday in Oct^r next.

Oct^r 3d 1721. One of the Vestry attending, notice was given to meet the first Tuesday in November next.

[p. 62] Nov^r 7th 1721. The Gentlemen not meeting notice was given publickly to meet on the first Tuesday in December, which accordingly was done.

The Vestry of S^t Anne's Parish Dr

1724. June 9 th . To Cash paid for work done to the Church as ₧ Acc ^t appears,	£3..11..6
To Ditto paid M ^r Rob ^t Gordon for ten Bottles Clarett at $\frac{2}{6}$ ₧,	1.. 5..-
To five Bottles Ditto found by myself at $\frac{2}{6}$ ₧,	--..12..6
To Cash paid Darby Callaghane for mending the Church Gates and altering the Door,	2..6
	<hr/>
	£3..11..-

Annapolis, June 9th 1724

Errors excepted ₧

Vachel Denton

M^r Vachel Denton for wine for the Church.

June 2 1723 to April 5 1724. To 10 Bottles Claret at $\frac{2}{6}$ £1..5..0

Errors excepted ₧

Robert Gordon

Att a meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish in the City of Annapolis on Tuesday the 5th Day of Decemb^r 1721. Present, [p. 63] The Rev^d M^r Sam^l Skippon Rector, His Excell. Gov^r Calvert, M^r Amos Garrett, M^r Dan^{ll} Dulany, M^r Thom^s Larkin, M^r Thom^s Bordley, Vestrymen, Alexander Frazer, William Commins, Ch. Wardens.

Mic. Piper, Registr^r.

I acknowledge to have Rec^d an Order from the Vestry upon M^r Benjamin Tasker for thirteen pounds and two pence Currency as Witness my hand this 5th Day of Decemb 1721.

Edw^d Smith.

Ordered That M^r Tasker be drawn upon to pay John Smith's Acc^t of the Church yard work fifteen pounds and nine shillings or so much thereof as is in his hands due to the Vestry.

Order'd That the Church Wardens agree with a workman to make a new Font as soon as possibly may be to be paid for in Tobacco.

Order'd That two workmen be spoke to to inspect the work & Damages done to the Bell and Wheel by Thom^s Birchfield employ'd by the Church Wardens to new hang the same.

Order'd That M^r Warman late high Sheriff of this County be desired to bring in his Account and Lodge the same with the Clarke of the Vestry sometime before Christmas Day next.

Order'd That M^r Benjamin Tasker bring in his Account within the same time, and Lodge it likewise with the Clarke of the Vestry.

Michael Piper psent Register and School-Master of Annapolis having petitioned the present vestry for a small Quantity of Ground where his Dead lieth buried at the east end of the Church close to the wall outside the Church joining to the Communion Table for himself and Family ; The Pctition was allowed and [p. 64] accordingly it was order'd That he have the Priviledge to take in seven foot square of Ground within the clear and Liberty to wall or Brick in the same seven foot every way when he thinks convenient, Provided the same be not an encroachment upon other Burying places and in Consideration of the same

Priviledge, granted by this present Vestry, he is to render them a pepper Corn yearly.

It is the Desire of the Minister Vestry and Church Wardens now mett together That the School-Master of Annapolis and the Charity Boys upon the foundation of the Schoole of Annapolis be permitted during the Vacancy of the Assembly constantly to sitt in the front seat joining to the back door, till such time as further provision can be made for them.

Ordered That the Clerk of the Vestry give an Order to Walter Toby upon M^r Stephen Warman late high Sheriff of this County for four hundred pounds of Tobacco for his Tolling the Bell last year.

Ordered Likewise That M^r Piper present Regist^r have an order upon M^r Stephen Warman late high Sheriff of Anne Arundel County for five hundred pounds of Tobacco, for his Service as Register of this Parish last year.

John Smith's Account.

	£	s.	d.
For Paleing in the Church yard by agreement, . . .	14	0	0
Allowed him for the enlarging of it, . . .	1	0	0
To money paid for Carting of Rails, Posts & Plank, . . .	0	9	0
In all, . . .	£15	9	0

Which account was Subscribed to by Edw^d Smith and Cesar Ghizelin the 24 July 1721 being Church Wardens and allowed by this present Vestry, and an Order made thereupon as before.

I acknowledge to have Rec^d an order from the vestry upon M Benjamin Tasker for £10..17..4 Currency as witness my [p. 65] hand this 12th Dec^r 1721 which was allowed accordingly.

John Smith.

I acknowledge to have Rec^d an Order from the Vestry upon M Stephen Warman for four hundred pounds of Tobacco for Ringing the Bell Last year as witness my hand this 22^d Dec^r 1721.

his
Walt^r × Toby.
mark

The Vestry of St. Anne's Parish to Mary Toby Dr

1723.	To the Washing the Surplice before Christmas,	£0.. 3..6
	To the Washing the Table Linen against Christmas,	0.. 3..0
Jan. 23.	To the Washing the Surplice again,	0.. 3..6
Ap ^l 22 ^d .	To the Washing the Surplice again,	0.. 3..6
May 22 ^d .	To the Washing the Table Linen,	0.. 3..0
		<hr/>
		£0..16..6

Errors excepted this 9th day of June 1724 ☞

Mary Toby

& an Ord^r given her upon the Sheriff. Fol. 132.

Att a meeting of the Vestry held for S^t Ann's Parish Dec^r the 8th 1718. Present, The Rev^d M^r Samuell Skippon, Rector, M^r Tho^s Bordley, M^r John Beale, M^r Stephen Warman Vestrymen, M^r Peter Overad Church Warden.

John Talbott being Unanimously Chosen By the Gentlemen of the Vestry of S^t Ann's Parish to be Register of the Vestry takes the Oath According to Law and Subscribes the Oath of Abjuration and Test and takes his place Accordingly.

[p. 66] M^r Peter Overad having Brought in his Account which amounts to £2 16s. 6d. Current money which said Account was allowed, and an Order Drawn on M^r Benjⁿ Tasker for the payment thereof which was accordingly accepted.

Ordered that M^r Stephen Warman pay unto M^{rs} Anne Bickerdike Relict of Rich^d Bickerdike late Clk of this Parish deced, the sume of 900^{lb} tob. for being Clerk of the Vestry & toleing the Bell.

The Vestry Adjourn till the first Tuesday in January.

Att a meeting of the Vestry of S^t Ann's Parish in the City of Annapolis Jan^{ry} the 5th 1719. Were Present, The Rev^d M^r Samuell Skippon Rector. None of the Gentⁿ Appearing the Vestry adjourns till the first Tuesday in Feb^{ry}.

Att a meeting of the Vestry of S^t Ann's Parish in the City of Annapolis Feb^{ry} 2nd 1719. Were present, The Rev^d M^r Samuell Skippon Rector. None of the Gentleman appearing to make up a Vestry it adjourns till the first Tuesday in Mareh.

Att a meeting of the Vestry of S^t Ann's Parish in the City of Annapolis the first 1719. Were Present The Rev^d M^r Samuell Skippon. None of the Gentlⁿ appearing to make up a Vestry it adjourns till the first Tuesday in Aprill.

At a meeting of the Freeholders of S^t Anne's Parish this 26th Day of Mareh 1722 now met in order to Chuse Vestrymen in [p. 67] the Room of Albert Greening deceas'd and M^r Thom^s Bordley and two new Chureh Wardens in the Room of M^r Alexand^r Fraser & M^r William Cumming who unanimously ehuse M^r Benjⁿ Tasker & M^r Edmund Benson as Vestrymen and M^r Robert Gordon & M^r Edward Griffith as Chureh Wardens for the year ensuing.

April the 3^d 1722. Notice being given publickly Last Sunday in the Church for the vestry to meet as on this Day, and none of the Gentlemen attending save only his Exeelleney and the Rector, the meeting was further prorogued and putt off to next Saturday being the 7th Instant.

GOVERNOR BRADFORD'S PRIVATE LIST OF UNION
MEN IN 1861.

Several years ago Mr. Samuel W. Bradford of Bel Air, Maryland, kindly placed in my hands the private correspondence of his father, Hon. Augustus W. Bradford, Governor of Maryland from 1862-66. Among these papers was found one of especial importance since it contains the names of the leading Union men in Baltimore in 1861. The following note is written on the reverse side of the sheet and in the same hand as the list of names—"Mem. of Union men compiled by Mr. J. I. Atkinson Nov. 1861." and beneath this is the following indorsement in the writing of Governor Bradford—"Memo. of leading Union men in Baltimore."

The state election was held on November 6, 1861, and the list must have been prepared soon after for the private guidance of Governor-elect Bradford in making appointments, etc. It will be noted at once by the reader familiar with the Maryland of that time that it is as remarkable for its omissions as for some of the names included. The list is of great value because it is of contemporary origin, and further, because it will aid future historians of the period in more accurately gauging the sentiment of the people of Maryland at that crucial time. It is earnestly to be hoped that somewhere additional contemporary materials will be found which will furnish reliable lists of the names of the leading exponents of the Secession and also of the "Union State's Rights" sentiments in the state, for the position of the border states is more and more engaging the attention of students of American history, and any lists drawn up at the present day might prove to be comparatively worthless for purposes of accurate historical judgment.

I have tried to identify with accuracy, as far as possible, the

profession or business of the men whose names appear on the list, using for the purpose state and city documents, contemporary newspapers, city directories and the personal witness of many of the survivors of the period. The list is now published for the first time. The names or initials are as found in the original, while my additions are inserted in brackets.

WILLIAM STARR MYERS.

Department of History and Politics,
Princeton University.

Archbp. [Francis] Kenrick. Roman Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore.

Bishop [William Rollinson] Whittingham. Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Maryland, 1840-79.

Rev. Dr. [Arthur Cleveland] Coxe. Rector of Grace P. E. Church; Asst. Bishop of Western New York 1863, Bishop 1865-96.

Rev. Dr. [William E.] Wyatt. Rector of Old St. Paul's P. E. Church.

Rev. Dr. J[ohn] C. Bacchus [Backus]. Pastor First Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Mr. Graffin. Methodist Minister.

Rev. Mr. W. W. Hays.

Rev. Mr. [Charles J.] Bowen. Pastor 2d Unitarian Church.

Rev. Mr. [Fielder] Israel. Pastor of Columbia St. M. E. Church.

Rev. Mr. [Thomas] Sewall. Methodist Episcopal Minister.

Rev. Mr. Cyrus P. Dixon [Dickson]. Pastor Westminster Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Mr. [Noah Hunt] Schenck. Rector Emmanuel P. E. Church.

Judge R. N. Martin. Superior Court of Baltimore City.

Judge W[illiam] L. Marshall. Court of Common Pleas of Baltimore City.

Judge Price. Circuit Court.

Judge [Silas Morris] Cochran. Associate Judge, Court of Appeals; originally from Massachusetts.

Judge [John C.] King. Court of Common Pleas.

Judge [Hugh Lennox] Bond. Criminal Court, and later of U. S. Circuit Court.

Reverdy Johnson. Noted lawyer and politician; U. S. Senator (Whig) 1845-49; attorney general, 1849-50; U. S. senator, 1863-68; minister to Great Britain 1868-69.

Jon[athan] Meredith. Lawyer.

John [Pendleton] Kennedy. Politician and novelist; member of Congress, 1835-45; secretary of the Navy, 1852-53.

William Price. U. S. district attorney.

Grafton [L.] Dulany. Lawyer.

Wm. H. Collins. Lawyer.

Th[omas] S. Alexander. Lawyer.

Sam[uel] J. Donaldson. Lawyer.

And[rew] S[terrett] Ridgely. Lawyer; later U. S. district attorney.

Thomas J. Morris. Lawyer; now Judge U. S. District Court.

Brantz Mayer. Lawyer; afterwards paymaster U. S. army.

Wm. Schley. Lawyer.

Arch[ibald] Stirling, Jr. Lawyer; later member of the legislature and of the constitutional convention of 1864, and U. S. district attorney.

R[everdy] Johnson Jr. Lawyer.

H[enry] W[inter] Davis. Lawyer and politician; Republican member of Congress 1855-61, and 1863-65.

H[enry] Stockbridge. Lawyer; member of constitutional convention of 1864.

W[illiam] M[ead] Addison. Lawyer; later U. S. district attorney.

J[ames] R. Partridge. Later appointed minister to Brazil by Pres. Grant.

Dr. J[ames] H. McCulloh. At that time a retired physician.

Dr. L[ennox] Birkhead. Retired physician, lived near Elk-Ridge.

Dr. John P. Mackenzie. Physician.

Dr. [William] Whitridge. Physician.

Dr. [George] Gibson. Physician.

Dr. Thomas F.] Murdoch. Physician; later in U. S. hospital medical corps.

Dr. C. H. Bradford. Physician,—lived in East Baltimore.

Dr. Stephen Collins. Physician, 36 N. Calvert St.

Johns Hopkins. Prominent merchant; later founder of Johns Hopkins University.

Col[umbus] O'Donnell. President "Gas Light Company"; later president of First National Bank.

John B. Morris. President of Mechanics Bank.

Arch[ibald] Stirling, Sr. President Savings Bank of Baltimore.

Thomas Swann. Formerly mayor of Baltimore; later Governor of Maryland, member of Congress, and president of First National Bank.

John Clark. President of Citizens Bank of Baltimore.

Wm. McKim. Banker.

Haslit McKim. Banker.

Robert McKim. Banker.

Charles E. Phelps. Later General in the Federal Army, member of Congress, Judge on the Supreme Bench of the Baltimore City Courts.

John Carson. Lawyer.

H[enry] P. Brooks. Lawyer; later major of the 4th Maryland Regiment, U. S. Volunteers.

Henry Webster. Lawyer.

S. J. K. Handy. Lawyer.

R. Stockett Matthews. Lawyer and versatile orator.

Matthew Smith. Prominent member of the Society of Friends.

Tho[mas] M. Smith. Prominent merchant in linseed oil.

Michael Warner. President of the Mechanics Bank (had a son in the Confederate army).

- Galloway Cheston. Shipping merchant, a prominent member of the Society of Friends.
- Thos. Wilson. Prominent merchant, philanthropist, and member of the Society of Friends.
- Fr[ancis] T. King. Later first president of the board of trustees of the Johns Hopkins Hospital.
- W[illiam] J. Albert. Hardware merchant; later member of Congress.
- Aug[ustus] Albert. (This name was erased in pencil, presumably by Gov. Bradford). Hardware merchant.
- Jos. W. Patterson. Iron manufacturer.
- Edward Patterson. Iron manufacturer (brother of the above).
- J[erome] N[apoleon] Bonaparte. Son of King Jerome of Westphalia and Madame Elizabeth Patterson Bonaparte. President of the Maryland Club.
- E[dwin] A. Abbott. Merchant; member of the constitutional convention of 1864.
- Tho[mas] Kelso. Merchant; founder of the Kelso Orphanage.
- W. E. Hooper. Leading Cotton Duck Manufacturer.
- Th[omas] Whitridge. Shipping merchant.
- Ch[aucey] Brooks. Dry-goods merchant; later president of the B. and O. Railroad, and president of the Western Bank.
- Alex. Turnbull. Wholesale dry-goods merchant.
- Jos[eph] King, Jr. Capitalist, lived on the northeast corner of Charles and Biddle Streets.
- I[saac] Tyson, Jr. Founder and president of the Baltimore Chrome Works.
- Enoch Pratt. Iron merchant; president of the Farmers and Planters Bank; founder of the Enoch Pratt Free Library.
- John Coates. Prominent lumber merchant, at that time Grand Master of the Masons in Maryland; later President of the Union Fire Insurance Co.
- Wm. Turnbull. Wholesale dry-goods merchant.
- Edw[ard] Slade. Wholesale dry-goods merchant.

John Brooks. Merchant; prominent member of the Society of Friends.

J. Saurin Norris. Treasurer of the Savings Bank of Baltimore; later president of the First National Bank.

C. Sidney Norris. Wholesale hardware merchant; later member of the Baltimore City Council.

Jesse Tyson. Later president of the Baltimore Chrome Works.

Henry Tyson. Civil Engineer; president of the Baltimore City Passenger Railway Company.

Nathan Tyson. Flour merchant.

S[ebastian] F. Streeter. An educator, owned a large school for young ladies; originally from Massachusetts, but lived in Baltimore for many years; at one time president of the Union Relief Association.

Jos[eph M.] Cushing. Bookseller and publisher.

J. I. Atkinson. Treasurer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Robt. A. Dobbin. Editor and Proprietor of the Baltimore "American."

Rich[ard] H. Townsend. Accountant and secretary of the "Union Manufacturing Co." (cotton goods).

Wm. E. Bartlett. Leather merchant; prominent member of the Society of Friends.

John G. Proud, Sr. Insurance.

John G. Proud, Jun. Insurance.

R[obert] M. Proud. Insurance; later collector of internal revenue.

Geo. B. Coale. Insurance; president of "Merchants Mutual Marine Ins. Co."

Sam[son] Cariss. Merchant—pictures, mirrors, frames, etc.

Th[omas] Teackle. Lawyer.

Sam[uel] Kirby. Lumber Merchant.

Wm. C. Hooper. Merchant on the wharf.

H[enry] D. Harvey. Merchant (pork packing, etc.).

W[illiam] C[hamplin] Robinson. Merchant (oils, etc.).

P[eter] G. Sauerwein. Flour merchant; later collector of internal revenue.

- H. W. Evans. Lived on a country estate near Relay on the
B. and O. Railroad (uncertain as to his business).
- Jos[eph] R. Snyder. Lawyer.
- Ger[ard] T. Hopkins. Wholesale grocer,
- William Hopkins. Wholesale grocer.
- Thomas Hopkins. Wholesale grocer.
- B[asil] B[rooke] Hopkins. Hardware.
- W. F. Murdoch. Wholesale dry-goods.
- Alex. F. Murdoch. Wholesale dry-goods.
- Dieter Bargar. Builder.
- J. Parkhurst, Jr. Merchant (oils, etc.).
- Geo. C. Parkhurst. Merchant (oils, etc.)
- H[enry] F. Jackson. Proprietor of the Eutaw House.
- Ch[arles] F. Jackson. Ship chandler.
- Ichabod M. Eastman. Merchant and contractor.
- John Jamison. Merchant.
- Dan[iel] Sprigg. Cashier of the Merchants Bank.
- Truman Cross. Cashier of the Commercial and Farmers Bank.
- P[atrick] Gibson. Cashier of the Bank of Baltimore.
- P[hilip] Littig, Jr. Cashier of the Marine Bank.
- C[harles] R. Coleman. Cashier of the Mechanics Bank.
- Thomas Pearce. Shipping merchant (coffee).
- A[lbert] Schumacher. Shipping merchant.
- Jas. Hooper, Jr. Shipping merchant.
- Hugh Jenkins. Shipping merchant.
- John M. Smith. Merchant (linseed oil, etc.).
- John Brannan. Merchandise broker.
- Jas. I. Fisher. Shipping merchant.
- B. Etting. A prominent Hebrew, importing merchant.
- G[eorge] W. Ward. Hardware; later president of the Union
Fire Insurance Co.
- E. V. Ward. Merchant.
- B[enjamin] Deford. Wholesale leather merchant.
- John B. Seidenstricker. Insurance.
- Wm. Woodward. Wholesale dry-goods.

Wm. Heald. Wholesale leather.

John Hurst. Wholesale dry-goods.

The following names are added in lead pencil, in the writing of Governor Bradford:—

Wm. Chesnut. Wholesale grocer.

Edward S. Myers. Treasurer of Phoenix Manufacturing Co.;
lived in Baltimore county.

Marcus Dennison. Grocer.

Edward L. Parker. Iron and tin-plate merchant.

John S. McKim. Banker.

Charles Wyeth. Retired iron merchant; originally from Massachusetts.

BALTIMORE COUNTY MILITIA, 1779.

Return of Capt. Benja^a. Talbott's Company of Militia, May the 31st, 1779. Belonging to Col^o. Edward Cockey's Battalion.¹

Benjamin Talbott Capt.	Caleb Owings
Thomas Chenoweth Lt.	Tho ^s . Cockey Deye Ford
Phillip G. Pearce Lt.	Thomas Ford
Benjamin Ford Ens.	David Stansbury
Vincent Talbott Sgt.	Thomas Hooper
Nathan Hale Sgt.	William Linch
John Talbott	Walter James
William Phillips	Richard Gott
Joseph Chenoweth	Richard Hiver
Daniel Stansbury	John Sollers
Henry Hale	Nicholas Hale son of G.
Loyd Ford	Nicholas Hale Jr.
John Gorsuch	Moses Lemmen.
Josias Bowen	

¹ From the original muster-roll presented to the Society by Francis B. Culver.

THE BRENGLE FAMILY OF FREDERICK

BERNARD C. STEINER.¹

1. Jacob Brengle,¹ Brengel, Branckel, Brenckel, or Prengel, as the name is variously spelled, lived in Frederick County in the latter part of the Provincial period. He was a farmer, lived near Walkersville and married three times. The name of his first wife is unknown. The second wife, Gertrude Bell, married June 30, 1761, and the third wife, Margaret Bell, were probably the daughters of John Bell and sisters of John Bell, who sold land to Jacob Brengle in 1772. He died probably in January 1784, leaving a will and personal estate valued at £367.17. He also devised eight hundred acres of land in Kentucky. It is uncertain by which wife he was father of his children, except that Elizabeth was the daughter of Gertrude (Bell) Brengle. Mrs. Gertrude Brengle was confirmed in the Evangelical Reformed Church in Frederick in 1767. Jacob Brengle had issue:—

2. i. GEORGE² BRENGLE, b. 1755, alive in 1823.
3. ii. CHRISTIAN² BRENGLE.
4. iii. LAWRENCE² BRENGLE, will probated Sept. 19, 1799.
 - iv. ELIZABETH² BRENGLE, b. Dec. 19, 1767; mar. Henry Steiner, Oct. 13, 1787; d. Apr. 17, 1833. (See Steiner Genealogy, p. 32.)
 - v. CATHERINE² BRENGLE, b. Apr. 13, 1775; mar. Sebastian Derr.
 - vi. daughter² BRENGLE, b. —, mar. Dec. 3, 1797, John Scholl.

2. George² Brengle, mar. Catharine — and went to Kentucky in 1783. His issue were:—

- i. ANNA MARIA³ BRENGLE, b. Dec. 24, 1770.
- ii. ROSINA³ BRENGLE, b. Nov. 21, 1772.
4. iii. MARIA ELIZABETH³ BRENGLE, b. Feb. 21, 1775.
5. iv. son, d. June 25, 1829 of quick consumption.

¹Valuable assistance in preparing this article has been received from Miss Fannie Schley Hewes and Mr. John Nicholas Brengle, of Frederick City.

3. Christian ² Brengle of Fredericktown, mar. Elizabeth ——. He kept a tavern on Patrick St. and his son-in-law, Henry Brother succeeded to the business of tavern keeper in Nov. 1794. Christian Brengle removed to New Orleans and was alive there but palsied in 1823. Christian and Elizabeth Brengle had issue:—
 - i. CATHERINE ³ BRENGLE, b. Feb. 22, 1768, mar. Joseph Adams.
 - ii. ELIZABETH ³ BRENGLE, b. Oct. 31, 1771, mar. Henry Brother.
 - iii. HARRIET ³ BRENGLE, deranged.
4. Lawrence or Lorenz Brengle,² mar. Eva Margaret, daughter of John and Rachel Gomber, and lived in Fredericktown; she died March 26, 1834, aged 81. They had issue:—
 - i. CHRISTIAN ³ BRENGLE.
 6. ii. JOHN ³ BRENGLE, b. Feb. 18, 1772; d. Aug. 24, 1835.
 7. iii. JACOB ³ BRENGLE, b. Jan. 27, 1774; d. Dec. 27, 1836.
 8. iv. JOHN NICHOLAS ³ BRENGLE, b. Oct. 4, 1776; d. Dec. 9, 1842.
 - v. CATHARINE ³ BRENGLE, b. Nov. 23, 1778; mar. Michael Reel, May 22, 1802.
 9. vi. PETER ³ BRENGLE, b. Aug. 1, 1780; d. Mar. 6, 1833.
 - vii. ELIZABETH ³ BRENGLE, b. Mar. 30, 1784.
 - viii. RACHEL ³ BRENGLE, b. Oct. 27, 1787; mar. Philip Pyfer, Jr., Aug. 15, 1812. They had issue:—
 - i. MARGARET M.⁴ PYFER, mar. Valentine S. Brunner.
 - ii. ANN C.⁴ PYFER, mar. Philip Baker Kunkel.
 - iii. PHILIP H.⁴ PYFER.
 - iv. WILLIAM B.⁴ PYFER.
 - ix. LORENZ ³ BRENGLE, b. July 14, 1791.
5. ——— ³ Brengle, lived near Fredericksburg, Washington Co., Ky. His wife survived him, but her name is not known. They had issue:—
 - i. JOHN ⁴ BRENGLE, living in 1833.
 - ii. CHARITY ⁴ BRENGLE, d. on her seventeenth birthday before 1823.
 - iii. CHRISTIAN ⁴ BRENGLE, d. aged 24 before 1823.
 - iv. NARCISSA ⁴ BRENGLE.
 - v. HARRIET ⁴ BRENGLE.
 - vi. MYRA ⁴ BRENGLE.
 - vii. LAVINIA ⁴ BRENGLE, d. aet. 10 or 12 months before 1823.
 - viii. AGNES ⁴ BRENGLE.
 - ix. GEORGE ⁴ BRENGLE, d. aet. 4 years before 1823.

- x. LAWRENCE ⁴ BRENGLE.
- xi. POLLY ⁴ BRENGLE.
- xii. SUSANNAH ⁴ BRENGLE.
- xiii. JACOB ⁴ BRENGLE.

6. Capt. John ³ Brengle of Frederick, married Elizabeth Ziehler, daughter of Henry Ziehler, on March 29, 1803. She was born Dec. 8, 1774, and died Oct. 18, 1850. For his service in the War of 1812 see Scharf's *Western Maryland*, Vol. I, p. 193. Their issue were:—

- 10. i. LAWRENCE JOHN ⁴ BRENGLE, b. Dec. 4, 1805, d. Oct. 13, 1874.
- ii. Elizabeth ⁴ BRENGLE, b. May 24, 1807.
- iii. EVA MARGARET ⁴ BRENGLE, b. Mar. 19, 1809; mar. Capt. Edward Schley Dec. 4, 1827; d. Jul. 13, 1890. They had issue:—
 - i. ANNIE E. ⁵ SCHLEY.
 - ii. MARY M. ⁵ SCHLEY.
 - iii. ELLA E. ⁵ SCHLEY.
 - iv. BENJAMIN HENRY ⁵ SCHLEY.
 - v. FRANKLIN ⁵ SCHLEY.
 - vi. ALICE ⁵ SCHLEY.
 - vii. LAURA ⁵ SCHLEY.
 - viii. EDWARD ⁵ SCHLEY.
 - ix. ROSA ⁵ SCHLEY.
 - x. FANNIE ⁵ SCHLEY.
 - xi. THOMAS ⁵ SCHLEY.
 - xii. GILMER ⁵ SCHLEY.
- iv. ANNA MARIA ⁴ BRENGLE, b. Nov. 25, 1810, d. Feb. 27, 1886; mar. May 7, 1833, George Englebrecht or Englebright (b. Feb. 17, 1795, d. Feb. 22, 1874). They had issue:—
 - i. ELIZABETH ⁵ ENGLEBRECHT, b. Mar. 21, 1834.
 - ii. ANN ⁵ ENGLEBRECHT, b. June 14, 1835.
 - iii. AGNES ⁵ ENGLEBRECHT.
- 11. DANIEL ⁴ BRENGLE, b. Nov. 10, 1812, d. May 10, 1842.

7. Jacob ³ Brengle married Amelia. His issue were:—

- 12. i. WILLIAM ⁴ BRENGLE, b. — 1801, d. July 17, 1830.
- ii. NICHOLAS ⁴ BRENGLE.
- 13. iii. ALFRED FLEENER ⁴ BRENGLE, b. Mar. 13, 1812; d. Apr. 23, 1865.
- iv. JOHN ⁴ BRENGLE, b. — 1808, d. Sept. 23, 1823.
- v. CAROLINE ⁵ BRENGLE, mar. Daniel Kolb, Dec. 24, 1830 and had children:—
 - i. ALFRED BRENGLE ⁵ KOLB.
 - ii. LEWIS A. ⁵ KOLB.
 - iii. SOPHIA M. A. ⁵ KOLB.
 - iv. NAOMI ⁵ KOLB, who mar. ——— Utermehle.

8. J. Nicholas ³ Brengle of Frederick, farmer, married Maria or Mary Mantz, daughter of Major Peter and Catharine (Hauer) Mantz. He was commissioned second lieutenant in Capt. Hauer's company in the First Regimental Cavalry District, June 16, 1812. Their children were:—

- i. MARGARET ⁴ BRENGLE, mar. Henry Semmes.
- ii. CATHARINE ⁴ BRENGLE, b. Apr. 16, 1803; d. Feb. 18, 1890; mar. Lewis Benedict Eader (b. Apr. 23, 1798; d. Jan. 2, 1873.) May 6, 1824. For their children see Steiner Genealogy, p. 45.
- iii. MARY ⁴ BRENGLE, b. —, mar. Daniel Root, Jr. Their children were:—
 - i. MAY LOUISE ⁵ ROOT.
 - ii. ANN MATILDA ⁵ ROOT.
- iv. LOUISA ⁴ BRENGLE, b. Mar. 9, 1809; mar. her cousin, Alfred F. Brengle and d. Mar. 19, 1888.
- v. EZRA MANTZ ⁴ BRENGLE, b. Sept. 15, 1811; d. May 23, 1899, mar. Rachel Blackburn (b. May 15, 1813; d. July 26, 1883.)
- vi. RACHEL E. ⁴ BRENGLE, b. Nov. 17, 1814; mar. Nov. 11, 1853, Leonidas Johnson of Virginia.

9. Peter ³ Brengle of Frederick married, May 1, 1803, Catharine Mantz, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Miller) Mantz. They had issue:—

- i. MATILDA ⁴ BRENGLE, b. Jan. 24, 1804; mar. Aug. 4, 1825 Noah A. Shafer. (He d. Mar. 8, 1835.) They had issue:—
 - i. MARY E. M. ⁵ SHAFER, b. Jun. 26, 1826; d. Sept. 1, 1849.
 - ii. DAVID ⁴ BRENGLE, b. Jan. 18, 1806; d. May 23, 1855.
- 14. iii. FRANCIS ⁴ BRENGLE, b. Nov. 26, 1807; d. Oct. 10, 1846.
- 15. iv. LEWIS AUGUSTUS ⁴ BRENGLE, b. Oct. 5, 1809.
- 16. v. GEORGE L. ⁴ BRENGLE, b. Aug. 13, 1813; d. Sept. 20, 1851.
- vi. MARIA CATHARINE ⁴ BRENGLE, b. Nov. 2, 1815; d. Feb. 13, 1888; mar. Jan. 19, 1837, Henry Houck. Their issue were:—
 - i. VIRGINIA B. ⁵ HOUCK.
 - ii. HENRY J. ⁵ HOUCK.
- vii. ANN REBECCA ⁴ BRENGLE, b. Sept. 16, 1817; d. Sept. 21, 1861; mar. J. William Gittinger, Aug. 7, 1839. Their issue were:—
 - i. THOMAS GITTINGER.
 - ii. FANNIE B. GITTINGER, b. Aug. 11, 1847.

10. Major Lawrence J. ⁴ Brengle of Frederick City married twice; first on December 2, 1828, Catharine Clemm, fifth daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth Shriver of Union

Mills, Carroll County. (She was born March 8, 1808, and died October 5, 1832), and second, on May 12, 1835, her elder sister, Eliza, third daughter of Andrew Shriver. (She was born March 14, 1799 and died March 3, 1879.) He lived for a time on a farm near the Monocacy River and, after his father's death, removed to the paternal homestead near Frederick and later into the town, of which he became one of the most prominent citizens. He accumulated a considerable estate and was the organizer and first president of the First National Bank. He served one session in the House of Delegates. A zealous Union man, he equipped the Brengle Home Guards in 1861, a local military organization which did much to check the progress of the movement for secession. After the Civil War, he affiliated with the Republican party and was its candidate for State Comptroller. He also served as Chief Judge of the Orphans' Court, Treasurer and afterwards President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, President of the Board of Visitors of the Frederick Academy and Treasurer of the Board of Visitors of the State school for the Deaf and Dumb. He was a devoutly religious man and a communicant member of the Evangelical Reformed Church in Frederick.

Lawrence J. and Catharine (Shriver) Brengle had issue:—

- i. OLIVIA⁵ BRENGLE, b. Oct. 26, 1829; mar. Nov. 6, 1850 John Alexander Shriver of Baltimore and had issue:—
 - i. ALICE⁶ SHRIVER, b. Nov. 26, 1851; d. Nov. 27, 1898; mar. Thomas R. Clendenin, Esq. Nov. 10, 1874.
 - ii. FREDERICK⁶ SHRIVER, b. Apr. 26, 1853; mar. Martha A. Nicholson, Jan. 3, 1884; d. June 1, 1895.
 - iii. LAWRENCE⁶ SHRIVER, b. Sept. 28, 1855; d. Jun. 24, 1856.
 - iv. JOHN SHULZ⁶ SHRIVER, b. Jun. 17, 1857.
 - v. ALEXANDER⁶ SHRIVER, b. Aug. 4, 1858; d. Feb. 8, 1864.
 - vi. HENRY GAW⁶ SHRIVER, b. Jul. 17, 1860; d. Mar. 10, 1883.
 - vii. CLARENCE⁶ SHRIVER, b. Dec. 22, 1864; mar. Caroline Totten of Pittsburgh, Penn., April 30, 1889.
 - viii. JAMES ALEXIS⁶ SHRIVER, b. Apr. 3, 1872; mar. Harriet Van Bibber, of Bel Air, June 2, 1900.

- ii. ELIZABETH⁵ BRENGLE, b. May 14, 1832; d. Aug. 21, 1880; mar. Nov. 26, 1856 Charles L. Kemp of Baltimore, and had issue:—
 - i. LAWRENCE BRENGLE⁶ KEMP, b. Aug. 24, 1857; mar. Nov. 27, 1883 Helen Richardson.
 - ii. CHARLES LUTHER⁶ KEMP, b. May 23, 1859; d. —.
 - iii. ELIZABETH C.⁶ KEMP, b. Feb. 16, 1873; d. —.
 - iv. THOMAS WILLIAM⁶ KEMP, b. Aug. 23, 1874.
 - v. BERTHA BRENGLE⁶ KEMP, b. Sept. 6, 1876; d. —.

Lawrence J. and Elizabeth (Shriver) Brengle had issue:—

- iii. ELIZA JANE⁵ BRENGLE, b. Mar. 23, 1836; d. Feb. 21, 1867; mar. Dr. R. Bradley Tyler of Frederick Nov. 15, 1865. They had no issue.
- iv. JAMES SHRIVER⁵ BRENGLE, b. Nov. 26, 1840; mar. Apr. 27, 1865 Millicent Anne Gaw and resided in Philadelphia. He d. in Philadelphia, Dec. 23, 1905. She d. in Baltimore, Apr. 15, 1906. They had issue:—
 - i. HENRY GAW⁶ BRENGLE, b. Feb. 26, 1866.
 - ii. ELIZA⁶ BRENGLE, b. May 17, 1869; mar. Henry R. Heard of Boston, Feb. 17, 1903.
 - iii. ROSALIE LAWRENCE⁶ BRENGLE, b. Oct. 22, 1874.
 - iv. LAWRENCE JOHN⁶ BRENGLE, b. Oct. 21, 1878; mar. Oct. 21, 1905, Katherine I. Curtin, daughter of Gov. Andrew G. Curtin of Pennsylvania.

- 11. Daniel⁴ Brengle, a farmer of Frederick, married Dec. 3, 1833 Caroline E. Thomas, daughter of William and Catharine Hauer. (She was born Aug. 5, 1813 and died March 22, 1891.) They had issue:—

- i. JOHN W.⁵ BRENGLE.
- ii. VIRGINIA⁵ BRENGLE.
- iii. ROBERT⁵ BRENGLE.
- iv. FANNIE C.⁵ BRENGLE, b. Nov. 15, 1841; d. May 6, 1864.

- 12. William⁴ Brengle, mar. May 8, 1821 Margaret Grove (b. July 11, 1800; d. Aug. 8, 1830). They had issue:—

- i. NICHOLAS⁵ BRENGLE, b. Mch. 22, 1822.
- ii. AMELIA ANN⁵ BRENGLE, b. Feb. 27, 1825; d. Oct. 13, 1838.
- iii. JACOB⁵ BRENGLE, b. June 5, 1827.

- 13. Alfred F.⁴ Brengle, mar. May 17, 1832 his cousin Louisa, daughter of Nicholas Brengle. They had issue:—

- i. SARAH REBECCA ⁵ BRENGLE, b. May 10, 1834.
- ii. HENRIETTA ELIZABETH ⁵ BRENGLE, b. Oct. 9, 1835.
- iii. LAURA ⁵ BRENGLE, b. —.
- iv. MARY AMELIA ⁵ BRENGLE, b. Jun. 26, 1838.
- v. ALICE LOUISA ⁵ BRENGLE, b. 1841; d. Nov. 4, 1853.
- vi. HENRY AUGUSTUS ⁵ BRENGLE, b. Aug. 4, 1844; d. Nov. 16, 1847.
- vii. ANNIE VIRGINIA ⁵ BRENGLE, b. Oct. 10, 1846; d. Nov. 17, 1847.
- viii. CHARLES ALFRED ⁵ BRENGLE, b. Dec. 4, 1848; d. Nov. 23, 1875.
- ix. ANNIE ⁵ BRENGLE, b. Mch. 11, 1850; d. Dec. 9, 1862.
- x. HENRY EDWARD ⁵ BRENGLE, b. May 1854; d. July, 18, 1854.

14. Francis ⁴ Brengle of Frederick, an attorney, married Maria, daughter of Wm. D. (Sr.) and Cordelia H. Dorsey, He was elected as a Whig to the Twenty-Eighth Congress. (She was b. Apr. 19, 1816; d. Sept. 30, 1893). They had issue:—

- i. WILLIAM DOWNEY ⁵ BRENGLE, b. Sept. 2, 1836; physician; mar. Elizabeth Martin. He was assistant surgeon Third Georgia Battery, C. S. A. Their children were:—
 - i. MARIA ⁶ BRENGLE.
 - ii. ELIZABETH MARTIN ⁶ BRENGLE.
- ii. CORDELIA R. ⁵ BRENGLE, b. Aug. 9, 1841; d. Aug. 5, 1846.
- iii. FRANCIS ⁵ BRENGLE, b. Mch. 12, 1844; lawyer; d. —.
- iv. ANNIE ⁵ BRENGLE, b. Apr. 21, 1847; single; d. Mch. 14, 1886.

15. Lewis A. ⁴ Brengle of Frederick married Ann Rebecca Carlton. They had issue:—

- i. LEWIS AUGUSTUS ⁵ BRENGLE, b. Sept. 21, 1837.
- ii. THOMAS CARLTON ⁵ BRENGLE, b. Dec. 21, 1839; d. Nov. 19, 1859.
- iii. DAVID CARLTON ⁵ BRENGLE.
- iv. ALEXANDER ⁵ BRENGLE.
- v. DAVID M. ⁵ BRENGLE.
- vi. OLIVER ⁵ BRENGLE, d. aet. 3 weeks.
- vii. ELIZA ⁵ BRENGLE, d. aet. 6 weeks.

16. George L. ⁴ Brengle mar. May 7, 1840 Susan D. Neill, daughter of John W. Neill. She was b. Feb. 20, 1819 and d. Jan. 21, 1842. They had issue:—

- i. MARY CATHARINE ⁵ BRENGLE, b. Mch. 10, 1841; d. Mch. 22, 1870.

Daniel ² Brengle, a son of a brother of Jacob ¹ Brengle, and his wife came to this country from a small town called

Beyer in Alsace, Germany, near the French border. They landed in New York in the year 1830. In the year 1832 they came to Frederick. Daniel Brengle was married twice,—his first wife was Catharine Brengle, daughter of Otto Brengle (not a relative). By this marriage there were six children:—

- i. JOHN NICHOLAS ³ BRENGLE.
- ii. DANIEL ³ BRENGLE.
- iii. HENRY ³ BRENGLE.
- iv. CHRISTIAN ³ BRENGLE.
- v. ELIZABETH ³ BRENGLE.
- vi. CATHARINE ³ BRENGLE.

His second wife was Caroline Coleman. He had no children by his second marriage.

John Nicholas ³ Brengle was married twice. His first wife was Catharine Schwalm. By this marriage he had five children:—

- i. WILLIAM H. ⁴ BRENGLE.
- ii. CHARLES ⁴ BRENGLE.
- iii. LEWIS ⁴ BRENGLE.
- iv. CATHARINE ⁴ BRENGLE.
- v. CAROLINE ⁴ BRENGLE.

His second wife was Christina Miller, the widow of Adam Ross. By this marriage he had two children:—

- vi. GEORGE ⁴ BRENGLE.
- vii. EMMA ⁴ BRENGLE.

William H. ⁴ Brengle married Margaret Jennie L. Hett, daughter of John Hett, on April 8, 1880. By this marriage, there were three children:—

- i. WILLIAM H. ⁵ BRENGLE.
 - ii. NICHOLAS JOHN ⁵ BRENGLE. (Who died in infancy).
 - iii. JOHN NICHOLAS ⁵ BRENGLE, who on April 18, 1906, married Virgie Ijams Ways, daughter of William H. Ways.
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NOTES.

Americana for December, 1911, contains an article by Miss Alice G. Waldo, "Continental Agents in America in 1776 and '77," wherein is a sketch of Samuel Purviance. In the same issue mention is made of the "Logan" letters, one of which has reference to Lord Baltimore; and on page 1216 is a list of the Schley memorial collection, recently presented to the National Museum by the widow of Rear-Admiral Winfield Scott Schley.

The New England Historic Genealogical Society has arranged for the building of the new home for the Society, and in renewing the appeal for subscriptions announces the receipt of \$40,000 toward the building fund. The new building will cost one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars.

Information is desired for the new edition of the Biographical Congressional Directory, concerning George Carey who was born in Charles County, Maryland; received a liberal education; moved to Appling, Georgia; elected a representative from Georgia to the 18th Congress and re-elected to the 19th Congress; died in Upson County, Georgia, June 14, 1844.

Owing to the length of some of the articles in the present issue it has been necessary to omit the current instalment of "Land Notes."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

MONTHLY MEETINGS.

December 17, 1911. A stated meeting of the Maryland Historical Society was held in the rooms of the Society at 8:10 P. M., the President, Mr. Mendes Cohen, in the chair. Present twenty-five members.

The President announced a change in the usual order of procedure and stated that in order to accommodate Mr. DeCourcy W. Thom his address would now be heard.

Mr. DeCourcy W. Thom then addressed the Society on "The Burning of the Peggy Stewart in Historical Relationship to the Anglo-Saxon Struggle for Self-Government."

On the motion of Mr. Andrew C. Trippe the thanks of the Society were tendered Mr. Thom for his able, succinct, exhaustive and philosophical address.

The minutes of the meeting held on November 13, 1911, were read and after a slight correction approved.

The Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Richard H. Spencer, read a list of the donations to the Library and Cabinet received since the last meeting.

The following persons were nominated for active membership: Miss Celenda M. Hatton, proposed by Richard H. Spencer; Arthur Lee Bosley, proposed by Isaac F. Nicholson; Mrs. Arthur Lee Bosley, proposed by Isaac F. Nicholson; Albert Fahnestock, proposed by Isaac F. Nicholson.

The following persons previously nominated were elected to Active Membership:—W. Raymond Moody; Willis E. Myers; J. Clinton Watts.

The Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Richard H. Spencer, read the correspondence including the resignation of William L. Ritter, which was accepted.

The necrology since the last meeting was read as follows:—Benjamin H. Waring, on November 20, 1911.

January 8, 1912. A stated meeting of the Maryland Historical Society was held in the rooms of the Society at 8:34 p. m., the President, Mr. Mendes Cohen, in the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on December 11, 1911, were read and after corrections approved. In the absence of the Corresponding Secretary, the President read a list of the donations to the Library, Cabinet and miscellaneous collection.

The following person was nominated for Active membership: Albert S. J. Owens, proposed by Dr. Bernard C. Steiner.

The following persons previously nominated were elected to active membership: Miss Celenda M. Hatton, Arthur Lee Bosley, Mrs. Arthur Lee Bosley, Albert Fahnestock.

The correspondence was then read by the President, which included the resignations of Thomas W. Eliason, Ferdinand B. Focke, and Rev. Alfred R. Hussey, which were accepted.

The necrology since the last meeting was read as follows: Samuel Troth, corresponding, on December 6th, 1911; William Brasier, corresponding, on May 10, 1909; John Bigelow, honorary, on December 19, 1911; Sterling Murray, corresponding, on October 26, 1911; C. Augustus E. Spamer, active, on January 7, 1912.

The President stated that in the death of Mr. Bigelow there has passed away one of the most prominent men in the country, and recalled some of his personal recollections of him.

Under the head of miscellaneous businesss nominations for officers and committees to be elected at the annual meeting on February 12, 1912, were made.

Mr. Frederick W. Story then gave a most interesting talk on "Baltimore Town west of Jones Falls in the vicinity of old St. Paul's" and used in illustration a picture painted by Thomas Ruckle, Sr., and a plat.

February Meeting. The Proceedings of the February meeting having been unavoidably delayed in preparation, they will appear in the next issue of the *Magazine*.

The Annual election of officers which took place on February 12, resulted as follows:

President.

MENDES COHEN.

Vice-Presidents.

W. HALL HARRIS,

REV. GEORGE A. LEAKIN,
HENRY STOCKBRIDGE.

Corresponding Secretary.

RICHARD H. SPENCER.

Recording Secretary.

GEORGE L. P. RADCLIFFE.

Treasurer.

WILLIAM H. LYTLE.

*Trustees of Athenæum.*MICHAEL A. MULLIN, *Chairman.*

WILLIAM H. GREENWAY,

OGDEN A. KIRKLAND,

CHARLES C. HOMER,

EDWARD STABLER, JR.

J. APPLETON WILSON.

*Committee on the Gallery.*HENRY C. WAGNER, *Chairman,*

ROBERT GARRETT,

JOHN A. TOMPKINS,

J. WILSON LEAKIN,

MILES WHITE, JR.

*Committee on the Library.*H. OLIVER THOMPSON, *Chairman,*

WALTER I. DAWKINS,

EDWARD B. MATHEWS,

LOUIS H. DIELMAN,

FREDERICK W. STORY,

RICHARD M. DUVALI.

MOSES R. WALTER.

*Committee on Finance.*EDWIN WARFIELD, *Chairman,*

MICHAEL JENKINS,

R. BRENT KEYSER.

*Committee on Publications.*CLAYTON C. HALL, *Chairman,*

SAMUEL K. DENNIS,

BERNARD C. STEINER.

*Committee on Membership.*McHENRY HOWARD, *Chairman,*

JAMES D. IGLEHART,

RICHARD H. SPENCER,

WILLIAM H. LYTLE,

DECOURCY W. THOM,

J. HALL PLEASANTS,

HENRY WILLIAMS.

*Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry.*THOMAS E. SEARS, *Chairman,*

KIRK BROWN,

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON,

B. BERNARD BROWNE,

GEO. NOBURY MACKENZIE.

WILLIAM J. MCCLELLAN.

*Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainments.*ANDREW C. TRIPPE, *Chairman,*

WILLIAM M. PEGRAM,

CHARLES B. TIERNAN.

HARDEN, WILLIAM (1891).....	226 W. President St., Savan'h, Ga.
HART, CHARLES HENRY (1878).....	2206 Delancey Place, Phila., Pa.
HAYDEN, REV. HORACE EDWIN (1882)...	32 Mallery Pl., Wilkes Barre, Pa.
HERSH, GRIER (1897).....	York, Pa.
JOHNSON, B. F. (1900).....	267 E. Franklin St., Richm'd, Va.
LAKE, RICHARD P. (1900).....	{ Memphis Trust Building, Memphis, Tenn.
LAMPSON, OLIVER LOCKER (1908)...	{ New Haven Court, Cromer, Norfolk, England.
LESLIE, EDMUND NORMAN (1855).....	Skaneateles, N. Y.
MALLERY, REV. CHAS. P., D. D. (1890)...	980 E. 180th St., New York.
MUNROE, JAMES M. (1885).....	West St., Annapolis, Md.
NICHOLSON, JOHN P. (1881).....	Flanders Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
OWEN, THOMAS M. (1899).....	Montgomery, Ala.
OWENS, R. B. (1895).....	Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.
PARKE, JOHN E. (1882).....	10½ Sixth St., Pittsburg, Pa.
RANDALL, DANIEL R., PH. D. (1887)...	Annapolis, Md.
RILEY E. S. (1875).....	{ 118 Prince George St., Annapolis, Md.
SCOTT, ROBERT N. (1881).....	The Takoma, Washington, D. C.
SMITH, JOHN PHILEMON (1896).....	Sharpsburg, Md., P. O. Box 164.
SNOWDEN YATES (1881).....	Charleston, S. C.
STEVENSON, JOHN J. (1890).....	568 West End Ave., New York.
TAGGERT, HUGH T. (1889).....	3249 N St., N. W., Wash'n, D. C.
THOMAS, REV. LAWRENCE B. (1896)...	{ St. George's Rectory, Nevis, West Indies.
TILDEN, GEORGE F. (1858).....	Portland, Me.
TYLER, LYON G., LL. D. (1886).....	Williamsburg, Va.
WAGNER, CLINTON, M. D. (1879).....	New York, N. Y.
WEEKS, STEPHEN B. (1893).....	{ 326 Massachusetts Ave., N. E. Washington, D. C.
WILSON, JAMES GRANT, LL. D. (1887)...	157 W. 79 St., New York.
WINSLOW, WM. COPLEY, PH. D., D. D., LL. D. (1894).....	{ 525 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
WOOD, HENRY C. (1902).....	Harrodsburg, Ky.
WORTHINGTON, JOSEPH M. (1882)....	89 Church St., Annapolis, Md.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

ANDREWS, CHARLES LEE (1911).....	42 Broadway, New York.
BENSON, HARRY L. (1910).....	161 N. 17th St., E. Orange, N. J.
BOND, BEVERLEY W., JR. (1909).....	Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.
BOURGEOISE, MRS. A. CALVERT (1911)...	509 Spring Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
BOYD, LEROY S. (1905).....	312 C St., N. W., Wash'n, D. C.
BROWNSCOMBE, VICTOR H. (1910).....	St. Louis, Mo.
BUCHANAN, BRIG. GEN. J. A. (1909)....	2210 Massachusetts Av., Wash., D.C.
CALLAGHAN, GRIFFIN C. (1902).....	6832 Paschall Ave., Phila., Pa.

CALVERT, CHARLES EXLEY.....	34 Huntley St., Toronto, Canada.
DENT, LOUIS A. (1905).....	1719 Riggs Ave., Wash'n, D. C.
DEVITT, REV. EDW. I., S. J. (1906)....	Georgetown College, Wash'n, D. C.
FITZHUGH, E. H. (1908).....	Montreal, Canada.
FLOWER, JOHN SEBASTIAN (1909).....	611 18th St., Denver, Colorado.
GIFFORD, W. L. R. (1906).....	St. Louis Merc. Lib. Assoc., Mo.
HARRISON, WM. PRESTON (1906).....	1523 Park St., Chicago, Ill.
HENDERSON, C. E. (1907).....	Easton, Md.
HOFFMAN, SAMUEL V. (1910).....	258 Broadway, New York.
HOPKINS, SAMUEL GOVER.....	923 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.
†JEWELL, REAR ADM'L THEO. F. (1907) ..	The Grafton, Washington, D. C.
LEACH, MISS MAY ATHERTON (1907)....	2118 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.
McFADDEN, CHAS. (1906).....	3923 Walnut St., Phila., Pa.
MARTIN, MRS. EDWIN S. (1905).....	New Straitsville, Ohio.
MERVINE, WM. M. (1906).....	P. O. Box 198, Philadelphia, Pa.
MONETTE, ORRA E. (1907).....	{ 1017 Wright Callender Building, Los Angeles, Cal.
MORSE, WILLIARD S. (1908).....	Seaford, Del.
MOSS, JESSE L. (1906).....	Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.
PHILLIPS, MRS. A. LATIMER (1910) ..	{ Care of Paymaster J. S. Phillips, Navy Pay Office, Norfolk, Va.
ROGERS, JAMES S. (1910).....	1310 Penobscot Bldg, Detr't, Mich.
SEMMES, RAPHAEL T. (1906).....	Savannah, Ga.
SHEIB, S. H. (1907).....	310½ Union St., Nashville, Tenn.
SPENCER, JOHN THOMPSON (1907).....	1507 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.
TURNER, VAN ARSDALE B. (1910).....	62 State St., Dover, Del.
†WATTS, MRS. A. H. (1910).....	Carlisle, Pa.
WILSON, SAMUEL M. (1907).....	Trust Co. Building, Lexington, Ky.

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

(Where no P. O. Address is given, Baltimore is understood.)

ABERCROMBIE, DAVID (1908).....	318 W. German St.
AGNUS, FELIX (1883).....	American Office.
AMES, JOSEPH S. (1910).....	225 W. Preston St.
ANDREWS, C. McLEAN, PH. D. (1907) ..	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
ANDREWS, MATTHEW PAGE (1911).....	849 Park Ave.
ANDREWS, O. (1886).....	621 St. Paul St.
APPOLD, LEMUEL T. (1902).....	Care of Colonial Trust Co.
ARMISTEAD, GEORGE (1907).....	1025 Cathedral St.
ARTHURS, EDWARD F. (1899).....	628 Equitable Building.
BAILY, G. FRANK (1908).....	28 S. Hanover St.
BAKER, J. HENRY (1910).....	2008 Park Ave.
BALDWIN, SUMMERFIELD (1899).....	1006 N. Charles St.
BALLAGH, JAMES C. (1911).....	415 Hawthorne Road, Roland P'k.

- BARCLAY, MRS. D. H. (1906).....14 E. Franklin St.
- BARNES, J. T. MASON (1881).....705 Continental Trust Building.
- BARRETT, HENRY C. (1902).....{ Care of A. C. Glocker,
227 St. Paul St.
- BARROLL, HOPE H. (1902).....Chestertown, Md.
- BARROLL, L. WETHERED (1910).....220 W. Monument St.
- BARRY, MRS. ROBERT C. (1910).....1305 Maryland Ave.
- BARTLETT, J. KEMP (1900).....2100 Mt. Royal Ave.
- BARTON, RANDOLPH (1882).....207 N. Calvert St.
- BASSETT, MRS. CHAS. WESLEY (1909)...2947 St. Paul St.
- BEATTY, MRS. PHILIP ASHFORDBY (1910).3616 Fairview Ave., Forest Park.
- BERKELEY, HENRY J., M. D. (1906)....1305 Park Ave.
- BERNARD, RICHARD (1898).....54 Central Savings Bank Bldg.
- BERRY, MISS CHRISTIANA D. (1907)....322 Hawthorne Road, R. P.
- BERRY, JASPER M., JR. (1907).....225 St. Paul St.
- BERRY, THOMAS L. (1909).....3d floor, Fidelity Building.
- BEVAN, H. CROMWELL (1902).....10 E. Lexington St.
- BIBBINS, ARTHUR BARNEVELD (1910)...Maryland Ave. and 26th St.
- BIBBINS, MRS. A. B. (1906).....Maryland Ave. and 26th St.
- BICKNELL, REV. JESSE R. (1910).....12 Hamilton St.
- BILLSTEIN, NATHAN (1898).....Rider P. O., Md.
- BIRCKHEAD P. MACAULAY (1884).....509 Park Ave.
- BIRNIE, CLOTWORTHY, M. D (1892).....Taneytown, Md.
- BLACK, H. CRAWFORD (1902).....11th floor, Fidelity Building.
- BLACK, VAN LEAR (1902).....11th floor, Fidelity Building.
- BLAKE, GEORGE A. (1893).....Law Building.
- BLAND, J. R. (1902).....1025 N. Charles St.
- *BOGGS, F. HENRY (1911).....1408 Bolton St.
- BONAPARTE, CHAS. J., LL. D. (1883)..216 St. Paul St.
- BOND, G. MORRIS (1907).....46 P. O. Building.
- BOND, JAMES A. C. (1902).....Westminster, Md.
- BOND, NICHOLAS P. (1902).....1310 Continental Trust Building.
- BOND, THOMAS E. (1910).....726 Reservoir St.
- BONSAL, LEIGH (1902).....511 Calvert Building
- BOSLEY, ARTHUR LEE (1912).....1406 Mt. Royal Ave.
- BOSLEY, MRS. ARTHUR LEE (1912).....1406 Mt. Royal Ave.
- BOWDOIN, HENRY J. (1890).....705 Maryland Trust Bldg.
- BOWDOIN, W. GRAHAM, JR. (1909).....705 Maryland Trust Bldg.
- BOWERS, JAMES W., JR. (1909).....16 E. Lexington St.
- BOYDEN, GEORGE A. (1911).....Mt. Washington.
- BRANDT, MISS MINNIE (1908).....11 E. Read St.
- BRANTLY, W. T. (1881).....10 E. Fayette St.
- BRATTAN, J. Y. (1902).....American Office.
- BRENT, MISS IDA S. (1900).....1125 Bolton St.
- BRENT, ROBERT F. (1908).....104 E. Lexington St.
- BRIDGES, MRS. PRISCILLA B. (1910)....429 N. Potomac St., Hagert'n, Md.

BRISCOE, DAVID S. (1902).....	722 Law Bldg.
BROOKS, MRS. P. A. M. (1910).....	Chestertown, Md.
BROWN, ALEXANDER (1902).....	712 Cathedral St.
BROWN, ANTHUR GEORGE (1883).....	841 Calvert Bldg.
BROWN, EDWIN H., JR. (1904).....	Centreville, Md.
BROWN, FRANK (1896).....	320 N. Charles St.
BROWN, JOHN W. (1890).....	722 E. Pratt St.
BROWN, KIRK (1897).....	1813 N. Caroline St.
BROWN, MRS. LYDIA B. (1902).....	1025 Harlem Ave.
BROWNE, B. BERNARD, M. D. (1892)..	510 Park Ave.
BROWNE, WM. HAND, M. D. (1886)....	Rider Postoffice, Md.
BROWNE, REV. LOUIS BEEMAN (1907)..	Thurmont, Frederick Co., Md.
BRUCE, W. CABELL (1909).....	Builders' Exehange.
BRUNE, H. M. (1902).....	841 Calvert Bldg.
BRYAN, WILLIAM SHEPARD, JR. (1891)..	311 Maryland Telephone Bldg.
BURGAN, REV. H. W. (1910).....	1816 E. Monument St.
BURNETT, PAUL M. (1902).....	216 St. Paul St.
BUZBY S. STOCKTON (1902).....	1216 St. Paul St.
CALWELL, JAMES S. (1911).....	215 St. Paul St.
CAREY, JOHN E. (1893).....	838 Park Ave.
CARTER, JOHN M. (1894).....	222 St. Paul St.
CARY, WILSON M. (1881).....	223 W. Preston St.
CATOR, GEORGE (1911).....	American Bonding Co.
CATOR, SAMUEL B. (1900).....	705 N. Howard St.
CHAMBERS, JOHN W., M. D. (1909)....	19 W. Franklin St.
CHESNUT, W. CALVIN (1897).....	1137 Calvert Bldg.
CHEW, SAMUEL C., M. D. (1855).....	Roland Park.
CLARK, ERNEST J. (1907).....	1043 Calvert Bldg.
CLAUDE, GORDON HANDY (1908).....	Annapolis, Md.
CLOTWORTHY, C. BAKER (1902).....	1400 Continental Bldg.
COAD, J. F. (1907).....	Charlotte Hall, Md.
COALE, W. E. (1908).....	109 Chamber of Commerce.
COCKEY, CHARLES T. (1902).....	Pikesville, Md.
COHEN, MISS BERTHA (1905).....	415 N. Charles St.
COHEN, MENDES (1875).....	825 N. Charles St.
COLE, R. C. (1891).....	107 Ridgewood Road, R. P.
COLSTON, FREDERICK M. (1911).....	3 N. Calvert St.
COOK, PARKER (1908).....	928 N. Calvert St.
COONAN, EDWARD V. (1907).....	Courtland and Saratoga Sts.
COOPER, MISS H. FRANCES (1909).....	1415 Linden Ave.
CORBIN, MRS. JOHN W. (1898).....	2208 N. Charles St.
COTTMAN, J. HOUGH (1885).....	812 Keyser Bldg.
COTTON, MRS. JANE BALDWIN (1896)...	224 Marlborough St., Bost'n, Mass.
CRAIN, ROBERT (1902).....	809 Calvert Bldg.
CRANWELL, J. H. (1895).....	Waynesboro, Pa.
CULVER, FRANCIS BARNUM (1910).....	American Bonding Co.

GARRETT, JOHN W. (1898)	504 Continental Trust Bldg.
GARRETT, ROBERT (1898)	504 Continental Trust Bldg.
GARY, JAMES A. (1892)	1200 Linden Ave.
GIBSON, W. HOPPER (1902)	Centreville, Md.
GILL, JOHN OF R. (1880)	Merc. Trust and Deposit Co.
GITTINGS, JAMES C. (1911)	613 St. Paul St.
GITTINGS, JOHN S. (1885)	21 North St.
GLENN, JOHN M. (1905)	136 E. 19th St., New York.
GLENN, REV. WM. LINDSAY (1905)	Emmorton, Md.
GOLDSBOROUGH, CHARLES (1908)	924 St. Paul St.
GOLDSBOROUGH, CHARLES (1911)	{ (of Myrtle Grove, Talbot Co.), 18 W. Hamilton St.
GORDON, DOUGLAS H. (1896)	International Trust Co.
GORE, CLARENCE S., D. D.S. (1902)	1006 Madison Ave.
GORTER, JAMES P. (1902)	Superior Court No. 1.
GOUCHER, JOHN F., D. D. (1908)	2313 St. Paul St.
GOULD, CLARENCE P. (1908)	Univ. of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio.
GRAFFLIN, WILLIAM H. (1892)	Vickers Bldg.
GRAVES, WM. B. (1909)	Pikesville, Md.
GREENWAY, WILLIAM H. (1886)	2322 N. Charles St.
GREGG, MAURICE (1886)	528 Equitable Bldg.
GRIEVES, CLARENCE J., D. D.S. (1904)	Park Ave. and Madison St.
GRIFFITH, MRS. MARY W. (1890)	The Farragut, Washington, D. C.
HALL, CLAYTON C. (1880)	10 South St.
HAMBLETON, F. H. (1886)	912 N. Charles St
HAMBLETON, MRS. F. S. (1907)	Lutherville, Md.
HANCOCK, JAMES E. (1907)	4 S. Howard St.
HANNA, HUGH S. (1905)	Bureau of Labor, Wash'n, D. C.
HANSON, MRS. AQUILLA B. (1907)	Ruxton, Md.
HANSON, JOHN W. (1887)	7 E. Franklin St.
HARLAN, HENRY D., LL. D. (1894)	1063 Calvert Bldg.
HARMAN, S. J. (1902)	1418 Fidelity Bldg.
HARRIS, MISS ALICE G. (1907)	608 Continental Trust Bldg.
HARRIS, W. HALL (1883)	216 St. Paul St.
HATTON, MISS CELENDIA M. (1912)	1114 Madison Ave.
HARTMAN, A. Z. (1903)	732 W. North Ave.
HARVEY, WILLIAM P. (1902)	403 Calvert Bldg.
HAYDEN, W. MOZART (1878)	Eutaw Savings Bank.
HAYES, THOMAS G. (1892)	202 N. Calvert St.
HAYWARD, F. SIDNEY (1897)	{ Sunnyside, Woodburn Ave., Govanstown, Md.
HENRY J. WINFIELD (1902)	107 W. Monument St.
HILKEN, H. G. (1889)	133 W. Lanvale St.
HILL, JOHN PHILIP (1899)	700 Keyser Bldg.
HINKLEY, JOHN (1909)	215 N. Charles St.

- HISKY, THOMAS FOLEY (1888).....215 N. Charles St.
- HODGES, MRS. MARGARET R. (1903). { 142 Duke of Gloucester St.,
Annapolis, Md.
- HOFFMAN, R. CURZON (1896).....1300 Continental Trust Bldg.
- HOLLANDER, JACOB H., PH. D. (1895)...Johns Hopkins University.
- HOMER, CHARLES C. (1902).....Second National Bank.
- HOMER, CHARLES C., JR. (1909).....Mt. Washington.
- HOMER, FRANCIS T. (1900).....213 Courtland St.
- HOMER, MRS. JANE ABELL (1909).....Rider, Balto. Co.
- HOPPER, P. LESLEY (1892).....Havre de Grace, Md.
- HOPKINS, JOHN HOWARD.....232 Laurens St.
- HORSEY, JOHN P. (1911).....1141 Calvert Bldg.
- HOWARD, CHARLES MCHENRY (1902)...1409 Continental Trust Bldg.
- HOWARD, CHARLES MORRIS (1907).....700 Equitable Bldg.
- HOWARD, HARRY C. (1907).....939 St. Paul St.
- HOWARD, MCHENRY (1881).....901 St. Paul St.
- HUGHES, ADRIAN (1895).....223 St. Paul St.
- HUGHES, THOMAS (1886).....223 St. Paul St.
- HULL, MISS A. E. E. (1904).....1020 Cathedral St.
- HULL, MRS. WM. SKIPWITH (1910)...Relay, Md.
- HUNT, WILLIAM B. (1885).....P. O. Box 353.
- HUNTING, E. B. (1905).....830 Equitable Bldg.
- HURD, HENRY M., M. D. (1902).....1023 St. Paul St.
- †HUSSEY, ALFRED RODMAN (1909)....1314 Bolton St.
- HURST, J. J. (1902).....Builders' Exchange.
- HUTTON, GAUN M. (1890).....838 Hollins St.
- HYDE, ENOCH PRATT (1906).....223 W. Monument St.
- HYDE, GEO. W. (1906).....225 E. Baltimore St.
- IGLEHART, JAMES D., M. D. (1893)....211 W. Lanvale St.
- INGLE, EDWARD (1898).....Manufacturers' Record.
- INGLE, WILLIAM (1909).....Merchant's Bank.
- JACKSON, MRS. GEORGE S. (1910).....34 W. Biddle St.
- JACOBS, HENRY BARTON, M. D. (1903)..11 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
- JAMES, NORMAN (1903).....Catonsville.
- JANES, HENRY PRATT (1894).....13 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
- JENCKS, FRANCIS M. (1896).....1 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
- JENKINS, E. AUSTIN (1880).....919 N. Calvert St.
- JENKINS, GEORGE C. (1883).....16 Abell Bldg.
- JENKINS, MICHAEL (1876).....616 Park Ave.
- JENKINS, THOS. W. (1885).....1521 Bolton St.
- JOHNSON, WILLIAM FELL (1902).....Brooklandville, Md.
- JOHNSTON, CHRISTOPHER, M. D. (1881)..21 W. 20th St.
- JOHNSTONE, MISS EMMA E. (1910)....855 Park Ave.

JONES, ARTHUR LAFAYETTE (1911) ..	{ Care of J. S. Wilson Co., Calvert Bldg.
JONES, ELIAS, M. D. (1902)	Govans, Md.
JONES, SPENCER C. (1905)	Rockville, Md.
†KEARNEY, STUART (1907)	24 Commerce St.
KEECH, EDW. P., JR. (1909)	900-901 Maryland Trust Bldg.
KEYS, MISS JANE G. (1905)	208 E. Lanvale St.
KEYSER, H. IRVINE (1873)	104 W. Monument St.
KEYSER, MRS. H. IRVINE (1894)	104 W. Monument St.
KEYSER, R. BRENT (1894)	910 Keyser Bldg.
KINSOLVING, REV. ARTHUR B. (1908) ..	24 W. Saratoga St.
KIRK, HENRY C. (1884)	106 E. Baltimore St.
KIRK, HENRY C., JR. (1908)	106 E. Baltimore St.
KIRK, JOSEPH L. (1906)	General Offices, B. & O. Bldg.
KIRKLAND, OGDEN A. (1889)	17 W. Mulberry St.
KNOTT, A. LEO (1894)	1029 St. Paul St.
KOCH, CHARLES J. (1905)	2915 E. Baltimore St.
KNOX, J. H. MASON, JR., M. D. (1909) ..	804 Cathedral St.
LANKFORD, H. F. (1893)	Princess Anne, Md.
LATROBE, OSMUN (1880)	Metropolitan Club, N. Y.
LAUPHEIMER, MAURICE (1884)	601 Calvert Bldg.
LAWFORD, JASPER M. (1892)	718 N. Howard St.
LEAKIN, GEORGE A., D. D. (1873)	Lake Roland, Md.
LEAKIN, J. WILSON (1902)	814 Fidelity Bldg.
LEE, H. C. (1903)	20 W. 20th St.
LEE, RICHARD LAWS (1896)	232 St. Paul St.
LEMMON, J. SOUTHGATE (1893)	Continental Trust Bldg.
LEVERING, EUGENE (1895)	Balto. Trust and Guarantee Co.
LEVY, WILLIAM B. (1909)	11th floor, Fidelity Bldg.
LINTHICUM, J. CHARLES (1905)	217 St. Paul St.
LIVEZEY, E. (1907)	22 E. Lexington St.
LLOYD, C. HOWARD (1907)	333 Dolphin St.
LLOYD, HENRY (1902)	Cambridge, Md.
LLOYD, UPSHUR (1909)	Easton, Md.
LOCKWOOD, WILLIAM F., M. D. (1891) ..	8 E. Eager St.
LOWE, JOHN H. (1894)	1600 Madison Ave.
LUCAS, WM. F., JR. (1909)	221 E. Baltimore St.
*LYON, J. CRAWFORD (1903)	213 E. Fayette St.
LYTLE, WM. H. (1908)	1220 St. Paul St.
McADAMS, REV. EDW. P. (1906)	Glyndon, Md.
McCLELLAN, WILLIAM J. (1866)	1208 Madison Ave.
McCORMICK, THOMAS P., M. D. (1902) ..	1421 Eutaw Place.
McCURLEY, ISAAC (1895)	628 Equitable Bldg.

NELSON, ALEXANDER C. (1907)	210 E. German St.
NEWCOMER, WALDO (1902)	National Exchange Bank.
NICHOLSON, ISAAC F. (1884)	1018 St. Paul St.
NICODEMUS, F. COURTNEY, JR. (1902)	{ 120 Broadway, New York, Care of Pierce and Greer.
NILES, ALFRED S. (1910)	928 Equitable Bldg.
NOBLE, E. M. (1909)	Denton, Md.
NORRIS, ISAAC T. (1865)	1224 Madison Ave.
NORRIS, J. OLNEY (1892)	1224 Madison Ave.
NORRIS, J. S. (1910)	Md. & Pa. R. R.
ODELL, WALTER GEORGE (1910)	3021 W. North Ave.
O'DONOVAN, CHARLES, M. D. (1890)	5 E. Read St.
OFFUTT, T. SCOTT (1908)	Towson, Md.
OLIVER, THOMAS H. (1890)	{ Moorman's River, Albemarle Co., Va.
OLIVER, W. B. (1903)	Washington Apartment House.
O'NEILL, THOS. (1907)	S. W. Cor. Charles & Lexing'n Sts.
OWENS, ALBERT S. J. (1912)	1408 Fidelity Bldg.
PACA, JOHN P. (1897)	443 Calvert Bldg.
PANGBORN, JOSEPH G. (1906)	1316 N. Charles St.
PARKE, FRANCIS NEAL (1910)	Westminster, Md.
PARRAN, MRS. FRANK J. (1908)	1518 Park Ave.
PARRAN, WILLIAM J. (1903)	124 S. Charles St.
PATTERSON, J. LE R. (1909)	802 Harlem Ave.
PAUL, MRS. D'ARCY (1909)	"Woodlands," Gorsuch Ave.
PEARCE, JAMES A., LL. D. (1902)	Annapolis, Md.
PEARRE, AUBREY, JR. (1906)	207 N. Calvert St.
PEGRAM, WM. M. (1909)	710 American Bldg.
PENNIMAN, THOS. D. (1911)	609 Cathedral St.
PENNINGTON, JOSIAS (1894)	Professional Bldg.
PENNINGTON, WILLIAM C. (1885)	1530 Bolton St.
PERINE, E. GLENN (1882)	18 E. Lexington St.
PERKINS, ELISHA H. (1887)	Provident Savings Bank.
PERKINS, WILLIAM H., JR. (1887)	700 Equitable Bldg.
PHELPS, CHARLES E., JR. (1903)	The Walbert.
PITT, FARIS C. (1908)	518 N. Charles St.
PLEASANTS, J. HALL, JR., M. D. (1898)	16 W. Chase St.
POPE, GEORGE A. (1902)	214 Chamber of Commerce.
PRESTON, JAMES H. (1898)	218 St. Paul St.
PRETTYMAN, CHARLES W. (1909)	Rockville, Md.
PURDUM, BRADLEY K. (1902)	Hamilton, Md.
RABORG, CHRISTOPHER (1902)	1314 W. Lanvale St.
RADCLIFFE, GEO. L. P., PH. D. (1908)	American Bonding Co.

SKINNER, M. E. (1897)	805 Calvert Bldg.
SLOAN, GEORGE F. (1880)	1103 St. Paul St.
SMITH, JOHN DONNELL (1903)	505 Park Ave.
SMITH, THOMAS A. (1909)	Annapolis, Md.
SNOWDEN, WILTON (1902)	Central Savings Bank Bldg.
SOLLERS, SOMERVILLE (1905)	1311 John St.
*SPAMER, C. A. E. (1897)	215 N. Charles St.
SPENCE, W. W. (1854)	1205 St. Paul St.
SPENCER, RICHARD H. (1891)	317 Dolphin St.
SPERRY, JOSEPH EVANS (1907)	409 Calvert Bldg.
STABLER, EDWARD, JR. (1876)	Madison and Eutaw Sts.
STABLER, JORDAN (1910)	339 Dolphin St.
STABLER, MRS. JORDAN (1910)	339 Dolphin St.
STEELE, JOHN MURRAY, M. D. (1911)	Owings Mills, Md.
STEIN, CHAS. F. (1905)	S. E. Cor. Courtl'd & Saratoga Sts.
STEINER, BERNARD C. PH. D. (1892)	Enoch Pratt Free Library.
STERLING, GEORGE S. (1902)	228 Light St.
STEVENSON, H. M., M. D. (1904)	431 N. Carey St.
STEWART, DAVID (1886)	213 St. Paul St.
STIRLING, ADMIRAL YATES (1889)	209 W. Lanvale St.
STOCKBRIDGE, HENRY (1883)	11 N. Calhoun St.
STONE, JOHN T. (1894)	N. W. Cor. Baltimore & North Sts.
STORY, FREDERICK W. (1885)	City Solicitor's Office, Co't House.
STRAN, MRS. KATE A. (1900)	1912 Eutaw Place.
STUMP, H. ARTHUR (1904)	224 St. Paul St.
SUMWALT, MRS. MARY H. (1909)	2921 N. Calvert St.
SUTTON, MRS. EBEN (1911)	515 Park Ave.
TALBOTT, HATTERSLY W. (1898)	Rockville, Md.
TANEYHILL, G. LANE, M. D. (1889)	1103 Madison Ave.
TAPPAN, WILLIAM (1909)	Station E.
TAYLOR, ARCHIBALD H. (1909)	1031 Cathedral St.
THAYER, W. S., M.D. (1902)	406 Cathedral St.
THOM, DeCOURCY W. (1884)	405 Maryland Trust Bldg.
THOM, MRS. PEMBROKE LEA (1902)	221 W. Monument St.
THOMAS, DOUGLAS H. (1874)	Merchants' National Bank.
THOMAS, JAMES W. (1894)	Cumberland, Md.
THOMAS, JOHN B. (1910)	2207 Eutaw Place.
THOMPSON, MRS. CECILIA C. (....)	"The Severn."
THOMPSON, H. OLIVER (1895)	216 St. Paul St.
THOMSEN, ALONZO L. (1878)	1 E. Eager St.
THOMSEN, HERMAN IVAN (1896)	1928 Mt. Royal Terrace.
THOMSEN, JOHN J., JR. (1881)	Maryland Club.
TIERNAN, CHARLES B. (1887)	405 St. Paul St.
TIFFANY, LOUIS McLANE, M. D. (1902)	831 Park Ave.
TILGHMAN, OSWALD (1906)	Easton, Md.

- TOADVIN, E. STANLEY (1902).....Salisbury, Md.
 TODD, W. J., M. D. (1902).....Mt. Washington, Md.
 TOMPKINS, JOHN A. (1893).....301 N. Charles St.
 TOOLE, JOHN E. (1891).....628 W. Franklin St.
 TREDWAY, REV. S. B. (1892).....R. F. D. 1, Havre de Grace, Md.
 †TREGOE, J. HARRY (1906).....301 N. Charles St.
 TRIPPE, ANDREW C. (1877).....347 N. Charles St.
 TRUNDLE, WILSON BURNS (1890).....301 St. Paul St.
 TURNBULL, LAWRENCE (1889).....1530 Park Ave.
 TURNER, J. FRANK (1903).....23 East North Ave.
 TURNER, MISS KATHERINE M. (1907)..11 W. Biddle St.
 TYSON, A. M. (1895).....207 N. Calvert St.
 TYSON, MRS. FREDERICK (1907).....251 W. Preston St.
 TWAMLEY, WILLIAM P. (1911).....1724 N. Broadway.

 UHLER, PHILIP R., LL. D. (1895).....254 W. Hoffman St.

 VAN NESS, BARTOW (1909).....306 Chamber of Commerce.
 VERNON, GEORGE W. F. (1898).....106 E. Saratoga St.
 VINCENT, JOHN M., PH. D. (1894).....Johns Hopkins University.

 WAGNER, HENRY C. (1875).....Gilmor Lane, Waverly.
 WALTER, MOSES R. (1883).....609 Union Trust Bldg.
 WALTERS, HENRY (1880).....Abell Bldg.
 WARFIELD, EDWIN (1879).....Fidelity Bldg.
 WARFIELD, RIDGELY B., M. D. (1907)..845 Park Ave.
 WARFIELD, S. DAVIES (1902).....40 Continental Trust Bldg.
 WARNER, C. HOPEWELL (1895).....10 E. Fayette St.
 WATERS, FRANCIS E. (1909).....Union Trust Bldg.
 WATERS, J. SEYMOUR T. (1902).....28 Equitable Bldg.
 WATERS, MISS MARGARET (1909).....Carrollton Ave. and Mosher St.
 WEAVER, JACOB J., JR., M. D. (1889)...Uniontown, Md.
 WENTZ, MRS. H. C. (1911).....2217 Oak St.
 WHITE, JULIAN LeROY (1887).....2400 W. North Ave.
 WHITE, MILES, JR. (1897).....607 Keyser Bldg.
 WHITELEY, JAMES S. (1901).....510 Keyser Bldg.
 WHITRIDGE, MORRIS (1890).....10 South St.
 WHITRIDGE, WILLIAM H. (1886).....604 Cathedral St.
 WHITRIDGE, MRS. WM. H. (1911).....604 Cathedral St.
 WILKINSON, A. L., M. D. (1910).....Raspeburg, Balto. Co., Md.
 WILL, ALLEN S.....2620 N. Calvert St.
 WILLIAMS, HENRY (1887).....407 W. Lanvale St.
 WILLIAMS, HENRY W. (1891)..10th floor, Fidelity Bldg.
 WILLIAMS, N. WINSLOW (1896).....10th floor, Fidelity Bldg.
 WILLIAMS, T. J. C. (1907).....Sun Office.
 WILLIS, GEORGE R. (1902).....213 Courtland St.

WILSON, J. APPLETON (1893).....	800 Law Bldg.
WILSON, WILLIAM B. (1872).....	1228 N. Charles St.
WILSON, MRS. WILLIAM T. (1898)....	1129 St. Paul St.
WINANS, ROSS R. (1886).....	1217 St. Paul St.
WINCHESTER, MARSHALL (1902).....	Fayette & St. Paul, S. W.
WINCHESTER, WILLIAMS (1880).....	National Union Bank.
WISE, HENRY A. (1882).....	11 W. Mulberry St.
WOODALL, CASPER G. (1909).....	American Office.
WOODS, HIRAM, M. D. (1911).....	842 Park Ave.
WOOTON, W. H. (1905).....	10 South St.
WOOLLEN, RICHARD H. (1911).....	125 W. Lanvale St.
WORTHINGTON, CLAUDE (1905).....	602 American Bldg.
WROTH, LAWRENCE C. (1909).....	215 E. Preston St.
WROTH, REV. PEREGRINE (1908).....	215 E. Preston St.
WYATT, J. B. NOEL (1889).....	1012 Keyser Bldg.
WYLIE, DOUGLAS M. (1900).....	412 North St.

MARYLAND

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. VII.

JUNE, 1912.

No. 2.

MARYLAND'S SHARE IN THE LAST INTERCOLONIAL WAR.

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[The publication of the Maryland Archives has made possible the production of a number of valuable monographs on the early history of Maryland. The period of the French and Indian War, here presented from a military point of view, has been discussed in its civil aspect by Prof. J. William Black, "Maryland's Attitude in the Struggle for Canada" (*J. H. U. Studies*, Vol. X, No. 7, 1892). Supplementing this, Genl. Craighill's account of Braddock's Itinerary, published in the *Magazine of the W. Va. Hist. Soc.*, July, 1902, and the Roster of Maryland Troops of the F. & I. War, published in this *Magazine*, Vol. V, p. 271, will be of interest.—ED.]

I. INTRODUCTION.

A description of Maryland's connection with the last inter-colonial war consists chiefly of an explanation of the reasons why that province had so small a share in the struggle. The explanation is easy to make, but, from the modern view-point, difficult to understand, when it is considered that in 1754 Maryland was a prosperous colony with a population of 150,000 souls; that the province contained public men whose statesman-

like breadth of view was to constitute a notable asset for Maryland as the Revolution approached; and that the war governor of the province was an able man of military training whom the fortunes of the struggle twice made commander of the Southern forces during the conflict.

However Maryland differed little from her sister colonies during the intercolonial wars and a consideration of Maryland's relation to the last great struggle therefore involves a study of the group of particularists who several times each year assumed the title of Assembly at Annapolis. Maryland's contributions to the war, with one or two exceptions, were made contrary to the wishes of that body and in face of their opposition. Maryland's official participation in the conflict may be characterized as a barren expanse of military inactivity, brightened here and there by the exploits of Lieutenant Governor Sharpe, performed on his own initiative, often at his own expense, and invariably in face of the opposition of the Assembly.

Horatio Sharpe, Lieutenant Governor of Maryland, arrived in Annapolis from England on the tenth of August, 1753, and the same afternoon he was sworn into office.¹ He was the appointee of Frederick Calvert, a lad of twenty-two years, who had succeeded to the lord proprietorship of Maryland in 1751. Sharpe had received his appointment through the influence of his brothers, John and William, both in the public service of Great Britain and the latter of whom had been Frederick's guardian.

Horatio Sharpe was a member of a Yorkshire family of ability and worth. The names of at least five of his brothers survive to the present time. The greatest of them was Dr. Gregory Sharpe (1713-71), a theologian and classical and oriental scholar of some reputation, who translated and published a number of treatises during his life on religious and linguistic subjects.² Horatio Sharpe was on more intimate terms with

¹ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 1, and *Md. Archives*, xxxi, pp. 3-6.

² *Dictionary National Biography*, Vol. LI.

his brothers, John and William, than with the rest of the family. The former was a member of Parliament from Collington, had held various governmental offices at different times, and was one of the guardians of Frederick, Lord Baltimore. He died in 1756. William Sharpe was also a man in public life and in 1756 was keeper of the Council records. In addition there were two brothers, Joshua and Philip, both of whom were attorneys and solicitors.¹

In appearance Horatio Sharpe was a man of excellent physical proportions and more than six feet in height. His nose was inclined to be prominent, his eye-brows were very black and his mouth was straight and firm. In dress, he was usually simple, even to austerity.² As for personal characteristics, a provincial officer writing to *The Maryland Gazette*, November 21, 1754, says of him: "Mr. Sharpe appears to be a stirring, active gentleman, and by his method of proceeding, I believe a very good soldier; cheerful and free, of good conduct, and one who won't be trifled with."³ In 1763, Secretary Calvert spoke of him to the king as "a Person Brave and resolute & of real Honesty & in the Due execution & Administration of Government very adroit, all Deserving," whereupon the king returned, "I well approve of him."⁴

The correspondence of Sharpe bears out these impressions of his contemporaries. His letters show him to have been an able, upright, honorable man, intimate with none and even reserved with his own brothers. Usually patient and forbearing, he had a slowly kindling wrath which under sufficient pretext unexpectedly revealed a strong temper or a keenly edged vein of sarcasm. Probably his best friend in America was the pleasant Sir John St. Clair, but he was as temperate with his friendships as with his claret. His letters were couched in

¹ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, *passim*.

² See Scharf, *Maryland*, Vol. I, p. 443, for picture of Sharpe.

³ Scharf, *Maryland*, Vol. I, p. 450.

⁴ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. III, pp. 139-40.

a vigorous and unadorned English and invariably exhibited a careful and fair consideration of the topic under discussion.

Sharpe came into office destined to remain at the head of the government until six years after a treaty of peace had finally adjusted Franco-British territorial differences in America. In his years of administration, he had an extremely difficult position to fill, for his duties entailed a three-fold obligation. As representative of the lord proprietor, he was bound to guard against any encroachment on the overlord's rights; as governor of the province, it was his office to shield the inhabitants from wrong and injustice, and as a commissioned officer under the king, he had to strain every nerve to procure the necessary men and supplies. These duties despite their conflicting interests and antagonistic demands, Sharpe executed with honor to himself and with credit to all parties concerned.

In order to give a proper civil background for what is essentially a military narrative, Governor Sharpe's relations with the Assembly and the lord proprietor will be briefly considered.

The Assembly pursued a consistent course of opposition to the government during Sharpe's administration, frequently during the war carrying their policy to a point where the public safety was endangered and even lives were sacrificed. The parsimony of the legislature in granting funds for war purposes and their interference in military matters were notable. Sharpe said in 1756: "I must . . . yield to all their Absurdities & let dear-bought Experience convince them that there is no immediate Connection between Tobacco planting & Military Affairs, & that the Knowledge of one does not always imply Skill or Experience in the other." ¹

This singular economy on the part of the Assembly was conditioned upon a number of things. The personnel of the Lower House at this time was of a rather low rank; "Men of small fortunes, no Soul & very mean Capacities," Sharpe char-

¹ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 404.

acterized them.¹ Maryland was not directly exposed to the ravages of war, with the exception of one sleeve of land which stretched out towards the West, and the delegates thought that they were not as vitally interested in the struggle as their neighboring colonies. Moreover, Maryland had no opportunity to acquire territory by conquest. In a last extremity, the delegates figured, Virginia and Pennsylvania would of necessity supply all requisite funds, and should this resource by chance fail, Great Britain would be obliged to furnish the sinews with which to repel her traditional enemy. From its own standpoint, the Lower House was justified in its attitude by the events.

Actuated by such motives, the delegates were strengthened in their position by the reluctance of the lord proprietor to permit his private property and certain revenues of the province to be taxed. The Assembly and the proprietor had reached irreconcilable positions. The people of the colony, imbued with the democratic spirit of the frontier, considered Maryland a commonwealth and maintained that the proprietary estates should be taxed like all others since the lord proprietor's lands received an equal amount of benefit and protection. The proprietor, firm in the legality of his position, viewed the province as a county palatine and avowed that his subjects had no rights in themselves but only such rights as he bestowed. Democracy and feudalism were face to face. Under such conditions a clash was inevitable and the difference assumed an unfortunate form during the war. The Lower House took the attitude of stubbornly maintaining the popular "rights" regardless of the consequences to the people or the empire. No money whatsoever would have been granted for military purposes, had not the proprietary government yielded temporarily a few points, although the overlord was as fully convinced of his "rights" as was the Assembly.

There are few indications that the politicians of the Lower

¹ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 68.

House were seeking to discredit proprietary government by obstructionist tactics and thus hasten the introduction of royal government. There is no doubt that the delegates were encouraged by "the Artfull pecuniary pusalanimity of Quaker Government"¹ and there may have been a motive for their attitude in the fact that the tide-water towns,—which had the largest influence in the Assembly,—profited most by the enforced pause in western migration occasioned by the war.²

Governor Sharpe in his dealings with the Lower House showed political insight and shrewdness, frequently meeting practical situations with practical expedients. Always he sternly urged them to perform their duties and during the war his invariable attitude was that the first duty of the province belonged to the Crown. He probably secured as many grants from the legislature as anyone in his situation could have done and he became impatient with the body only when great imperial interests were being jeopardized by their pettiness and small politics. When the statutes of Maryland appeared inadequate for the exigencies of the occasion, Sharpe, although a great respecter of law, did not hesitate to stretch his ordinance making powers to the extreme limit and proceed to conduct military operations by means of authority of slender legality. He was able to see all sides of a question and was always ready to serve the people consonant with the broad principles of equity and justice.

His relations with the Council and Upper House were always amicable and that body of men were at all times in accord with his views. In his period of administration, the gentlemen of the Upper House were always ready to save him the exercise of the veto power by themselves rejecting the objectionable bills.

¹ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 187.

² "There is no doubt the growth of Baltimore was promoted by the continuation of the war, preventing the extension of the settlements westward, for within a year after peace the town had certainly become the greatest mart of trade in the province, if not before the war began." Griffith, T. W., *Annals of Baltimore* (1824), pp. 35-6.

The youthful proprietor, Frederick, did not meddle much in Maryland, except to query regularly why certain monies were not forthcoming. When not hankering after illicit love, he busied himself with writing prose and verse with an equal lack of success. Walpole said of one of his books (*A Tour to the East in the Years 1763 and 1764*): "His bills on the road for post-horses would deserve as much to be printed."¹

Secretary Cecilius Calvert, uncle of Frederick, made up for his master's indifference by a superabundance of zeal in provincial affairs. Calvert had himself refused an offer of the governorship from the guardians² and when Sharpe had assumed that dignity, he undertook to interfere seriously with the exercise of Sharpe's functions. He succeeded in virtually stripping him of all his powers of patronage and this was especially annoying since the power to reward as well as to punish was essential to the maintenance of governmental authority.³

Governor Sharpe wrote to his brother William on May 2, 1756: "I think I have already hinted to you that I am not permitted to dispose of any of the most honourable or Lucrative Offices because another Person loves to have all Applications made to himself; this perhaps is of itself sufficient to lessen the Weight & Influence that a Governor would otherwise have; but as it has been thought proper of late to saddle those Offices with about £550 p Ann. & I am charged with the Care of making the most advantageous Bargains, I submit to your own Judgment whether it is possible for a Person in my situation to continue always popular. Any Body that can get introduced to Mr. Calvert is sure to bring me an open Lettr desiring I will appoint him to this or that or the first vacant Office.

¹ Morris, J. C., "Lords Baltimore" (*Maryland Historical Society Fund Publications*, No. 8), and Neil, E. D., "Terra Mariae," pp. 235-7.

² "Calvert Papers, No. 2" (*Maryland Historical Society Fund Publications*, No. 34), p. 172, Letter to Edmond Jennings, July 9, 1752.

³ *Maryland Archives*, xxxi, p. 471, for Calvert's protestation to the contrary in a letter to Sharpe of December 12, 1754.

Should I have any Objection to the Person so introduced & recommended to me, or for any other reason neglect to comply with the terms of such Letter, that Man thinks himself hardly dealt by & immediately commences my Enemy.”¹

The governor's attitude toward Secretary Calvert and toward the proprietor was one of studied deference. If occasion arose to present views adverse to those held by his superiors in England, Sharpe approached the matter discreetly, albeit firmly.

In financial matters Sharpe felt that he was treated shabbily by both the Assembly and the lord proprietor. For instance, in a letter to his brother on May 2, 1756, he remarked: “My Journey to Fort Cumberland last Summer & in the Winter to New York where I was obliged to wait for & attend General Shirley near two Months put me to about £150 Expence, for which I shall never receive more than thanks at most. To this let there be added what the Frequency & Length of our Sessions of Assembly & the number of Military Officers who call on me lay me under a necessity of expending, together with part of my House Rent & also the £250 which I am annually to pay Mr. Calvert for his Correspondence, & deduct the whole out of my yearly Salary & Perquisites which amount to about £1400. The Remainder is for the Support & Dignity of His Ldp's Governor & for him to lay by against a future Day.”²

A year later (July 6, 1757), he wrote to the same brother: “I have been obliged to spend upwards of £500 stg. on such Journeys to conferences, etc. & have not been reimbursed a Shilling. Indeed our Assembly is in this respect a hundred times worse than the Pensilvanians, for they have never declined any Expence that their Governors or Commissioners have been at in holding Treaties with the Indians or journeying to the Frontiers, tho such Expences have within these three years amounted to many thousand pounds.”³

¹ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. II, p. 400. See also pp. 447, 451, and 454.

² Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 400.

³ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. II, p. 47. See also, Vol. II, p. 67.

However when he thought he had an opportunity to obtain the governorship of New York in 1757 through the influence of his brothers and Thomas Pownall, he declared he deemed it more desirable to remain in Maryland.¹

Despite the legislative interferences in military affairs and the dearth of funds and men, Horatio Sharpe showed himself an able military commander within the limited scope in which he was permitted to act. He proved himself a sagacious administrator and a careful student of the military game. He had had the advantage of a previous military training and his services in the last intercolonial war constituted a distinct aid to the various British commanders and saved many lives and much property for Maryland. His two periods of leadership occurred at times when it was impossible for him to perform any notable achievement; and he was constantly striving to obtain a command in the service, in which, backed by British troops and money, it would be practicable for him to conduct active war against the enemy.² But his ambitions came to naught. "I have little Reason," he wrote in the letter of May 2, 1756, "to be fond of attending or making Court to Generals in America."³ The following year (July 6, 1757), he lamented: "Twas really hard to be excluded from all Chance of preferment in the military way by the Establishment of the Royal American Regiment."⁴

Yet Sharpe's military ability was commended by Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, and was known to young Washington.⁵ General Braddock commented favorably on his services; his advice was valued highly by General Shirley,⁶ and his public spiritedness was vouched for by General Forbes.⁷

¹ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. II, pp. 47, 48, 76, and 85.

² *Ibid.*, Vol. I, pp. 311, 313, 314, 372, 398, and 406.

³ *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 402.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 48.

⁵ Ford, W. C., *Washington*, Vol. I, p. 50.

⁶ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 306.

⁷ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. II, p. 188.

II. MARYLAND IN THE LAST INTERCOLONIAL WAR.

The last intercolonial war was hastened in its coming by the mutual aggressions of both parties to the conflict in America. Five years after the treaty of peace of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748), the French had built a fort on territory claimed by the English Atlantic provinces, at Rivière aux Boeufs, a point within the present Erie County, Pa. This post constituted one of a chain of forts which the French planned to build from Montreal to Louisiana with a view of confining the English strictly to the coast region. Already in 1749 the English government had granted to the Ohio Company, an association of wealthy Marylanders and Virginians, 500,000 acres of territory south of the Ohio, and when the Company sent traders among the Indians, the French seized and imprisoned them. Aroused by these outrages, Robert Dinwiddie, Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, on October 30, 1753, sent the youthful Washington to the French commander to warn him to depart at once.¹

Not waiting for the messenger's return, Dinwiddie began applying to the various colonies for aid in a western expedition against the French and he was especially urgent in his appeals to Maryland and Pennsylvania, which with Virginia were most exposed to hostile operations.²

Governor Horatio Sharpe, but three months in Maryland, met his first Assembly in November, 1753, and in answer to his appeal for the assistance that Dinwiddie desired, he received a forewarning of what the attitude of the legislature was to be throughout the war. "We are," the Lower House declared, "sufficiently apprehensive of the great danger of suffering a foreign power to encroach upon any part of his Majesty's dominions and we are absolutely determined to repel any hostile invasion of the province by any foreign power. . . . And

¹ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 10. Lowdermilk, W. H., "Cumberland," for Washington's Journal in this trip.

² Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 23.

whenever the circumstances of our neighbors require it, we will cheerfully contribute as far as we are able toward defending them against the attacks of their enemies; but as there does not appear at present to be any pressing occasion for imposing a tax upon the people for these purposes, we hope our unwillingness to do it at this time will be ascribed to the real motives of our conduct, a prudent care and regard to the interests of our constituents [rather] than [to] any disinclination to the service recommended.”¹

Dinwiddie meanwhile continued his requests for assistance and at the same time presented to England the necessity for vigorous action against the French. Early in February, 1754, Washington returned from his mission and brought with him the rejection of Dinwiddie's demands. Nothing was left but a recourse to hostilities.

In response to Dinwiddie's request Governor Sharpe called a second meeting of the Maryland Assembly for February 25, 1754.² He laid before the Assembly a written appeal for assistance from Dinwiddie and he dwelt upon the importance of aiding Virginia in her projected expedition against the French. He also spoke of the need of money for making a present to the Six Nations at the Albany Conference which was to be held in June. After three days, the Lower House resolved unanimously that no money should be raised to aid the Virginians, declaring that “as it does not appear to us that an invasion or hostile attempt has been made against this or any other of his Majesty's colonies, we do not think it necessary to make any provision for an armed force, which must inevitably load us with expense.”³ The House appeared to be more willing to raise money for a gift to the Indians and it granted £300 for such a present and £200 to defray the expenses of the commission. But in so doing it appropriated the money arising from licenses to ordinary keepers as well as those to

¹ Mereness, N. D., *Maryland*, p. 318.

² Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 33, 38-9.

³ Mereness, N. D., *Maryland*, pp. 318-19.

hawkers and peddlers, and it was this that prevented the bill from becoming a law. The lord proprietor still claimed the right to all such monies for his private use, although since the late war he had permitted license money from ordinaries to be applied to public purposes. Under these circumstances the Upper House amended the bill so as to mortgage the license money from ordinaries for the whole £500 and thus omit the clauses relating to hawkers and peddlers. The Lower House would not concur in the amended bill and the session ended without any appropriations having been made.¹

While Dinwiddie was planning his expedition to the West, he had already taken precautions to send a force of thirty men to the forks of the Monongahela and Alleghany rivers in order to raise a temporary stockade awaiting the arrival of the main body of the provincials.² On these defenceless works a large body of French with a train of artillery descended on April 17, 1754, and without firing a shot captured the place, later erecting on the site the fort known as Fort Du Quesne.³

This act of hostility together with "the repeated Sollicitations of the neighbouring Governments"⁴ induced Sharpe to meet the Assembly a third time with the hope of attaining better results than at the preceding session. Governor Dinwiddie's plan was to raise a force of 1000 men to send across the mountains and the co-operation of Maryland was important to the success of the expedition.⁵ The opening address of the governor, on May 8, reviewed the recent occurrences on the frontier and asked that money be granted to aid in repelling the invasion of the French. The request of His Majesty for a gift to the Six Nations was again referred to their attention. The Lower House cogitated over the matter of finances and finally with "some difficulty" were prevailed

¹ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 42.

² Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 43-4, 197.

³ *Ibid.*, Vol. I, pp. 62, 197.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Vol. I, pp. 56-7.

⁵ *Ibid.*, Vol. I, pp. 42, 62.

on to grant £500 for an Indian present and £150 to defray the expenses of the commission.¹ But they came no nearer to granting supplies for a western expedition than to frame a bill for £3000 which contained the obnoxious clauses relating to hawkers and peddlers and which the Upper House perforce returned "with an Absolute Negative."² In a letter to Secretary Calvert, the governor attributed "the Obstinacy that has appeared in the Lower House of Assembly during these two last Conventions to the near approach of another Election which . . . has no little influence on the Conduct of such Representatives as for the most part compose our present Senate."³

Affairs were rapidly assuming a more threatening aspect in the West. News of the surrender of the fort on the Ohio reached Colonel Washington at Wills Creek, the present site of Cumberland, Md., where with 150 men he was awaiting reinforcements from North Carolina and New York, before proceeding to the Ohio. Washington used his men in opening a road from Wills Creek in the direction of that river, and while employed at this work on May 27, 1754, they fell in with a small detachment of Frenchmen who were quickly killed or captured and the survivors sent to Dinwiddie forthwith.⁴ On July 9, Colonel Innes reaching Winchester, Va., with 150 unarmed troops from North Carolina was forced to apply to Maryland for weapons for his men and Sharpe being satisfied with his representations hastened to send him 150 stand of arms.

The re-inforcements were too late to aid Washington, for, lacking the much-needed assistance of Maryland and the other colonies and out-numbered three to one, he had been compelled to surrender on July 3 at Great Meadow to a force of Frenchmen after several hours' fighting.⁵

¹ *Ibid.*, Vol. I, pp. 69, 81.

² Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 69.

³ *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 70.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Vol. I, pp. 197-98.

⁵ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 79, 116, and 198-99.

The news of Washington's defeat spreading over the frontier caused the inhabitants of western Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia to talk of deserting their habitations.¹ Governor Dinwiddie renewed his solicitations for Maryland's assistance and while the excitement was still high, Sharpe met with the Assembly on July 17 and by August 16 had succeeded in persuading the Lower House to pass a bill for granting £6000 in support of the proposed Western campaign. The bill, although containing objectionable features, was acceptable to Sharpe in such a time of public danger, especially since he considered that in granting only one-half of the license money from hawkers and peddlers the Lower House had conceded a point in the lord proprietor's favor. The grant permitted Sharpe to apply the whole £6000 as he should think proper for the assistance of the Virginians and for the relief of the wives and children of such Indian allies as should put themselves under Maryland protection.²

Having secured funds even at the risk of incurring the lord proprietor's displeasure, Sharpe consulted with Dinwiddie as to the best means of expending the money for the public good. The service of the Virginia commissary, Major John Carlyle, in the Washington campaign had been deficient in many particulars and Sharpe suggested to Dinwiddie "the Expediency & necessity of laying a proper quantity of Provisions" for the coming campaign.³ Throughout his period of governorship, the civilian Dinwiddie failed to appreciate the value of a business-like military administration, and at this moment of importance for Sharpe's future military career the Virginia governor passed over the suggestion and asked Sharpe to raise a company of one hundred men for service under Colonel Innes in the projected campaign. With the addition of these forces and the assembling at Wills Creek of the North Carolina and

¹ *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 88.

² *Ibid.*, Vol. I, pp. 80, 81, 88-9; Bacon, Thomas, *Laws of Maryland*, Chap. IX, Act 1754.

³ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 200, 77.

Virginia troops and the three Independent Companies, Dinwiddie expected to have 1010 troops at Wills Creek by September ready to cross the Alleghanies.¹

Obedient to Dinwiddie's orders, Sharpe proceeded in the early part of August to recruit a company, clothe and arm it, and he ordered Colonel Thomas Cresap, a famous frontiersman who lived on a large estate near Wills Creek, to purchase for the government sufficient meat and flour to last one hundred men at least a twelvemonth.² The Maryland troops were allowed the same pay that the Virginia forces were given. Captains received eight shillings a day, lieutenants four, ensigns three, sergeants one shilling six pence, corporals one shilling. Each private received eight pence a day with provisions, *i. e.*, flour and pork or beef, and in addition received one pistole for enlistment and twenty-six shillings to purchase a coat and breeches.³ By late September the first division of the Maryland Company was ready to march for Wills Creek. The command of the company was given to Captain John Dagworthy, "a Gentn born in the Jerseys, who commanded a Company raised in that Province for the Canada Expedition since the miscarriage of which he has resided in this Province upon an Estate which he purchased in Worcester County."⁴

On September 1, 1754, the two Independent Companies from New York had been marched to Wills Creek where, shortly after, they were joined by the Independent Company from South Carolina. On September 12, they began erecting a stockade, afterwards dignified by the name of "Fort Cumberland," the faulty location of which was to become the object of Sharpe's wrath throughout the years of the war. The rude fortifications were completed about the middle of October.⁵

¹ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 77.

² *Ibid.*, Vol. I, pp. 76-7, 200. *Dinwiddie Papers*, Vol. I, p. 10, f. n.

³ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 77.

⁴ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 95.

⁵ Hulbert, A. B., *Braddock's Road*, p. 24; Lowdermilk, W. H., *Cumberland*, p. 83.

However, Dinwiddie's plan for a fall campaign was meeting with serious checks. Washington protested against it, declaring that his men were reduced by death, wounds and sickness, and ill-supplied with provisions and ammunition. Of the original 300, only 140 soldiers remained. An even more serious set-back was the disbanding of the North Carolina forces, occasioned, so Dinwiddie expressed it, by "monstrous mismanagement." £12,000 had been raised by the North Carolina government to aid in the western enterprise, but the President of North Carolina had given the private men three shillings proclamation money a day and the officers in proportion, so that the money was expended before the troops marched for Wills Creek. The men refused to remain in service any longer unless this pay should be continued, and as the President was not in a position to give them such an assurance, the troops were disbanded. The final blow to Dinwiddie's project was the refusal of the Virginia Assembly to vote supplies. He had expected them to grant at least £2000, with which sum he planned to augment the Virginia regiment to 600 men and thus be able to proceed across the mountains without North Carolina aid.¹

Early in September, Dinwiddie reluctantly gave up his scheme but with characteristic optimism began forming plans for an early spring campaign. He ordered one hundred of Washington's troops to Wills Creek and directed Colonel Innes at that place to take possession of the Ohio Company's warehouse, conceiving it would be cheaper to rent than to build. He sent orders to Innes that great guns should be mounted for the defence of the works that they were building and that sheds should be constructed around the breastworks in which to shelter the soldiers.²

Sharpe received news of Dinwiddie's decision against an immediate campaign in time to instruct the officers of the

¹ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 96, 98, and 200; and *Colon. Recs. N. C.*, Vol. v, Preface, pp. xiii-xviii, for this paragraph.

² Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 96-7.

Maryland troops not to complete the company. Only fifty men had been enlisted and Sharpe estimated that with three or four weeks' notice the company could be completed and made ready for action.¹

Governor Sharpe had been of considerable service to Dinwiddie in his plans for a campaign against Fort Du Quesne. Dinwiddie had consulted with Sharpe on all important points and although the Maryland executive's suggestions were frequently not acted upon, yet his discreet advice usually bore fruit in wise modifications of Dinwiddie's original proposals. However, Sharpe was soon to learn that he had been raised to a position where he could accomplish the reforms he deemed advisable by direct means. On October 7, 1754, he received word from England that he had been appointed commander-in-chief of all the American forces.

If we are to believe Horace Walpole,² Sharpe's appointment to the head of the American army was not due to any services he had ever rendered in America or elsewhere, but was attributable to some clever intrigue in the British cabinet, in which the Duke of Newcastle, the Lord Chancellor Hardwicke and the Earl of Holderness were the leading figures. The Duke of Newcastle, the self-aspiring Secretary of State for the Southern Province, sought with the aid of the other two men, declares Walpole, to undertake the direction of the impending American war and by gaining early success there to win favor at Court. However, in engaging in his ambitious design, he was careful not to consult with the two ministers who knew most about colonial affairs and who were therefore most liable to eclipse him in the royal regard,—the Earl of Halifax, newly-appointed President of the Board of Trade, and the Duke of Cumberland, the head of the British army.³ Seeking to gain

¹ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 98-9.

² Walpole, H., *Memoires of the Last Ten Years of the Reign of George the Second*, Vol. I, 347-8.

³ However, Secretary Calvert gave a different version of the affair in a letter to Governor Sharpe, February 29, 1764 (Sharpe, *Correspond-*

some knowledge on which to base a plan of American operations, the triumvirate sought the advice of Mr. Horatio Gates, a young English officer who had seen service in the New World. Gates declared he was unable to give them the information they desired and the trio next called into consultation Mr. John Hanbury, a Quaker merchant and banker who had extensive trade relations with Maryland and Virginia and who was a proprietor of the Ohio Company. From this point on, the Walpole account can be verified by the Sharpe Correspondence.¹ Hanbury, who had only a second-hand knowledge of American affairs, declared that Virginia would make the best base of operations and suggested Sharpe as the man in America best fitted to take the chief command.² His first recommendation was due no doubt to the fact that the Ohio Company would be vastly benefited by the routes which the expedition would open. Although he was probably acquainted with Horatio Sharpe's brothers, Hanbury was not altogether disinterested in his second recommendation, for he intended thus to place Sharpe under obligations to him and his firm; and in the years following Sharpe was caused considerable trouble by his inability to secure berths for all the men whom the Messrs. Osgood and Capel Hanbury

ence, Vol. III, pp. 139-140), when he said: "I . . . took the Liberty to refer him [*i. e.* the king] of yr character military to his Highness the Duke of Cumberland who I knew had spoken & had recommended you in Council to His Late Majesty in a Military Capacity fitting, & was the cause of much Honor done to you,—that of his Majesty's Comissn & Comdr of His Majesty's Forces in America, wh Honble Post you held until the arrival of Gen'l Braddock."

¹ The inaccuracies of Walpole's statements of fact, would tend to discredit the faithfulness of his account, even if there were no external evidences of unreliability. He states that the news of Washington's defeat reached England in August and that it was after this time that Newcastle "assumed the hero and breathed nothing but military operations." This would place Sharpe's appointment in August, 1754, when the documents show it to have occurred on July 5, but two days after Washington's defeat. Walpole also terms Sharpe "the governor of Virginia." (Pp. 346-7.)

² A letter of Sharpe to Hanbury evidently refers to his services at this time. (Vol. I, p. 120.)

desired appointed to office in Maryland.¹ John and William Sharpe, both men of some influence, eagerly advocated their brother's appointment, and Secretary Calvert informed Governor Sharpe later that Lord Baltimore and he had given their warm support to it.² The king gave his assent and on July 5, 1754, two days after Washington's defeat at Great Meadows, Horatio Sharpe, Lieutenant Governor of Maryland, was commissioned "Lieutenant Colonel of foot in the West Indies³ only," with instructions "to observe and follow such orders and directions from time to time as you shall receive from us, our Captain General of Our Forces or any other your Superiour officer according to the Rules and Discipline of War . . ." ⁴ A letter of the same date from Sir Thomas Robinson, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, amplified the terms of the commission by informing Sharpe of "the King's Orders that you should take upon you the command of the Combined Forces that shall be Assembled in America to oppose the Hostile Attempts Committed by the French in Different parts of his Majesty's Dominions." He was ordered to consult with Dinwiddie in regard to the best execution of His Majesty's directions. A salary of 30s. per diem was granted to him while he should be absent from his government in the royal service.⁵

The royal commission and that of the lord proprietor were sent to Sharpe in care of Arthur Dobbs, the newly-appointed governor of North Carolina, but owing to a stormy voyage Dobbs did not reach Williamsburg, Va., with the appointment until October 7, 1754, almost twelve weeks after his departure from England. Dobbs also carried with him £10,000 in specie

¹ For example: Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 184-5, 401; II, 35-6, 38-40; III, 429, 433, 475.

² Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 109, and 72.

³ The term, "West Indies," was a curious survival in an official document of this late date of the old name for the New World.

⁴ *Maryland Archives*, Vol. XXXI, p. 52, for royal commission; *ibid.*, pp. 50-2, and Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 73, for proprietary commission.

⁵ *Maryland Archives*, Vol. XXXI, pp. 52-3, for Robinson's letter.

for the use of Virginia. As soon as Dinwiddie informed him of the arrival of the commission, Sharpe hastened to Williamsburg to receive the appointment and to consult with Dinwiddie and Dobbs in regard to a plan of operations.¹

Sharpe's instructions seem to have contemplated nothing beyond the capture of Fort Du Quesne by a provincial force, although there was an intimation that a considerable body of regulars would shortly be sent over from Great Britain.² Lord Baltimore's commission granted Sharpe leave of absence from the province whenever necessary on public business and instructed him at such times to entrust the reins of government to the president or senior member for the time being of the Council.³

Dinwiddie, writing of Sharpe's appointment at this time (October 25), said that the promotion was one "w'ch I am very glad of, and doubt not from his Experience in Military Affairs y't he will be of good Service."⁴

Sharpe reached Williamsburg on October 19, 1754, and at once held counsel with other two governors.⁵ As a result of the conference, it was agreed to raise 700 men immediately if possible, and then, if the severe season had not yet set in, it was proposed to join them with the three Independent Companies at Wills Creek and advance on Fort Du Quesne before the French could receive re-inforcements from Canada or Louisiana. This post taken, Sharpe designed to erect a fort on an island in the Ohio opposite Fort Du Quesne, a position he deemed of great strategic importance. The necessity of garrisoning the Wills Creek post and other points of vantage precluded the possibility of further operations without material re-inforcement from England or elsewhere.⁶

¹ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 103, 104.

² Sargent, W., *Braddock's Expedition*, p. 74.

³ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 74.

⁴ *Dinwiddie Papers*, Vol. I, p. 372.

⁵ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 103.

⁶ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 105, 118, 117; *Dinwiddie Papers*, Vol. I, p. 351.

Leaving Williamsburg, Sharpe returned to Annapolis on November 2, where six days later he addressed letters to the governors of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut informing them of his appointment and soliciting the vigorous co-operation of their assemblies in granting troops and supplies.¹ He likewise sent requests to England for money and troops, and Dinwiddie joined him heartily in his appeals to the home government.²

Sharpe now turned his attention to the organization of his forces. Colonel William Fitzhugh, of Virginia, was his second in command and was to have the chief command of the army during Sharpe's absence in visiting military posts and in executing his official duties as governor. Sharpe felt himself seriously handicapped by the absence from his forces of the most experienced military leader in the colonies, Colonel Washington. With the specie that Dobbs had brought to Virginia and with a legislative grant of £20,000 (made in February), Dinwiddie had re-organized the Virginia regiment the latter part of October, planning to enlarge the regiment to 1000 men and placing the whole on an establishment of Independent Companies. The change had the effect of reducing the highest officers of the Virginia regiment to captains and made even these inferior to like officers holding king's commissions.³ Washington was the officer most conspicuously affected by the new establishment, and deeply resenting his abasement he forthwith resigned his commission.

Appreciating the value of Washington's experience and reputation, Sharpe opened negotiations with him the early part of November and wrote to Dinwiddie that the young Virginian might continue in the service and retain his colonel's commission if he should return to the army.⁴ At Sharpe's behest, Colonel Fitzhugh likewise wrote to Washington, pressing him to re-

¹ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 109, 110, 120, 122, 123, 124.

² *Dinwiddie Papers*, Vol. I, pp. 365, 406, 407.

³ *Dinwiddie Papers*, Vol. I, p. 403, f. n.

⁴ Hamilton, S. M., *Letters to Washington*, Vol. I, pp. 54-55.

consider his decision.¹ But Washington was too deeply hurt by the treatment he had received and he refused to leave his retirement. In a lengthy and somewhat declamatory letter which he addressed to Colonel Fitzhugh on November 15, 1754, Washington thanked the men for their kind intentions and then continued: "You make mention in your letter of my continuing in the service and retaining my colonel's commission. This idea has filled me with surprise; for, if you think me capable of holding a commission that has neither rank nor emolument annexed to it, you must entertain a very contemptible opinion of my weakness, and believe me to be more empty than the commission itself."² Washington returned Sharpe's letter which Dinwiddie had forwarded to him, and as Sharpe had offered him every concession that it was possible for him to make under the circumstances, the incident was closed. Thus it came about that during the few months of Sharpe's chief command, Washington sulked in retirement at Mount Vernon.

Sharpe spent the greater part of November in gaining a knowledge of the topography of the western country and in investigating its resources. He ordered Captain Dagworthy to resume recruiting for the Maryland Company³ and the troop reached Wills Creek November 18, where they were sheltered through the winter in huts they built for themselves. He kept up an active correspondence with the neighboring governors, seeking information as to a new route over the mountains and the possibilities of transporting provisions by various roads.⁴ News reached him early in the month that sixty Indians were seen on their way to join the French and that they would soon be followed by two hundred more. He was informed that the savages would be used against the frontier settlements during the winter.⁵

¹ Ford, W. C., *Washington's Writings*, Vol. I, pp. 137-141, with footnotes. Also Sparks, J., *Washington*, for general account.

² Ford, W. C., *Washington's Writings*, Vol. I, p. 139.

³ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 116.

⁴ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 121-2, 126.

⁵ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 118-19.

About the middle of November he started on a tour of inspection of the western country and on the eighteenth of the month he reached the fort at Wills Creek. Up to this time he had been in high hopes of being able to conduct a successful campaign against the French, despite the fact that his command was only a temporary one and would in all probability be taken away upon the arrival of the regular troops from Great Britain.¹ On his arrival at Wills Creek he learned three things which were fatal to the plans he had formed for a midwinter campaign. First, he received reliable information that the French at Fort Du Quesne numbered six hundred besides several bands of Indians, a force too large for him to conduct an offensive war against except under the most favorable conditions.² Secondly, he found the troops unruly and ill-disciplined. Thirdly and of greatest importance, he discovered that the store of provisions laid in at Wills Creek was totally inadequate for the least pretentious of expeditions. Dinwiddie's system of military administration had borne pernicious fruit.

Sharpe could hardly believe his eyes when he viewed this fort at the edge of the wilderness, which he had expected to use as a base of operations. The stockade upon which the Independent Companies had been working was now completed, and the troops were engaged in erecting barracks. But Sharpe found the fort entirely inadequate for his uses. It was too small, "its Exterior Side not exceeding 120 feet," and it was not strategically situated. A higher hill nearby had complete command of it, a circumstance which would prove a fatal oversight in case of attack. He immediately set the Maryland Company to work at building a larger stockade on the loftier eminence, which, he wrote to Dinwiddie, "will defend a Face of that small Fort to which an Enemy might at present approach without being much annoyed or hardly seen from

¹ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 117.

² Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 173, 228.

within." He designed to use the original stockade as a storehouse.¹

Sharpe found the troops at the fort in a disorganized state. There were in camp the Maryland Company, a portion of the Virginia troops and the three Independent Companies, amounting in all to four captains, eight lieutenants, one ensign, twelve sergeants, thirteen corporals, seven drummers and 295 privates.² Of the provincials, the Virginia forces amounted to "about 120 discontented, unruly and mutinous," and the Maryland Company was "incompleat and undisciplined."³ The Independent Companies were in such a plight that when several months later an advance officer of General Braddock (Sir John St. Clair) reviewed them he discharged more than forty men from one company alone as unfit for service.⁴ Moreover, Sharpe discovered that much ill-feeling was rife among the officers of the various troops. "Such Jealousies & Enmities subsisted between the Officers of the Carolina Independents & the Virginia Regiment that their Meeting would have been attended with innumerable Mischiefs & Confusion," Sharpe wrote. His chief difficulty lay in attempting to reconcile the officers with royal commissions so as to serve with Officers who held governor's commissions. All his efforts proved unavailing although he proposed the same scheme of adjustment which several months later was sent with the royal sanction from England. To improve the efficiency of the service, Sharpe gave orders for raising a company of thirty rangers, to be composed of woodsmen whose duty it should be to act as scouts and guides.⁵

The state in which Sharpe found the supplies was the most disheartening of all the obstacles. There were no mortars or

¹ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 136, for this paragraph. See Washington's condemnatory opinion of the fort in: Ford, W. C., *Washington*, Vol. I, pp. 364-371, and in *Dinwiddie Papers*, Vol. I, p. 493.

² Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 142.

³ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 173.

⁴ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 201,—a letter to J. Sharpe, April 19, 1755. See also *Orme's Journal*, pp. 285-86.

⁵ Sharpe's *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 142.

field pieces at the post with the exception of four small ship cannon,¹ and the South Carolina Independents had not a match-coat or blanket among them.² No victuals had been procured by Dinwiddie in preparation for the expedition,³ and "there was only enough provisions in the fort to suffice the troops for one day."⁴ "Indeed," Sharpe declared in a letter to John Sharpe, April 19, 1755, "so great was the Scarcety of Flour at the Camp when I arrived there, that unless I had given Cresap Orders to supply the Independent Companies from his Store they must actually have deserted the Fort they had built in a Day or two for want of Bread."⁵ There had been no salt in the camp for a considerable time preceding, and on account of this lack of salt and the absence of receptacles for curing meat, cattle which had been purchased for the garrison were allowed to range at large.⁶ At "an extraordinary Expence," herdsmen had been hired to prevent the cattle from passing the mountains, and this lack of thrift on the part of the commissary, Major John Carlyle, was only one of many which Sharpe discovered.

The plight of the Independents was so pitiable that on his own authority Sharpe ordered Colonel Cresap, who had laid in a year's supplies for the Maryland Company, to proceed to purchase provisions for the rest of the troops. Although the season was so far advanced that food was difficult to procure, Cresap succeeded in buying 29,138 pounds of pork (cured), 8,000 pounds of flour and 64 beeves still alive.⁷ These supplies were later taken over by the Virginia commissariat. Sharpe secured a supply of salt for immediate use from Rock Creek and purchased six wagons from Pennsylvania farmers and several bateaux to facilitate the transporting of all provisions that should be ordered to Wills Creek.⁸ The countrymen had

¹ *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 229.

² *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 144.

³ *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 228.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 136.

⁵ *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 201.

⁶ *Ibid.*, Vol. I, pp. 138-9.

⁷ Sharpe's *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 149, 228.

⁸ *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 164.

grossly overcharged Carlyle for hauling and Sharpe's measures had the effect of bringing down their charges to a normal rate.¹ For the reception of the provisions that had been ordered, he gave instructions that storehouses should be built. He wrote urgently to Dinwiddie to send an adequate quantity of salt and insisted that large vats for salting meat and barrels for packing it should be sent at once, for it would be difficult, if not impossible, to procure beeves or hogs fit for slaughter after December until the following July or August.² He also asked for some ship carpenters and coopers, and a supply of such materials as "cartridge paper, Moulds for Musket & Swan Shot, wire for screws & prickers, Flint & match for the Carriage Guns," and "wampum, there being but little remaining at the Camp."³

Sharpe's examination of the plan of provisioning at Wills Creek showed him at a glance that Dinwiddie's arrangements were a failure. Sharpe not only discovered much evidence of carelessness and lack of thrift on the part of the head commissary, Major Carlyle, but also many indications of absolute dishonesty on the part of his deputies, particularly Gist. Major Carlyle had so many other interests that he did not reside at Wills Creek and in his absence, "a parcel of Dirty Fellows, . . . had contracted Debts with the Country people for a thousand pounds & upwards without making payments." Gist was the chief offender and apparently had appropriated large sums of money advanced to him by the Virginia government to his own purposes.⁴

As a result of these transactions, the public credit had sunk to a low ebb, and so suspicious had the country people become of the commissary department of the army that it was only with the greatest difficulty that Cresap was able to secure the

¹ *Dinwiddie Papers*, Vol. I, pp. 418-19, 448.

² Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 138.

³ *Ibid.*, Vol. I, pp. 140-1.

⁴ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 139, 140, 201; *Dinwiddie Papers*, Vol. I, pp. 424, 432.

much needed supplies. In a number of cases, Sharpe advanced money to government debtors from his own pocket in order to rehabilitate the public credit.¹

On his return to Annapolis the second week of December, Sharpe wrote a thirty-five hundred word letter to Dinwiddie, telling of the state of affairs at Wills Creek and declaring emphatically that "the Troops will never be well supplied with Provision unless a very different Scheme from that hitherto followed be pursued." Without supplies, he wrote, an attacked garrison, "notwithstanding their Advantageous Situation, must be reduced to the necessity of retiring & destroying or relinquishing the Fort, their Works & perhaps their Baggage to the Enemy."²

He thereupon outlined a plan which he considered "the most frugal & most likely means" of securing an efficient management of the victualling department. The scheme provided for the headship of "a Commissary of Reputation, Ability & some fortune," assisted by "a Deputy & a Clerk." The commissary should reside a part of the time, and the clerk always, at Wills Creek, in order to receive the cured provisions and later distribute them. The commissary should be entrusted with the authority to contract for provisions. At the very least, he should be sent copies of the contracts as soon as made, so that he might be able to ascertain in advance whether the contracting party would be able to fulfil his engagements. In case of probability of failure, it should be his duty to give immediate notice to the commanding officer, so that the proper measures might be taken to prevent any ill consequences from the event. The commissary should be instructed also "to make the most of the Skins Tallow . . . which well managed & disposed of will be a considerable Saving to the Government." The duty of the clerk would consist in regulating the books and in the absence of the commissary to deliver out provisions to

¹ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 139, 201.

² Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 138.

the deputy. When the troops departed from Wills Creek, the deputy should take charge of the provisions and distribute them to the troops at regular intervals.

To remedy the defects of the prevailing system of contracting, Sharpe suggested that clauses should be inserted in the contracts which subjected the vendor to a heavy penalty in case he neglected or was unable to meet the terms of the contract and which obliged vendors to make delivery at Wills Creek, or at the camp of the troops during a campaign.¹

Dinwiddie received Sharpe's letter on December 16, and so impressed was he with Sharpe's revelations that the next day he issued orders for revising his system of victualling and for adopting Sharpe's scheme practically intact. He appointed two commissaries, Charles Dick, "a Person of Fortune & well known in the back Counties," and Thomas Walker, "a Person of Fortune & great Activity," and these men were given the powers that Sharpe in his plan had allotted to the head commissary and the clerk. Dick was given complete charge of the purchasing end and Walker was instructed to remain at camp, receive and pay for the provisions, and see that they were properly issued to the troops. Each man was granted an annual salary of two hundred pounds. Working in connection with them an agent was located at Winchester, Va., to forward the supplies to Wills Creek. Dinwiddie directed that the commissaries use bonds "to tye the Vendors to a punctual Compliance with their Contracts."²

It was this system of the commissariat, adopted at Sharpe's suggestion, which made possible a gradual accumulation of stores through the winter and by the time of the Braddock campaign had resulted in a substantial depot of supplies which proved of inestimable service. Probably the reason that Sharpe has never received credit for his services is due to the fact

¹ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 138-39, for this and preceding paragraph.

² Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 143; *Dinwiddie Papers*, Vol. I, pp. 424, 432, 436, 439-40, 448, for this paragraph.

that at the last minute some of the Virginia contracts were broken and in a violent fit of temper, characteristic of that irritable gentleman, General Braddock styled all Virginia dealings as "Lies and Villainy."¹

Sharpe had hastened back from Wills Creek to Annapolis in order to attend a meeting of the Assembly which he had called for December 10. Soon after the receipt of his appointment in October, Sharpe had issued writs for a general election of representatives, although three weeks yet remained before their regular term expired. He knew that the old body would grant him nothing above what had been voted in the previous session, and he thought that the election of a new Lower House might improve the chances for an appropriation. He hoped that by postponing the meeting until December the other governments to whom he had appealed would have set Maryland a good example by making generous grants for the expedition; but in this expectation he was mistaken. None of the colonial legislatures voted to aid the expedition though indeed Virginia had granted £20,000 in November for her own defence and New York had sent Dinwiddie £5,000 sterling for military purposes during the same month. Pennsylvania, one of the provinces most affected, had after a tumultuous session granted £1,000 to be disposed of as Governor Morris and the Speaker of the Assembly saw fit.²

At the appointed time, Governor Sharpe met the Assembly, trusting that the honor of his royal commission would stimulate the generous impulses of the representatives. As a result of his message, the Lower House exhibited apparent public spirit and quickly brought in a bill for £7,000. But one clause of it ordered an addition of £4,000 to the paper money already in circulation and another continued ordinaries as a source of revenue; and as Sharpe had recently received royal instructions against the former and proprietary instructions forbidding

¹ *Pennsylvania Colonial Records*, Vol. vi, p. 400. See also p. 396.

² Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. i, pp. 104, 110, 112, 121, and 159 for this paragraph.

the latter, the Upper House negatived the bill. The Lower House refused to make any concession and Sharpe was forced to prorogue the Assembly until February. The Lower House was encouraged in its opposition by the "continued Obstinacy of the Pennsylvania Assembly," then in session.¹

On January 12, 1755, Governor Sharpe received a communication, dated October 26, 1754, from Sir Thomas Robinson, one of the Secretaries of State, which told him that he had been superseded in the command-in-chief by a "General Officer of Rank & Capacity," then unnamed, and that British regiments were on their way to America.² The receipt of this letter may be said to terminate Sharpe's command, which in all had lasted but a little more than three months' time. Sharpe was well aware that his appointment had been a temporary expedient on the part of Great Britain, and his comparatively low rank of lieutenant-colonel precluded him from expecting that he should retain the foremost position after the regular troops arrived. However, it was unfortunate for a man of Sharpe's ambitions that he should have been confronted by insurmountable obstacles at such a critical time in his life. His brief months of leadership were consumed in rectifying the stupidities of Dinwiddie, in appealing to colonial governments unavailingly for aid, and in conducting personally a much-needed investigation into the merits of the prevailing military system. His final obstructions were the difficulties presented by a severe winter season and by the sudden increase in the number of the enemy stationed at Fort Du Quesne.

Nevertheless Sharpe had accomplished much in his period of command, and in the weeks remaining before the arrival of Braddock he was to accomplish more. Sharpe had completely re-organized the system of military administration and placed it on a business basis; and under the system which he thus

¹ Sharpe's *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 143, 158-59, 161-62, 165, and 177, for this paragraph.

² Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 107.

initiated was begun, through the medium of Governor Dinwiddie, the accumulation of provisions and supplies which formed a substantial nucleus of Braddock's food supply in the spring. Braddock himself praised Sharpe's diligence on his arrival in America. "I . . . have . . . the Satisfaction," Sharpe wrote to his brother William in 1755, "to receive . . . a letter from [General Braddock] himself in which he is pleased to compliment me on the Care I had taken to put matters in forwardness & get provisions laid in against the Troop's Arrival."¹ Sharpe's period of leadership showed him to be an able, careful and vigorous administrator, and his zeal to take the field makes one regret that he did not have an opportunity to show if his ability as a commander attained the same rank of excellence.

Sharpe would have accepted service under Braddock if that gentleman had proffered him a suitable position on his arrival in America a month later. "The General has not as yet communicated to me any Command that I am to have," he wrote to William Sharpe in March 1755, "nor is there any, unless the rangers consisting of 8 companies of 53 Men each, which my Commission as Lt. Colo. will entitle me to. However, no Punctilio shall prevent my obeying any Orders he shall be pleased to signify, if the least consistent with the Station that I now bear."¹

(To be concluded.)

¹ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 175.

LETTERS OF REV. JONATHAN BOUCHER.

(Continued from p. 26, Vol. VII.)

Virginia, the 5th Aug't 1762.

Yes, my dear Friends, it is a Letter from Boucher, who once more tells you y't He has ag'n escap'd all ye various Perils of ye hoary Deep, y't ye Cloud forsook me not by Day, nor ye Light by Night till I was ag'n safely conducted to this promis'd Land.¹ We arriv'd on the 12th. ult.—yes, on ye 12th ult. tho' this is ye first Opportunity I have had to forward ye News to you. Our prudent Proconsul, more careful of ye Effects of Me than they wish to be themselves, has thought proper to lay an Embargo upon ev'ry homeward bound vessel, till a Man of War shall arrive to convoy them; so that it is impossible to guess when even this will leave ye Country.

Our Voyage was prosperous & agreeable, if it were possible for any Thing at Sea to be so to Me. O rather let Me traverse for a whole Winter's Day, the wilds of St. Bees Muir, w'th ye driving snow full in my Face than bask under the mildest summer sun, & wafted w'th the fairest Breeze thro' ye dreary, pathless Deep. I am indeed effectually wearied w'th every Pleasure y't can be met w'th at Sea, nor do I believe I shall ever ag'n adventure myself on that fickle Element. What! am I never to revisit my native Shores? Oh, James, did I know that this were a Certainty, tho' *You* sh'd say y't the Loss to Me cou'd only be imaginary, yet w'd it make Me unhappy. I never bid *You* farewell, did I, Mrs. James? Tho', as I turn'd out of y'r Door *You* it was that look'd to Me a someth'g more than an Adieu—how cou'd you presage that it was a

¹ Written on his return from England, whither he had gone for ordination.

last Parting? You inspir'd Mr. James w'th some Portion of ye Spiritus Prospiciens; for, on our parting at a 2 mile stone, w'n I assured Him I sh'd certainly see him ag'n at St. Bees. Sh'd you not, says He—God bless you. I might have eome to you once more, but this affectionate Impreca'n had unmann'd Me, it w'd not have been possible to have stood & known I saw you for the Last Time.

You love Me, & I am happy in y'r Friendship, & would to God I had never sollicit'd nor confided in y'r deluding Professions of fickle, false & faithless Fr'ds. It will shock you to hear ye eruel Treatm't I have met w'th during my Absence f'm Virginia. Did you ever suspect that Boucher was a worthless infamous Calumniator, that He exeell'd all Mankind in Defama'n & Detrae'n? Surely you w'd not have eherish'd so tender a Regard for so undeserving a Wretch. Yet, such, whilst I was at a Distance, have I been describ'd; not, by my Enemies, for then I e'd have bore it, but by my Fr'd & familiar Acquaintanee, ye gen'rous, ye friendly, ye benevolent Mr. Dixon, & my no less zealous Friend, ye charitable, peaceable, good, Rev'd Mr. Giberne. It w'd be painful to you to read ye many exaggerated Aeusa'ns w'th w'e I was charged & w'e were industriously propagated to even ye meanest Person in my Parish, but you will wish y't I sh'd hasten to tell You, that after hav'g suffer'd more Uneasiness & misery than any other Circumstance of my Life had ever oecasion'd Me, I have at length vindicated my Charaeter to ye Satisfaction of ye few Fr'ds who had continued stauneh to my Interest. There is a kind of magic Elastieity an injured Innoeenec, w'e, like some ereeping Plants ye more they are trampled upon, ye more vigorous do they rise & flourish. And I am flatter'd y't this thorough Inquisi'n will prove of infinite Serviee to Me; it will discover my few Merits w'th additional Lustre, *like Silver tried in ye fire*.

It is difficult to assign ye Motives w'e must actuate a malicious Man. Giberne seems to have meditated my Undoing as tho' He hop'd to rise higher on My Ruins. He seems to

have been apprehensive y't I sh'd share w'th Him of that universal approba'n w'c He long'd to engross entirely to himself, & effectually to disqualify Me, has taken this very extraordinary Manner of prepossessing ev'ry Body ag'st Me. I had been imprudent enough in y'r unreserved Confidence of Conversa'n, to give it as my Opinion y't He was but very indifferently accomplish'd w'th Literary Acquisi'ns: this had come to his Ears, & is deem'd an offence for w'c I am never to be forgiven. Thus influenced by Jealousy & Pique He imagin'd it warrantable for Him to wade thro' thick & thin to accomplish my Ruin: Happy for Me that my speedy Arrival has enabled Me to baffle his Arts & counteract ye subtlest of his Plots. Capt'n Dixon is undeceiv'd & has acknowledg'd how grievously I have been injur'd: my Rev'd Bro'r yet growls at Me, fr'm his Hole. Before I appear'd He had threaten'd to demand *Gentlemanlike* Satisfa'n: We have had an Interview, w'n I reminded Him of his obliga'ns to bestow on Me w't He had promised; adding that as a Xtian, I forgave w't was past, but assur'd Him y't if Hereafter He ag'n ill-us'd Me behind my Back, I sh'd certainly *demand the satisfac'n* of wiping Him down w'th an oaken Towel, & I do promise you y't ye first time I meet w'th Him, I will most faithfully administer to Him ye due Correc'n w'c such Miscreants deserve. You see how soon I am, ipso Facto, become a Member of ye Church Militant: But, believe y't tho there may perhaps be somew't of Levity in ye last Sentence yet I have been most seriously & feelingly affected w'th it. You know not how pungent y't afflic'n is when a Heart keenly sensible of ye Approba'n of ye Good, finds its fairest Ac'ns cruelly agrieved & maliciously misrepresented by invidious Malice. W'd to God, I had still continued at St. Bees, I sh'd then have been permitted to have quietly enjoy'd my Morsel w'th Peace. If I get over This, as I now doubt not but I shall, trust Me y't it shall be of service to Me: it will cure Me of y't unsuspect'g Communicativeness w'th w'c I am too apt to entertain those I fancy my Friends.

Mr. Younger has given a Testimony of a Warmth of Friendship for me w^c I c^d not have expected f^m ano^r Man in the World but Y^rself: Capt'n Dixon had wrote to Him, I suppose, wth a design to prejudice Me. Mr. Younger, with^t ever mentioning it to Me, answers his L^r in Terms so much in my Fav'r y^t I acknowledge I cannot hope ever to be able sufficiently to thank Him for his obliging Kindness. I beg y^r Pardon for detaining You so Long on a Subj^t so very disgusting: the Truth is that this affair, disagreeable as it is, has engross'd ye whole of My Atten'n since my last arrival in ye Country; & my Mind seems stor'd wth few Ideas except those very troublesome Ones of *fending & proving*. Loth am I to tell You, my good Friends, y^t the World at present jostles Me a little too rudely: Like my Master I have not where to lay my Head. A stroller & Vagabond I roam at large with^t House or Home to draw to. These spiteful Rumors w^c I have related to You, had prejudiced ye G-man whose House I was to have liv'd in, agst Me: so that tho' He is now more than ever reconcil'd to Me, it is not in his Power to dispossess a Tenant who will keep Me out till Xmas—so that my Prospects of a School & of present Ease are vanished. Curse on Poverty—it Dooms Me to receive Fav'rs fr^m those whom I cannot esteem: I must knuckle to Cap^t Dixon, who most cowardly gave Me up & even join'd to tear Me to Pieces wⁿ I was not present to defend myself. There is not a Plague Poverty can fling at Me w^c I dread but this. Oh, Mrs. James, can you conceive w^t my Sister must feel, wⁿ this was ye state of my Affairs, & so strong a Probability y^t I might never arrive to retrieve them. But why do I murmur? A Time will surely come wⁿ I shall stand on ye Front of Twoney Brown's Leath—and then stand aloof, Ye deceiv'g, ye unvirtuous Friends. By Heavens, no Meanness, nor Indignity offer'd to Virtuous Innocence shall ever receive Countenance fr^m Me.

At Sea, I drew up I believe $\frac{1}{2}$ a doz: sticks—Originals—I have them transcribed in Short Hand, ready to transmit to

You. My Trunks Etc. were landed at a Distance fr'm where I now am, so that possibly I may not be able to get Them by this Opportunity—you may expect them by ye Fr'dship or Xtian, both of w'c ships will be sailing soon. I shall continue as I was, a Correspondent at every Opportunity: You too promis'd fair. Do not imagine y't I doubt y'r Word: I'm at a G-man's House w'th a Crowd of People ab't Me, so may have forgot many th'gs I intended to have wrote ab't. The slightest testimony will prove that I cannot cease

to be y'r aff't, y'r obliged, y'r unalterable Fr'd

Boucher.

My Love to my little Lads & to my God-Dau'r Betsey, (rem'r w'h You told Me, Mrs. James—so do not find fault w'th me for usurp'g this Hon'r)

Port Royal, Dec'r 16th, 1762.

Dear Sir,

I doubt not but you will exclaim, This Boucher is a strange, teizing Fellow with his Leters. I expect you will say so: I have said worse of you—this Tickell is a strange heedless, *unkind* Fellow in disregarding the the Letters of his Friends. I have wrote to you—I blush to ask myself how often—and you refuse to let me have the least acquaintance with you: Well, my Friend, you may have your Reasons. I flatter'd myself it w'd not have been greatly disagreeable to you to have known in this Western World, a Cumberland Cub. I have made perhaps more Motions to an acquaintance with you than have become me—let me however remind you that *This is the last time of Asking.*

I have just rec'd L'rs from Home: and fear you may not by this Opportunity. Some Time ago I had a Box of Goods shipp'd from Wigton in w'c I am told were several Letters for You & Mr: This Box was put on Board The Welcome, who, I am sorry to tell you has been carried into Spain.

The Loss to Me was considerable: & I guess it was not a Matter of Indifference to you. Y'r Father, it seems, express'd gr't Uneasiness w'n He heard of ye Accident. These Letters I imagine contain'd News w'c I suppose You have not heard before: I wish sincerely it were not my Duty to give you the acc't: Mrs. Tickell, y'r poor Mother, I am told is no more. She and y'r Eldest Sister have at length bid adieu to all the Inquietudes of this uneasy World. This I am inform'd of by Letters f'm Blencogo & f'm Carlisle. A very fatal Epidemical Disorder has rag'd in that Neighbourhood & has swept off Numbers—Lawyer Tom of Wigton, whom you must remember, has been torn from his God below—all wou'd not save Him—young Tom Robinson, a Crony of mine, a Lieutenant in Hodgson's fell bravely in Germany. I hear little else material News.

Will you ever get Time, rather let me ask, will you ever have an Inclination—to see Me—or write to Me? I know nothing ab't You, how you live—If you like that s'd Louisa—I do not like it—you are out of the World—perhaps I mean no more than that you are lost to Me. I have not one *Friend*: I mean much by that same Word—you will be no Body's Friend. Well, I have s'd the worst of you. I . . . you know perhaps how to live—Recluse, *Recluse* in y'r Blue Hills. I am entangled in a thousand little Difficulties that embitter the Draught of Life. May you be happy.

Need I say I am hurried. I write in a Roomfull of Company. Adieu, Y'rs &c.

The Rev'd Mr. Tickell
 Louisa County.

[To Rev. Mr. James.]

Virg'a, Sep't the 10th 1763.

My dear Sir,

The Subj't of my little L'r, as far as I can now guess at its Subject, will chiefly be to inform you of the Contents of

that large Pacquet w^c accompanies it. I seem not to be in the happy vein for writing and besides am much hurried, w^c you are to believe is the Reason of your now for the first Time receiv^g a half sheet L^r from Me. Imprimis, I have been at the pains to get transcribed for you a large L^r w^c I wrote f^m England to a worthy Friend in Virg^a, w^c will be worth your Reading only as it gave Birth to that far longer one of 16 folio Pages w^c you will receive along with it. I doubt not but the subject will interest you: & tho' ye part you will see me bear in ye Debate be little to my Hon^r, yet I dare trust to y^r mak^g me all due Allowances. I wrote y^r L^r, as I generally do, with^t any previous study; & never expected it w^d have been treated as it has, w^c however I am far from finding Fault with. It will be natural for you to enquire whether any Thing further has pass^d betwixt us on the Subj^t: & in ans^r to This, I must honestly confess to you that I found myself not able to return such an Ans^r as his L^r seem^d to deserve. He has exhausted ye Subj^t & prevented me in every Objec^t. However, a little to save my Pride ye open shame of this Confession, much ab^t this Time this Man happen^d to be involv^d in some domestic misfortunes—a promising son suffer^d most shockingly in ye Small pox. This chang^d our Correspondence to very diff^t matters—Yet sh^d I ever be able to renew ye Contest, I still retain ye Inclinaⁿ & for this purpose, as a Reward for my Lab^r in putt^g such a L^r into y^r Hands, I hope I have a Right to solicit y^r Assistance. An Acquaintance is now established betwixt Mr. Maury and myself, & we are to hold a Correspondence, w^c I am sorry will be so frequently interrupted by his living at so prodigious a Distance from Me. If you furnish Me wth any proper Argum^t I will heartily thank You, & do you ye Justice to make a good Use of Them.

I send also a sermon I took a good deal of pains with in alter^g fr^m Lullin. I thought it had gr^t success wⁿ I preached it, but p^rhaps its reasonableness was its highest merit: it was just in Harvest, in ye midst of a severe Scarcity, &

w'n also Providence had put it in my Power to relieve ye wants of numberless Poor who wanted Corn. This gave a weight & Force to a warm address you will find in ye Sermon. The Short Hand, I hope, is more exact than usual: where I doubted its being suff'tly clear, I have explain'd it; my Vowels here & there p'rhaps may be still wrong. I have but one Caution to remind you of, y't I can now remember. Contrary to our Rules, & to w't frequently happens, I always in point'g Vowels, suppose the Consonant to begin at the Top of the Line, w'c I think is more regular & cert'n y'n that vague & indeterminate manner w'c I observe in ye Ms. Sermon you were pleas'd to give me. Yet still shall I abound w'th Errors—I have but Just cast my Eye over one Page & have met w'th no less than five Capital Blunders, p'rticularly in ye Vowels ab't ye—H—S. You must endeav'r to rectify Them, & as I have made such large Explana'ns, I hope you will easily read it. You must know I am a little fond of ye sermon, & have been eager to get it to you, as I believe You have ye Original, and w'n you speak of it to Me, you are desir'd to rem'r, y't in Virg'a where I have so oft swallowed bitter portions, I need not have my Pills gilded. I may not p'rhaps receive Rebuke w'th so good a grace as I ought, but surely you, my kindest, best Friend, need no palliat'g Apologies w'n you are tell'g y'r Boucher where He is wrong.

The other Sermon, on ye Peace, was compos'd, w'th an Eye attentive to y'r Strictures: it is not, is it, too Essaical for ye Occasion? Be it, or be it not so, I ought to confess, y't in the too fond & partial Judgm't of its Au'r, it has been deem'd not very unlike w't Mr. James w'd have wrote, had He been in this situation. This however was w't I aim'd at. People here pretend to like good sermons, yet they are here as Elsewhere, Those I sh'd think ye best, half of them hardly understand. However they, my Congrga'n are far fr'm being so numerous as y'rs at Egremont, I think I may boast of several more intelligent Hearers th'n ye Best in y'r Flock. Apropos, are you still permitted to tell y'r good People of the Borough

of th'r Duty—I guess not—for, surely, my d'r Sir, you c'd never stoop so low, as but to hear Him offer you some few shillings a Year less & yet, so well do I think I know ye man, th't I w'd lay this Year's salary (w'e God knows I c'd ill spare) y't it was some such dirty Reason y't put Him upon seek'g ano'r Curate.

I have some little Businesses w'e You are to do for me. I have wrote to Mr. Y'r by this ship, to pay into y'r Hands £5 on my Acct. I am not cert'n y't He will do it—sh'd He not before Xmas, You may hint it to Him in any manner you see best. I am sure He ought not to deny me—for tho' I now owe Him money I shall have p'd Him before ye next Year at this time, w'e is no bad Paym't in Virg'a. He will think this is a Debt due to you, & let Him still think so—but if you receive it, I am to desire you to find some good Opp'ty of transmitt'g it to my Parents. You will apprehend by this Diffidence of mine y't my Circumstances are still bad; it is true They have not yet had Time enough to grow much better—but I have large sums of money owing to Me in Virg'a I am well sure as much as w'd go nigh to disengage Me fr'm the . . . We live here chiefly by Credit. It cost Me much—oh you w'd hardly guess how much Money it cost me in Engl'd. I had none—for even then I set out in Debt. This added to ye Xpense of beginn'g Housekeep'g, c'd I have Money by me? Do not, I beseech you, still think me heedless & Xtravagant—believe Me, I am not, yet I will live as I ought to do—yourself w'd be angry w'th me did you but . . . of being niggardly. But, trust to Me, ere long you shall hear fr'm . . . cursed subj't shall no longer hurt my Temper, or cast a gloom on this visage.

I think, my Friend, I always think so w'n an unkind accident happens to spread a Melancholy gloom over my spirits, y't you & I seem unequally to share this Correspondence. You cannot persuade Me y't you write as often as you can. I have had but one L'r fr'm you in almost 2 years, & God knows, w'n I am to receive Ano'r. I might p'rhaps allow you want

of Leisure, did you only, as Balzac says of Solitude, find constant opp'ties of tell'g Me, y't you want Leisure, You do not, I am persuaded You do not know of w't Consequence y'r Letters are to Me.

Mrs. James, you have in Days of Yore, vouchsaf'd me a L'r: Have I lost my Title to y'r Fav'r? True, I know you make a point of correspond'g w'th G-man, & p'rhaps in general, you ought to do so. But, surely, none of ye Reasons, w'c have Weight in other Instances, ought to be admitted w'n the Question is of writ'g to y'r quondam nearest Neighb'r; & who still views his Connexions w'th you in a Light y't places it far above all Forms & Formal Considera'ns.

My Love to the little Ones—all of them, by this Time, I fancy, one knows not how many—may they be happy as I wish them & I trust They will be so, if They are as worthy as I think th'r parents.

Sister insists in hav'g her Respects etc. join'd to Those of Y'r affec't & faithful Fr'd

[To Rev. Mr. James.]

Virg'a this 25th Nov'r, 1763.

My dear Sir.

I wish I could begin a Letter to you without prefacing it with a Complaint but how is it possible for me to recollect that I have rec'd but one Letter from You in almost two Years, & preserve my Patience? Will you allow it to be any Merit in Me to suppress my Complaints ag'st you, and if you c'd but conceive the Inclination I have, I think you ought. Surely we shall some Time or other be upon better Terms, I mean with regard to our Correspondence.

I have wrote to Mrs. James & to You, I know not how often. I wish they may come safe. For tho' I ought not to flatter myself that my Letters can be very acceptable to You, yet as They are Testimonies of a grateful & constant Affection for

You, I cannot but be desirous to have Them reach you. I have no News. Here is a sadly dear Year: and I have much to buy, and little to buy with—and I am vex'd & fretful. To tell you a Truth, w^c is a Truth you ought to know, for it often affects myself & will p'rhaps affect you, I feel my Temper, in spite of me, becoming sour & fractious. I have been but scurvily us'd of late in this perplexing World: and have not been caress'd by my Friends, so fondly or frequently as I have desir'd. P'rhaps these are Circumstances that have irritated me. Add to This the lonely sort of Life I live, the Proneness I constitutionally have to gloomy Humours, and you will guess that there frequently are Times wⁿ Man delights Me not, nor Woman neither. Perhaps Every Person has something more or less of this strange Caprice of Temper. I am, however, seriously uneasy about it, & doubly careful to guard ag'st it: tho' I hardly hope for a perfect Cure, till I grasp that dear Independence w^c (All hail!) even now I begin to have a glimpse of. I shall never be Rich—therefore let's never quarrel ab't Them. For, c'd I assure myself I were quite clear, in the Hum'r I am at this moment, I w'd instantly resign my School. I am not too proud nor too lazy—but I find it an inconceivable Trouble & Expence & hardly an adequate Profit. You must know I have rated my Labours in this way as high as any in the Country: Some have sent th'r Children to Me out of Friendship, but seem to think They lay me under Obligations to Them. Now as I think these Obligations are, at least, mutual, and as I am well resolv'd never to undervalue my own Abilities, I have determin'd hereafter to take no Pains to solicit Favours of this Sort: so that I fancy my Pupils will dwindle fast. You will remember what high Hopes I entertain'd of this Scheme, but this is not the first Instance, by many, that you have had of my too sanguine Temper. Trust Me, however, that I will try to act deliberately.

I expect Capt'n Rothesy will be sailing f'm W'thaven in March. By Him, surely, you will discharge a P't of y'r Debts. You owe me much for Maury's Letter—for sundry Sermons &

for numberless Letters. I have several original Compositions by Me, not Essays for Preaching, but for publishing Risum teneas! Yes, Sir, I have turn'd Author. We have had some literary Broils between some overbearing Colonels & ye Clergy. They publish'd & abus'd us. I was tempted to interpose—in Replys & little remarking Essays. They had some Weight here, but as the Dispute is merely local, it w'd be tiresome to You. I am an anonymous Au'r, w'c you are to observe, sh'd you hear any Thing of this sort talk'd of in W'thaven. It makes a Noise here, I assure you! And I sh'd undoubtedly be transported to some (less) barbarous Clime, were it known that I had dar'd to reprehend these mighty Men of War. Maury is in the secret, & one Cam, f'm Cambridge, who has Courage Enough to avow his Pieces.

I now know no more of You or your Affairs than I do of the Businesses of Mr. Wilkes. If those People of W'thaven are negligent in giving you Notice ab't the Sailing of Ships, why don't you apply to the Post? Will you attend to a Request in my last Letter? I have not mention'd it, I believe, in my L'r to Blencogo, for Fear of a Disappointm't.

My Love to Mrs. James & her lovely little Ones, for in every Humour, whether Grave or Gay, at leisure, or hurried as at this Time, I still constantly am Hers & Y'r most aff't Fr'd.

[To Rev. Mr. Tickell.]

King George 13th of Jan. 1764.

Dear Sir

If I really was, before now, a Letter in your Debt, as you hint to Me, I have only to thank you for the long Credit you have allow'd me, & to assure you that I shou'd have made an earlier Payment, but that I made a very different Calculation of the state of our Epistolary Acc't. Be this as it may, I thank you sincerely for this last of Dec'r 3rd 1763, w'c is the only one I can recollect to have receiv'd since the last Fall

when Mr. Price was this Way. And, in that tedious Interval, I do imagine I must have wrote to you again & again, tho', as I keep no Acc't of Times & Numbers, I make no positive Assertion. This however, I well know, that I never wilfully neglect my Friends; & therefore Mr. Tickell may safely assure Himself that He will never have just Cause to imagin that I have forgot him.

Heaven restore to you, my dear Sir, those Legs & Arms, w^c tho' they be but extraneous Appurtenances to the Man, are, however, essentially necessary to the well-being of his intellectual Parts. But tell Me, do you use no Medicines? Surely, my Friend, if your Noon of Life is thus shaded by an over hasty Infirmary, it behoves you to take especial Care that the Close of it be serene. And what a Prospect have you before you, when you are content to suffer such an Indisposition to become inveterate? Allow Me to say, that here Resignation is so far from being a Virtue, that it really is criminal, whilst there may be suppos'd to be a Possibility of a Cure. Will you permit Me to assume to myself the Liberty of prescribing to You? I am not p^rticularly enough inform'd of the Nature of y^r Complaint to be able to form an adequate Judgment were I indeed duly qualified: but, unless I widely mistake your Case, I have great Confidence that the Cold Bath would be extremely efficacious towards a total Cure. Suppose, then, you should, in the approaching Spring, begin to make a Tryal, & continue thro' Summer & Winter, with't Intermission unless interrupted by other Disorders, to w^c such a Practice might be fatal, at least one whole year. Believe Me, I am not a little confident that such a Regimen would effectually restore you; nay, I think I am able to prove it by some very plausible Reasons, w^c I might here lay before you, were I not apprehensive of your smiling at the Pedantry of a self-dubb'd Empiric. And, as a succedaneum to this unsolicited Prescription, I have another Thought just come into my Head. Suppose in a year or Two hence, when, we may trust, our Indian Neighbours shall be civilized, (that is when They shall

have buried the Hatchet for a year or two, for that is all the Civility I expect ever to see from them: Tho' I had got six or eight Pages of a Pamphlet finished, to lay before our Assembly, w^c was to shew, by demonstrative Proofs, that every Savage on the Northern Continent of America might be civilized in a very few years, & be made valuable Subjects, at hardly so great an Expence as Virg'a alone has been at in supporting the War agst Them but for one year—but, happily for Me, the Squire of my Parish, who is a Burgess, declar'd in good Time, that all the accursed Race of Them sh^d be cut off—Hip & Thigh—so, I just said, God preserve the poor Indians & dropp'd my Pen). Well, after this long Parenthesis, (w^c lest you sh^d Snarl at, I must tell you, has in it something of the true spirit of the Shandean Digression, & is quite the fashionable Mode of Writing) to resume my Proposition. Suppose, I say that when Peace shall be established, & We may be tolerably Easy ab^t our Night-Caps (an Epithet it will be vain for you to look for in Johnson's Dictionary, & w^c therefore I refer you to Capt'n Philips to explain to you) you and I shou^d try to pierce thro' the dreary Wastes w^c lie betwixt Us & the fam'd Springs of Augusta. I have, all my Life Time, been subject to an Heetical Complaint, w^c had I continued to breathe the moist Air of my native Country, w^d, I am persuaded, ere now have brought Me to the Grave. The purer thinner Atmosphere of Virg'a has been favourable to Me; & f'm the acc^{ts} I have heard of these salubrious Springs, I have sanguin Hopes that They w^d confirm Me and I think it far from improbable that you also might receive Advantage from them! but there is too another Motive, w^c, as I ought to confess that it is no small Tempt'n to Me, will I fansy also be a prevailing Motive wth you.

Surely those Chrystal Streams, & flowery Lawns, those savannahs & Mountains where our Maury¹ has chosen Hermitage, & w^c are so enchantingly describ'd by his Pen, cannot be much

¹ Rev. James Maury, of Hanover County, Va.

further than some 5 or 6 hundred miles beyond these Augusta Desarts I am speaking of. So that when we shou'd have arriv'd at these Fountains of Health, as We must then be somewhat of Adepts in Errantry, I cannot imagin it wou'd be thought a prodigious Difficulty to such enterprising spirits to pursue the *Tracks* of our roving Friend thro' thousands of *pathless* Wildernesses & dreary Plains till at length (*Sic faveant Dii*) we might perchance espy him in his sequester'd Cot, *embosom'd high, midst tufted Trees*. After having long entertain'd a Variety of Romantic Projects & delusive Hopes of seeing both you & this s'd Maury, (who by the bye is the most worthy & Ingenious Man of my Acquaintance, & whose Friendship I set no ordinary Price upon) I now resign Them all, & only trust that possibly in some series of Time, a kinder Fate may introduce Me to him tuning his Pipe beyond the Appennines or Apalachian Ridge of this our Hesperia—& perhaps too there may come a Period in the . . . Millennium . . . , sh'd I live to see it, when I may hail my . . . his plaintive Muse by the Banks of his beloved . . . Land of Moor Row was imported into Virg'a in the . . . in, in 1759. I have but once seen Him since: He studies . . . Me for Reasons owing to some strange particularities of his. He is now in Stafford or Prince William County. Sh'd I ever see him again, I expect it will either be in some old Field, foaming to a Crowd of Fanatics, or solliciting a subscrip'n to some Argum'ts in fav'r of Hobbes's or Tindals' Systems, for, so warped is his Head w'th Polemical Theology, that it is an even Wager whether, He next commences Free-thinker or Methodist. I wish you had mentioned the Date of Mr. Blair's Letter: I was lately alarm'd w'th . . . of his hav'g shuffled off this mortal Coil, of w'c He has had Cause to be weary. I trust the Report was not true—*Quod volumus facile credimus*.

Capt'n Stanly, I dare say, will not sail before March, yet I am convine'd He will sail without seeing you. Promises of a Visit f'm you now *pass by Me as the Idle Wind, w'c I respect not*. See, what Credit you have with Me. When you

come hither, we will try if it be not practicable to establish some easy Plan of making regular annual Remittances. I am enthral'd & therefore am restrain'd f'm doing all I am inclin'd to do: yet a little I may & ought to contribute. Well, come you, or come you not—at least, write to Me, & continue to trust Me w'th that open & friendly unreserve, w'c you see, is practic'd by your real Friend.

Port Royal, the 28th Jan'ry 1764.

Dear Sir,

The enclosed Letters were forwarded some Time ago from Me & address'd to the Care of our good Friend at Fred'bg. now alas! no more. As They were enclosed to Him, & his Death happened before an Opp'ty offer'd of sending Them to Him, They were stopp'd here, for my further Orders. I can hardly forgive myself for having forgot two or three Letters for you at my House, which have been bro't to Me by one Joe Messenger from Park Gate near Wigton, as I might have sent Them to you by this Conveyance. This s'd Messenger has come hither in Quest of Bread, warmly recommended by My Father & Mr. Blair to my Fav'r & Friendship & I suppose to yours too. I know not of any Thing it can be in my Power to do for Him. Could you, think you, help Him? He professes Greek & Latin & Figures of w'c Those good People in Cumberland seem to entertain such extravagant Expectations, that furnish'd with These, They fancy a Man any where jump into Preferment. I think otherwise. I think now of sending Him to study the Law, if no Offer else occurs. He tells me that a Brother of Yours has resolv'd on coming out this Spring, & I guess, on the same Errand.

I must desire you & Mr. Maury to endeavour to secure our Correspondence thro' the Means of Mr. Rob't Hart, Merch't at Hanover Court, by whom this is to be sent. I know of no other so likely a Method. You may depend upon my sending the Letters to you the very first Opp'ty I can catch. Adieu.

VESTRY PROCEEDINGS, ST. ANN'S PARISH, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

(Continued from p. 82.)

April the 7th 1722. None of the Gentlemen of the Vestry giving their attendance saving the Govern^r and the Rector, it was further prorogued to Munday next being the 9th Instant.

April the 9th 1722. Last Saturday the Gentlemen of the Vestry not meeting & yesterday notice being publickly given to meet as on this day they according meet. Present, M^r Sam^l Skippon Rector, His Excellency Govern^r Calvert, M^r Amos Garrett, M^r Dan^l Dulany, Vestrymen. M^r Robert Gordon and M^r Edward Griffith having taken and subscribed the Oath of Abjuration and Test and other Oaths appointed by Law & the Oath of Church Warden do take upon them the said office accordingly. Order'd That M^r Edward Griffith take upon him the charge of the Church Plate and Linen which are (viz) Two Silver Flagons, one Chalice or Cup, one Dish, Two Salvers, one Large Holland Table Cloth & three Napkins.

[p. 68] D^o Order'd That M^r William Commins account one of the late Church Wardens for the Sacramental Wine the last year be allowed amounting to £ 2..00..6

Order'd That M^r Alexander's Fraser's account for mending the font, making a new Belfry-door &c. be allowed, 1..05..0

Order'd That Mary Toby's account for washing the Surplice three times and mending the Church-Key be allowed, 0..11..0

Order'd That Philip Ryly's account for Iron work done for the Bell be allowed amounting to 0.. 9..0

Order'd That M^r Amos Garret's Account for a Bell-Rope, nails & one plate-Lock be allowed amounting to 5.. 3..0

Order'd That the Ballance due to John Smith for	
Paling the Church yard round be paid him	
amounting to	£ 4.11..8
	<hr/>
	£14.. 0..2
	<hr/>

Order'd That M^r Daniel Dulany be drawn upon to pay the several foregoing Sums to the respective persons before mentioned out of the Price of the Tobacco he has bought of them this day.

M^r Daniel Dulany having agreed with the vestry for their Tobacco being 4720^l at three half pence ~~per~~ pound. Order'd That he have an Ord^r upon the Sheriffe to receive the same.

Upon a motion made by M^r Samuel Skippon Rect^r to repair the two small Parsonage houses fitt for him to Live in Resolv'd That the Church wardens speak to two workmen to view the said two houses, and that they give in a scheme of the Cost of the said Repairs against next Vestry Day.

Order'd That out of Assembly time the Speaker's pew be appointed for the Church wardens to sitt in.

There having been Information given against several Inconti-
[p. 69] nent Livers in this Parish, Order'd That a Summons be issued out against such persons at next Vestry, viz. against Peter Pinkston Jun^r & Anne Johnson against Guy Meek and Dorothy Cobby, returnable the 1st Tuesday in Feb. 1712.

At a meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish in Annapolis held this 1st Day of January 1722. Present, M^r Samuel Skippon Rector, His Exc^y Charles Calvert Esq^r, M^r Benjamin Tasker, M^r Dan^l Dulany, M^r Thom^s Larkin, Vestrymen. M^r Benjⁿ Tasker took the severall Oaths appointed by Law, the Test the Oath of a Vestryman and took his place accordingly.

Order'd That one pound ten shillings be abated out of M^r Tasker's Account, the same appearing to this present vestry to be an Overcharge.

Order'd That the Church Wardens, or any two of the Gentlemen of the Vestry treat with workmen about building a parsonage house, and that their proposals be laid before the next Vestry.

Order'd That Mary Toby be allowed 400^{lb} Tobacco for her

Service in the Church and ringing the Bell the last year, at the same time she agreed with M^r Dulany for the same and received then from him 12s. 6d. a hundred, at the same time she was paid by M^r Dulany 15s. for washing the Communion Linen once and the Surplice four times. Order'd That the clerk of the Vestry be allowed 500l Tobacco for his Salary the last year, but there being no Tobacco due from the Sheriff to the Vestry, he was content to let it alone till the year ensuing.

[p. 70] Maryland ss.

Know all men by these p^rsents That wee Samuel Dorsey & Joshua Dorsey of Baltimore County Planters as well for & in Consideration of the Summe of four Pounds Currant money to us in hand Paid by Thomas Worthington & Nicholas Ridgeley of Ann Arundell County Gent. as for other good Causes as thereunto moving Have Assigned & made over & by these p^rsents do assign & make over unto the s^d Thomas Worthington & Nicholas Ridgley their Heirs & Assigns for ever from us & our Heirs all our Right & Title Interest or Property of in & unto one Pew or seat now being in the Church of St. Ann's in Anne Arundell County aforesaid to us belonging and do by these Presents oblige ourselves & our Heirs to Warrant & Defend the s^d Pew from us and our heirs and all persons Claiming by from or under us them or any or either of them unto the said Thomas Worthington and Nieholas Ridgely & their Heirs for ever as witness our hands & seals this Thirteenth day of July Annoq. Dom. 1722.

Copia vera

Witness Present

Henry Ridgely

Sam^l Dorsey O

Humphrey Ridgely

Joshua Dorsey O

The Gent. of the Vestry of S^t Ann's Parish in Ann Arundell County.

Reeēd from Thomas Worthington & Nicholas Ridgley the Summe of four Pounds Currant money in full Consideration of the Pew above mentioned. As Witness our hands This Thirteenth day of July Annoq. Domini 1722.

Henry Ridgely

Sam^l Dorsey.

Humphry Ridgley

Joshua Dorsey

[p. 71] 1717 The Vestry of St Anne's Dr

To the Sheriffs Salary of 5040 ^{ls} Tob at 5 p Cent .	253 Tob ^o .
To paid your Ord ^r to R ^d Bickerdik, . . .	900
To Tob ^o sold me at 17s. p C ^t , . . .	4200
	<hr/> 5353
To paid your Ord ^r dated to Thom ^s Cook, . . .	2000
To D ^o to Vach ^l Denton, . . .	2000
To D ^o 7 July 1719 to Susan Allen, . . .	1100
To D ^o 8 Dec ^r 1719 to Pet ^r Overard, . . .	2166
To D ^o 17 May 1721 to Edw ^d Smith, . . .	1302
To D ^o 19 May 1721 to Eliz. Lawley, . . .	30
To D ^o 7 July 1721 to Hugh Kennedy, . . .	3070
To D ^o 12 Dec. 1721 to Jn ^o Smith, . . .	10174
	<hr/> 35140

p Cont. Cr.

	lbs
By 504 Taxables in the Parish at 10 p Cent. .	5040 Tob ^o .
By what I paid for Tho ^s Reynolds, . . .	312
	<hr/> 5352

£ s. d.

By 4200 ^{ls} Tob^o at 17s. p Cent. 35..14..0

24 Dec^r 1722

Errors Excepted p Benjⁿ Tasker late Sher.

[p. 72] At a meeting of the Vestry and Freeholders of St Ann's Parish in Annapolis held this 15th Aprill 1723. Present The Rev^d M^r Sam^l Skippon Rector, M^r Robert Gordon, Church Warden, M^r Alexander Fraser, M^r Cesar Ghisling, Cap^t Davidge, M^r John Maccubbins, M^r John Beale, &c., Freehold^{rs}.

M^r Amos Garret and Cap^t Larkins having served the Parish each of them three years and upwards as Vestrymen and it being putt to the vote who should succeed them in that station, it was unanimously agreed Nemine contradicente That Cap^t Robert

Gorden and M^r Alexander Fraser be vestrymen of this Parish the succeeding year. Cap^t Robert Gorden and M^r Edward Griffith having served as Church warden of this Parish the year past and having desir'd to be quitt of that Office, It was voted nemine contradicente; that M^r Vachel Denton and M^r John Maccubbins be Church Wardens of this Parish for the ensuing year.

At a meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish in Annapolis the 7th Day of May 1723. Present, The Rev^d M^r Sam^l Skippon Rector, His Exc^y Charles Calvert Esq^r, Benj. Tasker Esq^r, Capt. Rob^t Gorden, D^r Alexand^r Fraser, Vestrymen, M^r Vach^l Denton, M^r Jn^o Mackubbin, Church Wardens.

[p. 73] Cap^t Rob^t Gorden took the several Oaths appointed by Law, the Test and Oath of a Vestryman and took his place accordingly. D^r Alexander Fraser took the several Oaths appointed by Law, the Test and Oath of a Vestryman and took his place accordingly.

M^r Vachel Denton took the several Oaths appointed by Law, The Test and the Oath of a Church warden and took his place accordingly.

M^r John Mackubbin took the several Oaths appointed by Law, The Test and the Oath of a Church warden and took his place accordingly.

On due Consideration it is the Opinion of the Gent. of this Vestry That Thomas Lusby have Liberty to take possession of half of the pew formerly belonging to Edward Rumney and number'd N^o 17 till a better Right appeares, his Right thereto being derived to him by the following Instrument.

13 April 1723.

S.—

Please to Let M^r Thomas Lusby have possession of the Pew and Key that was my husband's it being his Right, I am your humble Servant.

Eleanor Rumney.

To M^r Richard Young Sen^r. vera Copia.

Order'd That Cap^t Gorden's Acc^t amounting to £8..13..3 be

allowed him, and that an Order be drawn upon M^r Dan^l Dulany to pay the same. On application of Mess^{rs} Alexand^r Fraser, Rob^t Gorden, Thom^s Worthington, Vachel Denton, Joshua George and Will^m Cumming, for the Building of a Gallery at the West [p. 74] end of the Church at their own private Expence, the full Length of the said West End, to Consist of six Equal parts, each part to be nine foot or thereabouts in Length and proportionable in Breadth. It seems Reasonable to this present Vestry, and they have hereby the Liberty of so doing, so far as in the power of this Vestry to grant them, and to that End the Petitioners are Referr'd by the Vestry to apply to the next Gener^l Assembly for their Sanction hercin.

Order'd That the Church Plate which are Two Silver Flagons, one Chalice or Cup, one Dish and two Salvers, and likewise that the Church Linen which are one Large Holland Table Cloth and three Ditt^o Napkins be deliverd to M^r Vachel Denton when he comes and settles in Town.

Order'd That M^{rs} Dockwray's Acc^t for Carting of Pailles and Rails for the Church Yard be allow'd her amounting to Eight shillings, and that M^r Dulany be drawn upon to pay her the same.

Rec^d of Dan^l Dulany Esq^r the sum of eight shillings according to the above order for the use of my M^{rs} Mary Dockwra.

John Dalley.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of St Anne's Parish in Annapolis held the 2^d Day of July 1723. Present, The Rev^d M^r Samuel Skippon Rector, Benjⁿ Tasker Esq^r, Cap^t Robert Gorden, D^r Alexand^r Fraser, Vestrymen.

Order'd That M^r Cesar Ghiseling be paid 15^s on account of work done formerly to the Bell by Thomas Birchfield: This present Vestry judging it full Sufficent for the work he did then, [p. 75] which he Rec^d 2^d Sep^r 1723. Cesar Ghiseling.

Order'd That Mary Toby be paid for her washing the Surplice three times 9^s and for washing the Communion Linen twice 6 shillings in all 15^s. and that M^r Dulany pay it.

Order'd That the Church wardens summon Samuel Halburt

& to appear before the vestry, when they meet next, to answer such accusations as shall be laid against them.

A motion was made by one of the Gent of the Vestry, That Locks be fix'd upon the Assembly pew-doors for the conveniency of several housekeepers and Freeholders of this Parish.

The Vestry taking the same into their consideration do agree to the aforesaid motion being willing That such house-keepers as shall pay to this Vestry half a Crown Currency a year each shall have free Liberty to make use of the said pews, excepting only in the time of Assembly.

Order'd That the Church Wardens provide Locks and Keys for the said pews at the charge of the Vestry, and each Lock to have three Keys.

Peter Pinkston Jun^r and Anne Johnson being formerly writt to to appear before the Vestry for incontinent Living together, Likewise Guy Meek and Dorothy Cobby refusing to appear before the Vestry tho' writt to upon the same occasion. It is the Resolution of the Vestry that if they appear not before the Vestry when they meet next (having had timely notice before hand so to do) The Vestry will return them to the Attorney General to proscribe them for their Contempt & Incontinent Living.

[p. 76] Order'd That the Clark of the Vestry write to them again to appear the next Vestry which accordingly he did. The publick pews being in number four were appointed by the Vestry for the use and conveniency of the following house-keepers to sit in (viz)

1 st pew for	2 nd pew for	3 rd pew for
Capt. Larkin	M ^r Ghiseling	M ^r George
Mrs. Larkin	Mrs. Ghiseling	Mrs. George
Miss Larkin	Mrs. Piper	M ^r Commings
Doct ^r Fraser	Eliz th Piper	Mrs. Commings
Mrs. Fraser	M ^r Brooksby	M ^r Griffith
M ^r Denton	Mrs. Brooksby	Mrs. Griffith
Mrs. Denton	M ^r Bowes	Mrs. Docwra
Mrs. Jobson	Mrs. Bowes	Mrs. Cane

The Speakers pew for Cap^t Gorden, M^r Henry Donaldson,

Mrs. Transum. The two Church Wardens for the time being, Cap^t Gatchel, Mrs. Gatchel.

That M^r Vachel Denton of the several persons the particular sum's and pay the smith for the Locks and Keys.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish the 14th Nov^r 1723. p^{rs}ent, The Rev^d M^r Sam^l Skippon Rect^r, His Exc^y Charles Calvert Esq^r, D^r Alexand^r Fraser, M^r Rob^t Gordon, M^r Benson Vestrymen, M^r Vachel Denton Church Warden.

[p. 77] It is the opinion of this Vestry that Workmen be appointed to inspect and give their Report to the next Vestry, whether a door being made in the West end of the Church for to carry up a pair of stairs to a Gallery, allowed to be made therein, would weaken the wall, and if it be not injurious, the Vestry do consent, that a door be made there; when the Gentlemen, who are to build that Gallery, shall think fitt.

Resolv'd by the Vestry That the building a pair of stairs within the Body of the church, would not only be injurious to the Propriet^s of some Pews therein, but likewise to the Ornament and Beauty of the Church; for which reasons they cannot consent that any stairs should be built within the Church.

The Church and the Church yard wanting Repairs and the Fund for that purpose allowed being exhausted, Order'd That application be made to the Justices of the County Court for the allowance of ten ₤ poll for the uses aforesaid. Order'd That Mary Toby be allowed ten shillings Currency for providing Bread for the Communion the Last year, and that an Ord^r be drawn upon Dan^l Dulany Esq^r to pay her. M^r Edmond Benson took the Several Oaths appointed by Law, the Test and the Oath of a Vestryman, and took his place accordingly.

At a meeting of the Parishioners of St. Anne's Parish in Annapolis the 6th day of April 1724. Present, The Rever^d M^r Sam^l Skippon, Rector, His Excellency Charles Calvert Esq^r, M^r [p. 78] Cesar Ghiseling, M^r Peter Overard, &c.

Daniel Dulany Esq^r one of the Late Vestrymen having requested to be discharged from that office by reason of his

frequent absence out of Town, whereby he is incapacitated to attend duly as he ought. It was agreed he be discharged accordingly.

The Gentlemen putting it to the vote who should succeed him, it was agreed that M^r Vachel Denton succeed him in that office.

They likewise unanimously agreed and chose M^r John Jordan and M^r John Smith both of Annapolis Church Wardens in the Room of the two late Church Wardens, M^r Vachel Denton and M^r John Maccubbins.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish in Annapolis the 18th day of June 1724. Present The Rev^d M^r Sam^l Skippon Rector, D^r Alexander Fraser, M^r Vachel Denton, M^r John Jordan, M^r John Smith, Mic: Piper Regist^r. M^r Denton elected Vestryman for this Parish appear'd and took the several Oaths appointed by Law and Sign'd the Oath of Abjuration and Test and of a Vestryman and took his place at the Board accordingly.

M^r Jordan and M^r Smith elected Church Wardens for the year ensuing appear'd and took the several Oaths appointed by Law [p. 79] and severally Sign'd the Oath of Abjuration and Test and of a Church Warden and took their places accordingly.

The Plate and Church Linen consisting of two Silver Flagons, one Dish, Two Patens, one Chalice and one holland Table cloth and two napkins were committed to the Care of M^r John Jorden.

There being not a sufficient number to make a Vestry and proceed upon business, the members present adjourn till the 22^d June inst.

At a meeting of the Vestry of St Anne's parish in Annapolis the 22^d day of June 1724. Present, The Rev^d M^r Sam^l Skippon Rector, M^r Benjⁿ Tasker, M^r Rob^t Gordon, M^r Alexand^r Fraser.

Order'd, That an Order be drawn upon the Sheriff for two thousand pounds Tobac^o payable to M^r Piper, One thousand thereof for his Last two years Salary as Reg^r of the Vestry and the other thousand to be refunded to the Vestry next Novemb^r Court by M Skippon.

Order'd, That an Order be drawn upon the Sheriff for four

hund. pounds of Tob^o payable to Mary Toby for Tolling the Bell &c. this last year.

Order'd That notice be given to the Sheriff to appear and bring in his account to the Vestry against their next meeting which is to be the first Tuesday in July next.

At a meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish in Annapolis the 7th day of July 1724. Present, Rev^d M^r Sam^l Skippon, [p. 80] Rector, D^r Alexand^r Fraser, Cap^t Robert Gordon, M^r Vachel Denton, Vestrymen.

Order'd That an Order be drawn upon Daniel Dulany Esq^r to pay Mary Toby the sum of sixteen shillings and six pence for Washing the Surplice three times at 3/6 a time, and Washing the Table Linen twice at 3/ a time as appears by her acc^t in folio 124. She had an ord^r for it & paid.

Order'd That an Order be drawn upon Dan^l Dulany Esq^r to pay M^r Vachel Denton the sum of Three pounds eleven shillings Currency for work done to the Church which he paid for Last year as being Church warden as by his acc^t appears in fol. 122 which Ord^r is drawn accordingly.

Order'd That Benjⁿ Tasker Esq^r be fin'd according to Act of Assembly for not appearing and assisting at this Vestry without Cause shewn to the contrary next Vestry Day.

Order'd That upon the Instance and Prayer of Mess^{rs} Alexander Fraser, Robert Gordon, Thomas Worthington, Joshua George, William Comings and Vachel Denton the following Petition to the General Assembly is Recorded, and the several endorsements thereupon.

The Petition.

To the Hon^{ble} Members of the Upper and Lower houses of Assembly now conven'd.

The humble Petition of the Subscribers Inhabitants of St. Anne's Parish in Anne Arundel County.

Sheweth That your Petitioners having address'd themselves to the Vestry of the afores^d Parish for the Liberty to build a Gallery on the West End of said Parish Church. The said Vestry on

[p. 81] consideration of the Reasonableness of said address, the smallness of said Church and great Scarcity of Room for the Auditory, readily comply'd with your Petitioners Request; But in regard your Petitioners think it their Duty first to apply for your Honours Sanction to this their Request, before they would attempt to proceed therein. They therefore humbly pray you'll take this their Request into consideration, and make an Order in your Petitioners Favour granting them the Liberty to proceed and finish the Building afores^d at their own Charge, which when done to remain and be the Right and Property of your Petitioners, and those claiming by from or under them.

And your Petitioners as in Duty bound shall pray

Thomas Worthington

Alexand^r Fraser

Joshua George

Vachel Denton


William Cumming

Robert Gorden

Endors'd

By the Upper House of Assembly Sep^r 26th 1723.


Read and Recommended to the consideration of the Lower House of Assembly.

Sign'd  ord^r

Sam^l Skippon Cl. Upp. House.

By the Lower House of Assembly Sep^r 26th 1723.

Read and granted according to the prayer of the Petition.


Sign'd  Ord

M: Jenifer Cl: Low: House.

By the Upper House of Assembly Oct^r 7th 1723.

Read again and granted according to the prayer of the Pctitⁿ.

[p. 82]

Sign'd  Ord^r

Sam^l Skippon Cl. Upp. House.

Whereupon at the further Instance and prayer of the parties afores^d 'tis certified by them that the pews mentioned in the Petition aforesaid have been built at their proper Costs and Charge, and that by unanimous consent they have proceeded in making

choice of said Pews as their proper Right by drawing Lots therefore, in numbers, and accordingly the pews number'd as follows, become the Right of the person whose name is thereto affix't, viz.

N^o 1, to Doct^r Alexand^r Fraser, N^o 2, to M^r Joshua George, N^o 3, to M^r Robert Gordon, N^o 4, to M^r Vachel Denton, N^o 5, to M^r William Cumming, N^o 6, to M^r Thomas Worthington.

And therefore they pray that Entry hereof may be made to avail them so farr as the Grant of the Petition aforesaid intended.

The Vestry of St. Anne's Parish D^r

To my Sall. for Collect

66501^{lb} Tobacco at

5 p Cent is . . . 332 $\frac{1}{2}$

Paid your Ord^r to M^r

p Cont. C^r

Will^m Chapman . . . 2000

By 663 Taxables at

T^{cbo}

Ball due, . . . 4317 $\frac{1}{2}$

10 p Cent is . . . 6650

6650

Errors excepted p

Zach^a Maccubbin, Sher.

Att a meeting of the Vestry of S^t Anne's Parish in Annapolis the 5th day of Octob^r 1724. Being present the Rev^d M^r Samuel Skippon Rector, His Excellency Charles Calvert Esq^r, Rob^t [p. 83] Gordon Esq^r, Benjⁿ Tasker Esq^r, M^r Vachel Denton, D^r Alexander Fraser Vestrymen, M^r John Jordan, M^r John Smith Church Wardens.

Order'd, That the Church Wardens inspect the Roof of the Church and see where it is faulty, and repair the same with all Expedition: And in general to inspect the Church and make Repairs where they are necessary. Order'd, That the Church-Wardens take care to repair the Church Windows immediately, and to put a new Lock (if needful) upon the Church Door, and to gett new gates made to the Church yard and good Cedar posts. Order'd, That the Church Wardens collect a half a Crown from each person who have sett in the publick pews the last year and have not paid there fore, and to return to the meeting of the next

Vestry an account of those who now sett in the same, that they may be charged therewith for the future.

Benjamin Tasker Esq^r having excus'd himself to the Vestry, the fine upon him laid last Vestry is remitted him.

Att a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish in Annapolis the 19th Jan^y 1724 in the Parish Church. Being present, The Rev^d M^r Jacob Henderson Commissary, His Exc^y Charles Calvert Esq^r, Robert Gordon Esq^r, Benjamin Tasker Esq^r, Edmond Benson Esq^r, M^r Vachel Denton, Doct^r Alexander Fraser, Vestrymen, M^r John Jordan Church Warden. The Rev^d M^r Jacob Henderson for himself and the neighbouring Clergy hath proposed to this present Vestry, that they will serve this Parish for the present year in the best manner they can; on condition that his Exc^y the Governour and the rest of the Vestry do agree that the 40 \pounds poll for the present year be apply'd towards purchasing Glebe Land and improving the Glebe for the use of the next Incumbent and his Successours, according as the Act of Assembly in that case provides: To which they do agree and promise that it shall be so disposed.

To which M^r Edmond Benson and M^r Vachel Denton dissent.

Memorandum, to desire Dan^l Dulany Esq^r to lay his acc^t before the next Vestry.

Order'd, That the Clerk of this Vestry give publick notice, That on the first Tuesday of the next month, will be expos'd to Sale to the highest Bidder whatever Tobacco of this Vestry is now in the Sheriffs hands. Order'd, That Mary Toby be allow'd for her washing the Surplice and the Table Linen three times amounting to nineteen shillings and six pence, and that an Order be drawn upon Dan^l Dulany Esq^r to pay her the same, if there be so much of the Vestry's money in his hands. Order'd That M^r Piper as Clark of this Vestry be allowed 500l Tobacco for his last year's service, that he also be allowed 50l Tobacco for transcribing the new Act of Assembly against prophaning the Sabbath &c. and 150ls Tobacco more for transcribing the two Tables hanging in the Church (one the Table of Marriages, the other the [p. 85] Table of the Donations of sever^l Gent. towards the pub-

lick Buildings of this City) amounting in all to 700ls Tobacco, and that an Ord^r be drawn upon the Sheriff to pay the same.

The Vestry of St Anne's Parish Mary Toby Debt^r

To washing the Surplice 3 times at 3/6	ⷈ	-	-	£0..10..6
To washing the Table Linen Ditto at 3/	ⷈ	-	-	0.. 9..0
Total				£0..19..6

Errors excepted this 19th Jan. 1724.

ⷈ Mary Toby.

The Oath of Abjuration.

I A. B. do truly sincerely acknowledge, profess, Testify and declare in my Conscience before God and the world, that our Sovereign Lord King George is Lawfull and Rightfull King of the Realm of Great Britain, and all other Dominions and Countries therennto belonging. And I do Solemnly and Sincerely declare, that I do believe in my Conscience that the person pretended to be Prince of Wales, during the Life of the late King James, and since his Decease pretending to be and taking upon himself the Stile and Title of King of England, by the name of James the Third, or of Scotland by the name of James the eighth, or the Stile and Title of King of Great Britain hath not any Right or Title whatsoever to the Crown of the Realm of Great Britain or any other the Dominions thereto belonging. And I do renounce refuse, and Abjure any allegiance or obedience to him; and I do swear, that I will bear Faith and true Allegiance to his Majesty King George, and him will defend to the utmost of my Power; against all Traterons Conspiracies and Attempts whatsoever, which [p. 86] shall be made against his Person, Crown or Dignity and I will do my utmost Endeavour to disclose and make known to his Majesty and his Successors, all Treasons and Trayterons Conspiracies which I shall known to be against him or any of them; and I do faithfully promise, to the utmost of my Power, to support, maintain and defend the Succession of the Crown against him the said James, and all other Persons whatsoever; which

succession by an Act, entituled, An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, & better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, is and stands limited to the Princess Sophia, Electress, and Dutchess Dowager of Hannover; and the Heirs of her Body being Protestants. And all these things I do Plainly and Sincerely acknowledge and swear, according to these Express words by me spoken, and according to the Plain and Common Sense and understanding of the same words, without any Equivocation, mental Evasion or Secret Reservation whatsoever. And I do make this Recognition, Acknowledgement, Abjuration, Renunciation, and Promise, heartily, willingly and truly, upon the True Faith of a Christian. So help me God.

Sept. 6th 1726. Tho^s Worthington, Jn^o Brice, Vestryman 1759.

Feb^r 7th 1726. W^m Ghiselin Reg^r Vestry, W^m Thornton, Church Warden.

April 3, 1727. John Beale, Vestryman, Jn^o Hammond, Vestryman, John Wilmott, Reg^r Vestry, Henry Woodward, Ch. Warden, Rich^d Mackubin, Ch. Warden, Jn^o Brice Church Warden, Sep. 2^d 1758.

James Johnson J ^r Ch. Warden	Alex ^r Williamson Rector
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Charles Wallace Ch. Warden	Chas. Carroll
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Sam ^l Jacques, Vestryman	Edm. Jenings Vestryman
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April 22^d 1764. John Hesselius Vestryman. May 7, 1728, John Hesselius Ch. Warden. Rich^d Tootell, Ves., March 23^d 1753. John Andrew, Vestryman.

[p. 87] Rob^t Conden 1762. J. Bordley.

J. Hammond, Church warden	Chas. Carroll, Church warden
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Thos. Worthington,	Thos. Baldwin, Church warden
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Nath ^l Hammond, jun., Ch. warden,	James Donaldson, Church warden.
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M. Macnemara Vestryman.	W ^m Roberts Church warden
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April 5th 1743.

Rich ^d Dorsey Vestryman.	Asbury Sutton, Nicholas Worth-
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Tho ^s Jennings, Sam ^l Edgar.	ington, Vest. man, Jn ^o Chalmers Church Warden, Rich. Burdus, Sam ^l Jacques.
--	--

April 23^d 1753. Rob^t Swan Church warden. Geo. Johnson
Cornelius Brookeley Ch. War. Tho. Jennings

Cha^s Griffith, Rich^d Mackubin, Jn^o Thompson Ch. warden
Simon Duff Vestryman, Richard Tootell Ch. warden
W^m Roberts Vestryman Jonas Green Ch. Warden
Thos Jennings Vestryman Gamaliel Butler Ch. Warden.

April 15th 1745. Alex^r Warfield, Jonas Green Vestryman.
Vestryman. Rich^d Maccubbin Vestryman.

John Carpenter, C. Carroll Vestryman, J. Dorsey,
Geo. Steuart Vestryman, U. Scott Vestryman, 1762
Jonas Green, Register. Tho^s Worthington, Ch. Warden.

J. Maccubbin, Vestryman. Benjⁿ O Gulhall^{his}
mark

And^w Lendrum, W^m Roberts 1755. John Worthington Ves. Man.
Vestryman. Jn^o Brice Church Warden.

Gama^{ll} Butler. Rob^t Conden Vestryman April 4, 1763.
Samuel Howard, Tho^s Worthington Vestryman, Rob^t Davidg Ch.
War., Alex^r Hamilton Vestryman, John Thompson Ch. Warden,
John Hall Sr "of Edw^d," Sam^l Jacques Vestryman, Walter Du-
lany Vestryman 1751, Sam^l Sonmaien Ch. War., Rich^d Warfield
Vestryman, Sam^l Keene 1762, W^m Reynolds Vestryman, And^w
Lendrum, Rich. Tootell Ch. Warden, Walter Dulany Ch. Warden,
Brice B. Worthington Ch. Warden, Alex^r Malcolm, Brice B.
Worthington Vestrymen.

[p. 88] Rich^d Dorsey Vestryman, Cha. Griffith, Tho^s Baldwin
Vestryman, Thos. Beale Dorsey Church Warden, Rob^t Swan
Vestryman, J. Maccubbin Church warden, Dan^l Wolstenholm
Church warden.

I A. B. do declare, that I do believe that there is not any
Transubstantiation in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper or in
the Elements of Bread or Wine at or after the Consecration there-
of, by any person whatsoever.

Sep^r 6th 1726. Tho^s Worthington Vestryman, Tho^s Jennings
Vestryman, J. Hammond Church warden, Cor-
nelius Brookeley Ch. Warden.

Feb. 7th 1726. W^m Ghiselin Reg^r Vestry, John Hesselius Ch. Warden, Rich^d Tootell V. Man, April 4, 1763. Jn^o Thompson Ch. War., J. Maccubbin Vestryman, Nath^l Hammond j^r Ch. War.

And^w Lendrum, John Beale, Jonas Green Ch. Warden, Gama^{ll} Butler, Phil. Hammond, W. Roberts 1755, Walter Dulany Ch. War., Samuel Howard, Thos. Baldwin Vestryman, Jn^o Carpenter, Jn^o Brice Vestryman 1759, E. Dorsey, James Donaldson, Sam^l Keene 1762. Rich^d Mackubin, Robert Davidg, Tho^s Jennings Vestrymen, Ch. War^d May 7, 1728 | Edm. Jennings Vestryman. Jonas Green Register, Alex^r Williamson Rector, Gamaliel Butler Ch. Wd., John Thompson, John Wilmott Reg^r Vestry, Rob^t Conden 1762 Church Warden, John Andrews, Geo. Stuart Vestryman, Jonas Green Vestryman, W^m Reynolds V. Man, Ashbury Sutton Vestryman, Rich^d Tootell, J. Bordley, Alex^r Warfield Vestryman, W^m Reynolds Ch. War., Sam^l Jacques Vestryman, Tho^s Baldwin, W^m Roberts Ch. Warden, Sam^l Soumain Ch. Warden, Rich^d Tootell, Ashbury Sutton, Cha^s Wallace Ch. Warden, Benj. O Gulhall Vest. Man Ap^l 23, 1753, Rob^t Swan Ch. War., Tho^s Worthington, Rich^d Maccubbin Vestryman, Sam^l Jacques Vest. Man.

[p. 89] M. Maenemara Vestryman, U. Scott Vestryman 1762, James Johnson j^r Church Warden April 5th 1743, C. Carroll Vestryman, John Hesselius, Rich^d Dorsey Vestryman April 5th 1743, Thomas Worthington, Nicholas Worthington Vestryman, Cha: Griffith, Rich^d Burdus, John Hall son of Edward, Ch. Warden, Walter Dulany Vestryman, Jn^o Chalmers, Rich^d Warfield Vestryman, Sam^l Edgar, John Worthington Vestryman, Thos. Beale Dorsey, Cha^s Griffith, Jn^o Brice Ch. Warden, Brice B. Worthington, Simon Duff, Tho^s Worthington Vestryman, Rob^t Swan Vestryman, Geo. Johnson, Rob^t Conden Vestrymen, J. Maccubbin Church warden, Th. Jennings, Alex^r Hamilton, Dan^l Wolstenholme Ch. Warden, W^m Roberts, Brice B. Worthington Vestryman, Sam^l Jacques Ch. Warden, Sam^l Soumaien Ch. Warden, And^w Lendrum, W^m Thornton Ch. Warden, Walter

Dulany Ch. War., Hy. Woodward Ch. Warden, Alex^r Malcolm,
Rich^d Mackubin.

Oath of Allegiance

I A. B. do sincerely promise and Swear, that I will be faithfull, and bear true Allegiance to his Majesty King George. So help me God.

Oath of Abhorrence

I A. B. do Swear that I do from my heart abhor detest and abjure, as impious and Heretical that damnable Doctrine and Position, that Princes excommunicated or deprived by the Pope, or any authority of the See of Rome, may be Deposed or murdered by their subjects or any other whatsoever. And I do declare, that no foreign Prince, Prelate, State or Potentate hath or ought to have any Jurisdiction, Power, Superiority, Pre-eminence or Authority, Ecclesiastical or Civil, within the Kingdom of Great Britain, or any the Dominions thereto belonging. So help me God.

LAND NOTES, 1634-1655.

[Continued from Vol. VI, p. 373.]

[Liber A., Land Office Records.]

[147] Cecilius Lord Prop^r. of Mary-Land to all persons to whom these p^ents shall come Greeting. Know yee th^t wee for & in consideraōn th^t ffrancis Pope¹ & Jn^o. Courts of th^e pro: of Mary-Land Plant^{es}. haue transported into or s^d. pro: in the yeare 1645 to plant & inhabite there. And to th^e end th^e sayd ffrancis Pope & Jn^o. Courts may be enabled to doe vnto us & or

¹ Francis Pope and John Courts, to whom this patent was granted, Aug. 3, 1647, are mentioned in Vol. VI, p. 200, as servants brought into the Province in 1635 by James Neale; the surveyor's certificate for this same tract appears in the same volume at p. 369. The patent is here set out in full to emphasize some of the peculiarities of the records.

heyres acceptable seruice wth or s^d. pro: Haue of & wth the aduice of or Trusty Thomas Greene Leiut. gräll of or s^d. pro: And according to the Tenor of or lres under or hand & seale date att Portsmouth in the Realme of England 8 Aug. 1636 & enrolled by or Secretary of or s^d. pro: Gyuen & granted & by these pents doe giue grant & Enfeoffe unto the s^d. ffrancis Pope & Jn^o. Courts, All th^t parcell of Land, lying on the West side of Poplar Hill: bounding on the West wth a Line of marke trees drawne south from a spring called Popes Spring, into the second branch of Poplar Hill creek: On the West wth a ffresh run called Courts fresh, into a swamp of the s^d. Creek. On the south wth the s^d. Creek: On the north wth a line drawne east from Popes spring into Courts fresh Conteyning & now layd out for Two hund. acres, be it more or lesse. And all woods, quares, mines (Royall mines excepted), waters, fishings, & all other profitts & commodities in or vppon the s^d. Land. Sauing to vs & or heyres or Royall iurisdiction & signiory as absolute Lords & Prop^{rs}. of or s^d. pro: To haue and to hold the same vnto them the s^d. ffrancis Pope & Jn^o. Courts & their heyres for eu^r. To be holden of vs, as of or manno^r. of New-Towne in ffree & common soccage, by ffealty only for all seruices. Yealding & paying therfore yearely att or usuall receipt att St. Maries fowre shillings in money sterl. or two Bushells of good Corne, att the Natiuity of or Lord. Gyuen att St. Inegos ffort this 3^d. Aug. 1647. Wittnes or s^d. Leiut gräll

Thomas Greene.

[154] Jn^o. Waltham demandeth 100 acres of Land due to him for transporting himselfe into the pro: the last yeare 1647.

Warr^t. to surveyor to lay out 100 acres on the branches of the Herring Creeke betweene Tho: Bussells & Rob^t. Kedgers & to returne certificate afore Michaelmas.

[156] Ralph Beane¹ demandeth 700 acres of Land, w^{ch} tytle he bought of Mr. Caluert & 500 acres more for transporting 5

¹ See Vol. vi, p. 264.

able men into this prouince betweene the^e yeares 1640, & this p^ent yeare 1648. Viz Tho: Joanes, Jn^o. Cole, Edward Shelly, Lancelett Sleepe, & Joseph Durford & likewise 100 acres more, for transporting himselfe, & 50 acres for his service dew by condicōns & Indenture. And 150 acres for his Brother Walter Beane ¹ who transported himselfe & his Wife into this province sometime between the^e yeares afores^d.

Warr^t. to Suruayor^r to lay out 1500 acres Land at Peyney Poynt, commonly called Cap^t. Euclins, or Pet^r Drapers Plantⁿ. & to returne certificate afore Michaelmas next.

[169] Thomas War demandeth 300 acres of Land for transporting himself & his wife & two children into this province this yeare 1648.

Warr^t. to Suruey^or to lay out 300 acres Land, on the North side of St. Clares Creek & to returne certificate afore first Nouembr^r.

[176] William White demandeth 100 acres of Land for transporting himselfe into the pro: in the year 1646 & 100 more for Will^m. Hungerford,² & 100 more for Jo. Ward, for transporting themselues into the pro: the^e same yeare.

Warr^t. to Suruey^or to lay out 300 acres Land on the Sowth Side of St. Hierom's Creek, commonly knowne by the^e name of Poplar Neck, about the^e midle of the Creek & ret. Certificate afore p^o. Nouembr^r.

[178] Septembr. 15th. Thomas Greene³ Esq^r. demandeth 2000 acres of Land for transporting himselfe & 2 able men Seruants Viz Thomas Cooper,³ Anam Benam,³ into the pro: 1633 & being the^e assigne of Mr. Nic: ffairefax, & Mr. Will^m. Smith who transported themselves into the^e pro: the^e same yeare. And 300 acres more for transporting one able Seru^t more, in the yeare 1634. Viz Thomas Willis & 100 acres more being the Right of his Wife M^{rs}. Winifrade Seyborne for transporting

¹See Vol. vi, p. 269, 270.

²See Vol. v, p. 331.

³See Vol. v, p. 166, 268.

herselfe into the pro: 1638 & 100 more for the transporting of 2 children in the yeare 1644. Viz Thomas, & Leonard Greene.

Warr^t. to Surueyo^r to lay out 2000 acres on the North side of St^t: Hierom's Creek, ret ultimo Decembris.

Phillip Land demandeth 100 acres of Land for transporting himselfe into the pro: in the yeare 1647 & 400 more by assigne from Tho: Greene Esq^r.

Septemb^r. 19th. Nicolas Cawsin demandeth 1000 Acres of Land for transporting himselfe & 2 men Seruants Viz Julian Bernett, & John Taylor into this prouince & for transporting att his owne cost & charge 2 other persons, Viz Arthur La Hay, & Tho: Peteet all in the yeare 1639, & one hund^d. acres more for bringing into this prouince one able man-Seruant, Viz John Walter, in the yeare 1642.

Warr^t. to Surueyo^r to lay out 1100 acres of Land, on the Sowth side of St^t. Hierom's creek, towards the mouth of the creek.

Warr^t. to Surueyo^r to lay out 500 acres att the ffreash pond neck neare the mouth of St^t. Hierom's Creek, on the Sowth side thereof.

[207] Noumbr. 18th. Came Henry Pountney & demanded 200 Acres of Land for transporting himselfe & one able man seru^t. (named Tho: Payne) into this Province att his owne cost & charge in the yeare 1644.

Warr^t. to Surueyo^r to Lay out 200 Acres att the head of the Herring Creek in New Towne hund^d.

[208] . . . In consideraōn th^t John Nunne of the prouince of Mary-Land Plant^r. hath transported himselfe into o^r s^d. prouince, in the yeare 1640 to plant & inhabite there & for th^t the s^d. Jn^o. Nun hath assigned to him 200 acres from Tho: Bushell the Assigne of M^r. Lewger . . . by these pents doe giue graunt & ēfeoffe, unto the s^d. John Nunne. All th^t parcell of Land lying & scituate in Breton Bay. Bounded on the North wth

the s^d. Bay, one the West, wth the Land now in the possesⁿ. of Will^m. Assiter on the south wth the Land now in the possesⁿ of Will^m. Browne . . . Conteyning & now laid out for 300 Acres more or lesse. Gyuen att St. Inego's ffort this iith day of Octob^r. Anō 1647.

. . . I John Nunne in the prouince of Mary-Land Plant^r. in consideraōn of 400^l. Tob. & cask allready receiued from John Shirtliffe & Henry Spinke Plant^r. haue bargayned, sold & deliuered . . . unto the s^d. John Shirtliffe & Henry Spinke, all th^t parcell of Land lying in New-Towne, on the Sowth-side of Bretons Bay, Beginning from the Valley where the howse of the s^d. John Shirtliffe & Henry Spinke now stands, tending Westward alonge the s^d. Bay, to the furthest bownd of the s^d. John Nuns Land. (as appeareth by the Pattent of Graunt of the s^d Land, under the Seale of the prouince unto him the [209] s^d. John Nunne bearing date att St. Inego's ffort iith day of October 1647) by estimation one hund^d & fifty Acres. . . . In wittnes whereof the s^d John Nunne hath hereunto sett his hand this 20th day of Octob^r. Anō 1648^o.

. . . In consideraōn th^t Will^m Bretton ¹ gentⁿ. hath transported himselfe in person, his wife, & one child & Three able men seruants, into o^r s^d. prouince of Mary-Land in the yeare 1637. And th^t the s^d. Will^m Bretton is the lawfull heyre of Tho: Nabbes who transported himselfe & his wife into o^r s^d. prouince in the yeare afores^d. to plant & inhabite there . . . doe giue, grant, & enfeoffe unto the Will^m. Bretton all th^t neck of Land, lying in Patowmeck Ryuer neare ouer agst Heron Iland & bounding on the Sowth, wth the s^d. Patowmeck Ryuer. On the West wth St. Clements Bay. On the East wth a great Bay called Brittain Bay; & on the North, wth a line drawne crosse the woods from St. Clem^{ts}. Bay, unto the head of a little creeke in Brittain Bay, called St. Nicolas Creeke . . . The s^d. neck conteyning in the whole, seauen hund^d. & fifty acres. . . To bee holden of vs, & o^r heyres, as of o^r Mannor

¹ See Vol. v, p. 369.

of Little Brittain, in free and common soccage, by ffealty only, for all seruices. Gyuen att St. Maries this Tenth day of July, in the yeare of o^r Lord 1640.

[220] Walter Pakes¹ demandeth 100 Acres of Land as assigned to him from Geoffrey Olyuer, who transported himselfe into the prouince in the yeare 1646.

Warr^t. to Suruey^r to lay out 100 Acres att the head of Neuells Creeke in Brittain Bay, where Walter Pakes Land now ends.

[224] Decembr^r 18th. Came John Shirtliffe & demanded 100 Acres of Land . . for transporting himselfe into this prouince in the yeare 1646:

Warr^t. to Suruey^r to lay out 100 Acres of Land in the broad-neck att the New-Towne, lying between the broad-Creek & John Medleys Creek.

[225] Decembr^r. 20th 1648. Layd out for Phillip Land gent. A parcell of Land, lying neere the mouth of St. Hierom's Creeke in Chesapeack Bay. Conteyning & now layd out for 500 Acres.

Ordered by the Gour^r th^t the s^d. Phillip Land shall haue Patt^t. for the s^d Land, Hauing taken Oath of ffealty, to his LP.

[226] St Wil- } Layd out for Will^m. Edwin a parcell of Land,
liams Patented } Lying one the West side of St. Georges Ryuer.

An^o. 1648 } Bownding on the East wth a Creeke called
Coopers Creeke on the West wth Packers Creeke: . . . Conteyning & now layd out for 50 Acres.

Ordered by the Gour^r th^t the s^d. Will^m. Edwin shall haue Patt^t. for the s^d. Land hauing taken Oath of ffealty to his LP.

[228] Memorandū th^t I Will^m. Bretton doe assigne unto Jn^o. Maunsell 50 acres of Land due to me (being the one of 100 acres) for one able man seru^t. Viz Edw: Smith

Will^m. Bretton.

¹ See Vol. VI, p. 372.

Stephen Salmon assigneth ou^r unto Jn^o. Maunsell 40 acres of Land dew to him (by Grant from th^e late Gour Leon: Calu^rt Esq^r) for transporting himselfe into th^e prouince in th^e yeare 1646. Wittnes my hand

Stephen Salmon.

Vppon the assignm^{ts}. aboues^d. Jn^o. Maunsell demaundeth 100 acres of Land.

Warr^t. to Surueyo^r to lay out 100 Acres for Jn^o. Maunsell att th^e head of Brittain Bay, on th^e West side thereof, neare ou^r agst Jn^o. Grimsditch plantaōn.

Stephen Salmon demandeth 50 acres of Land dew to him by Grant from Leon: Calu^rt Esq^r as afores^d.

War^t. to Surueyo^r to lay out 50 Acres on th^e North side of Brittain Bay commonly called Dauids Poynt.

[230] I Rob^t. Sharpe doe assigne all my right & tytle of 100 acres Land, w^{ch} is due ffor transporting my selfe into th^e prouince in th^e yeare 1646 unto my very good ffreind Cap^t. Will^m. Haweley, wittnes my hand

Signed

Wittnes

Rob^t. Sharpe.

Jn^o. Hatch.

I Marks Pheype ¹ doe, hereby hereby assigne & sett ou^r all my tytle of Land dew unto mee unto Cap^t. Will^m. Haweley. Viz 100 dew to mee by assignm^t of Th^o: Pursall for James Lindsey, 100 from Will^m MacLaughlin. 100 from Owen Seymer. 100 from Will^m. Macffenine 100 by my owne right & 100 by assignm^t of th^e late Gour.

Marks Pheype.

Rob^t. Clarke demandeth 100 acres Land for transporting himselfe into this prouince in th^e yeare 1638 & 250 for transporting 3 seru^{ts} into this pr^o: in th^e yeare 1640 Viz Will^m Shepherd, Roger Pletso, Mary Shepherd. All w^{ch} tytle I Rob^t. Clarke doe assigne unto Capt. Will^m. Haweley. Wittnes my hand.

Rob^t. Clarke.

¹See Vol, vi, pp. 269, 372.

All the right & tittle of Land due for transporting these 6 persons this pent yeare, I assigne unto Capt Will^m. Haweley. Wittnes my hand this 8 Jan. 1648.

James Morpew	Phillis Negro	Will ^m . Stone.
Marke Blumfeild	Will ^m . Watts	
Michael Bassat	Nicolas Holmes	

Memorandū th^t I Cuth: ffenwick Gentⁿ. doe assigne ou^r unto Capt Will^m. Haweley 2000 acres of Land dew to myselfe & Cap^t. Tho: Cornewalleges.

	L ^t . Nicolas Gwyther	John Mitchell
In the yeare	Rich: ffarmer	George Winches
1640	Edm: Jacus	Morrice ffroman
	Hierom: Coote	
In the yeare	Henry Brooks	John Cole
1641	Will ^m . Durford	

Signed Cuth: ffenwick.

Memorandū th^t I Jn^o Shirtliffe doe assigne unto Capt Will^m. Haweley 200 acres of Land Viz 100 for my selfe & 100 acres by assign^t. from Edw: Smith by Grant from Gour Calu^rt for transporting themselues into the pro: in the yeare 1646.

John Shirtliffe.

Cap^t. Will^m. Haweley demandeth 4250 dew to him Viz by assign^t from Mr. ffenwick 2000 ffrom Cap^t. Stone for transporting 6 men att one time this pent yeare. 1100, ffrom Marks Pheype 500, ffrom Mr. Clarke 350, ffrom Rob^t. Sharpe 100, & ffrom Jn^o. Shirtliffe 200.

Ordered by the Gour th^t Cap^t. Will^m. Haweley shall haue the s^d. quanty. of Land as is demanded.

Warr^t. to Suruey^r to lay out 4250 acres on the sowth side of Patuxent Ryu^r betweene Machewetts Creeke & Sacqueakitts.

[231] January 13th. Came Capt. Jn^o. Price, & demanded 100 Acres of Land for transporting one able man Seruant Viz Rich: Browne into this pro: in the^e yeare 1637 & 200 acres more for 2 other able men seru^{ts}. Viz Tho: Jackson & Will^m. Hardidge transported by him into this pro: in the^e yeare 1636 & 100 more for transporting one other man seru^t. viz Edward Williams in the^e yeare 1644. And 100 Acres more for transporting himselfe into this Prouince about 11 yeares since.

ffrancis Poesey demandeth 100 Acres of Land for transporting himselfe into this pro: in the yeare 1640 & 100 acres more for transporting one able manseru^t. the same yeare Viz Joseph Gregory & 100 Acres more by assign^t from John Knott who transported himselfe into this pro: 1643. And 100 Acres assign^d from John Villaine, who transported himselfe into this pro: 1646.

War^t. to Surueyo^r to lay out 400 Acres in Wicocomoco Ryur on the^e North side of Mr. Neales Creeke neare unto the^e mouth thereof.

Thomas Ashbrooke demandeth 200 Akers of Land for transporting himselfe & his wife into this pro: this p^{ent} yeare 1648 & 100 acres more assigned from his brother John Ashbrooke, who transported himselfe into this pro: the^e same yeare.

War^t. to Surueyo^r to lay out 300 acres neare adioyning to ffrancis Poesyes Grant in Wicocomoco Ryur.

[232] This Survey is al- } Mr. Rob^t. Clarke Surueyo^r ret his
tered and the Grant is } Survey Viz
made out according to the } Layd out for Will^m. Tompson a
alteracōn appearing fol 261. } parcell of Land Called the Indian
Quarters lying on the^e East side of St. Clem^{ts}. Bay in Patow-
meek ryur Bounded on the^e West wth a Creeke of the^e s^d Bay
called Tompsons Creeke by a line drawne Sowth into the^e woods
ouer the^e hills, from a marke Tree att the^e head of a ffresh, unto
the^e length of 120 perches, on the^e Sowth wth the^e s^d Hills, on
the^e North & East wth a ffresh run, called St. Andrewes ffresh,
Sowth unto the^e s^d Hills. Conteyning & now layd out for 250
Acres.

Ordered by the Gour tht the s^d. Willm. Tompson shall haue Patt^t. for the s^d. Land hauing taken oath of ffealty to his LP.

Layd out for Walter Pakes a parcell of Land, lying on the South side of Neuett's Creeke in Brettons Bay. Bounded on the North wth the s^d. Creeke, on the East & Sowth wth a ffreash runne calld Styles runne, on the West wth a Pathway Called the Vpper path of the New Towne untill itt intersect a paralell drawne Sowth from Randalls marsh. Conteyning & now layd out for one hund^d. Acres.

[233] Came Edw: Langford, & pass'd all his right & tytle of Land dew to him for transporting himselfe unto this pro: in the yeare 1648 unto Mr. Phillip Land.

Edw. Langford.

Phillip Land uppon the assignm^t. aboues^d. demandeth 100 Acres of Land. Warr^t. to Suruey^r to Lay out 100 Acres about the head of the Deepe Creeke ioyning to Gour Calurts Land commonly knowne by the name of Trinity Manno^r.

January 24th. John Gray demandeth 100 acres of Land for transporting himselfe into this pro: in the yeare 1640.

This day John Gray passed all his right & tytle in the fores^d. Land unto Thomas Petite.

John Gray.

This day came Tho: Petite & demanded 100 Acres of Land dew by the assignm^t. of Jn^o. Gray & 100 acres more by assignm^t. frō Nic: Cawsin & 100 acres for transporting his wife into this pro: in the yeare 1639 & 50 acres for bringing into this pro: one child Viz Catherine Petite in the yeare 1645.

Robert Greene Esq^r. demandeth 100 Acres of Land dew for transporting himselfe into this prouince in the yeare 1648.

These p^ents wittnes tht I Margaret Brent Exequuto^r of Leonard Caluert Esq^r deceased haue sold unto Henry Pountney & to his heyres & Assignes for eu^r. All tht Tenem^t. of Land commonly called John Nortons plantaōn in Trinity Creeke, & being

in Trinity Mannor in the County of St Maries, in Mary-Land, in estimaõn & Layd out for Ninty acres of Land Together wth all edifices & all rights w^tsoeu^r thereunto apperteyning ffor the summe of nine hund^d. & fifty pounds of Tob & cask for w^{ch} I haue allready receaued satisfaction. Hee the s^d. Henry Pountney yeelding & paying yearely Nine bushells of good Merch^{ble}. Corne to the Lord, or Owner of the s^d. Trinity Mannor. on the ffeast day of the Nativity of o^r Lord, & doeing suite & p^eforming seruice att euery Cou^rt holden of the s^d. Trinity Mannor. And I doe hereby warr^t the sale of the s^d. Land & Tenem^{ts}. & all other rights belonging thereunto to him the s^d. Henry Pountney his heyres & Assignes agst any party clayming w^tsou^r. wittnes my hand this 9^o. ffeb. 1648.

In p^ence of Vs

Signed

Cuth: ffenwick

Margaret Brent.

Edmund Smith.

[238] Jan 24 1648

Layd out for John Shirliffe a parcell of Land, lying in the New-Towne Bownded on the East wth the Land formerly graunted to Rich: Hills & a Creeke called Piccomoco Creeke, on the sowth wth Patomack Ryur. on the West wth a Creeke called Broad Creeke on the North wth the Land formerly granted to John Nun, now in the possesⁿ. of the s^d. John Shirliffe. Conteyning & now layd out for one hund^d. acres.

Jan: 24 1648.

Layd out for John Maunsell Plant^r. a parcell of Land lying on the West side of Bretton Bay. . . Conteyning & now layd out for one hund^d. Acres.

Ordered th^t the s^d. Jn^o. Maunsell shall haue Patt^t. for the s^d. Land.

[239] ffeb 20th. I George Manner doe hereby assigne & make ouer unto Mr. Will^m. Eltonheed all my right & tytle in 150

Akers of Land dew unto mee for transporting myselfe & my sonne Will^m. Manners into this prouince in the yeare 1646 & 250 more due unto mee by assign^t. from Jn^o. Hallowes.

Came Will^m. Eltonhead Gentⁿ. & demandeth 2000 Acres of Land for transporting himselfe unto this prouince this very yeare 1648 & 6 able men. Viz Will^m. Chappell, Joseph Edlow. Jeoffrey Gaunt, Edward Langton, Nicolas Smith, John Charman wth one mayde seru^t. called Anne Davis & one Boy under 16 yeares of age called Joseph Edlow & one ffreewoman wife to the fores^d. Edlow & for assign^t made unto him from George Manners of 400 Akers.

War^t to Suruey^r to Lay out 2000 Akers of Land from Machewatts Creeke on the Sowth side of Patuxent Ryu^r downward to Cedar Poynt.

1^o decembr 1648. Leivtenant Willm Evans demands 100 Acres of land for transporting himselfe into this Province Anno 1646.

1 december 1648. John Jarbo demands 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province Anno 1646.

1 decembr 1648. Warr^t to the Suruey^r to lay out 100 Acres for Lt W^m Evans and John Jarbo in Brettons Bay.

[240] Came Anthony Rawlins & demandeth 100 of Land dew to him by assign^{nt} from Tho: Pasmore as appeares uppon the Record.

war^t to the Suruey^r to lay out 100 Acres att the heal of a Creek commonly called Gou^r Calu^rts Creeke, on the South Side thereof.

[241] Will^m. Bretton demandeth 200 Acres of Land for transporting into this prouince Two Mayde seru^{ts}. Viz Mary ffeild, the last yeare & Martha Crab this p^{ent} yeare 1648.

warr^t. to Suruey^r to lay out 100 Acres next adioynning to the Land formerly granted to him, betweene Brittain Bay & St. Clem^{ts}. Bay.

25 Sept 1649 March 17th 1648 Memorand that wee Thomas Ashbrooke and John Ashbrooke of Newtowne Planters doe hereby assigne and sett over bargaine and sell all our rights title and Interest of 300 Acres of land in Wicocomoco River unto ffancis Poesy and John Burlane of the Newtowne for and in consideracōn of 180^l of Tobacco we^{ch} true sale wee doe and will avouch against all men. . .

[243] Thomas Greenc Esq^r demandeth 500 Acres of Land in his first wifes right Viz M^{rs}. Anne Coxe, by speciall Graunt of his L^{ps} unto her, for comming into this prouince in the ycare 1633 & 50 Acres more for a Mayde seru^t Viz Anne Pyke, brought into this prouince in the ycare 1638 & 150 acres more for a man & a Mayde seruant Viz Henry Adams, & Anne Norrise, brought into the prouince in the ycare 1639 & 50 Acres more for a mayde seru^t, viz Margaret Nutbrowne, brought in in the ycare 1640 & 50 Acres more for a Mayde seru^t Viz Alice Phillips brought in in the ycare 1648 & 100 acres more by assign^t of his Brother Rob^t. Greenc Esq^r.

war^t. to Surueyo^r to lay out 900 Acres on the North side of St. Hieroms Creeke.

Layd out for Ralph Beane a parcell of Land lying on the North side of Patowmack Ryur. Bounded on the West & Sowth wth the s^d. Ryur. on the North wth the Herring Creeke & a Line drawne East from a Marsh in the herring Creeke called the ffence Marsh into St. Georges Creeke, on the East wth the s^d. Creeke & the Land of John Prichyard. Conteyning & now layd out for fifteen hund^d. Acres.

Ordered by the Gour th^t hee shall haue Patt^t. for the s^d. Land hauing taken oath of ffealty to his LP.

Jan: 24^o. 1648

Layd out for Stephen Salmon plant^r. a parcell of Land, Lying on the West side of Bretton Bay. Bounding on the East wth a fresh run called St. Stephen's Spring. On the North wth a Line drawne West, from the head of the s^d. Spring unto

th^e Land formerly graunted unto Will^m. Brough: now in th^e occupaōn of th^e s^d. Stephen Salmon. On th^e West wth th^e s^d. Land. On th^e Sowth wth Brettons Bay. Conteyning & now [244] layd out for fifty acres more or less.

Jan: 26^o. 1648.

Layd out for John Wheateley a parcell of Land, lying on th^e East side of Packers Creeke, on th^e West side of St. Georg's Ryuer. . . Conteyning & now layd out for fifty Acres. . . .

THE BRENGLE HOME GUARD.

(From the MSS. of the late Gen. John A. Steiner, its Secretary.)

The Home Guard of Frederick was organized previous to the time when the Legislature held its session in Frederick during the month of April, 1861. Its members met almost every night, and held parades under arms every afternoon about 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted. The object of the formation of the Guard was to protect the property of the citizens of Frederick, and to prevent the secession of the State of Maryland from the Union, or rather to aid the United States in keeping Maryland in the Union. The membership numbered over four hundred men—old and young,—some of the members bearing arms were over seventy years of age. Generally we had on parade about three hundred members bearing muskets.

The Guard was commanded by Capt. Alfred F. Brengle, now deceased, who was arrested by the Rebel soldiery, when in Maryland, taken to Richmond, Va., and confined in Libby Prison for some considerable time. The position which Captain Brengle held some years before his arrest was considered as of such significance as to warrant such arrest and confinement in the military prison in Richmond.—I had the honor

of being secretary of the Home Guard, and the facts herein stated came within my personal knowledge.

I well remember the good service done by the Guards, whilst the Legislature was in session. Always on guard duty at night, we frequently arrested on the streets of Frederick members of the Legislature who were out at unusual hours, the Guards believing that the Rebel members of that body were engaged in some efforts to force through an Ordinance of Secession, or "the Public Safety Bill" as it was termed. The organization was bound together by a solemn obligation to prevent anything being passed by the Legislature of a treasonable character, and every member was required to sign the obligation or pledge. We were always on the alert, and kept our eyes on the movements of the members, even during the recess of the sessions. This was to them an annoyance as they termed it, but which had, I believe, a most happy effect. We taught them that the loyal people of Frederick were making no child's play of the question and that any attempt on their part to carry Maryland out of the Union would be met promptly and fearlessly, and if necessary even by the destruction of the disloyal members of that remarkable body. No loyal person had the slightest doubt but that the parades and formidable appearance of the Home Guards had produced the desired effect, and that they measurably prevented the passage of any bill of a treasonable character by that Legislature.

This military organization was paid for its guard-duty from the private purses of the citizens of Frederick,—a committee collecting during each week from the citizens, and those doing guard-duty at night being paid every Saturday night.

On the evening, when the Maryland Senate had the Safety Bill before them, the Home Guard assembled in a large room in the old Court House. The excitement was of such a painful character that, it was with the utmost difficulty prudent counsels from old and cool heads prevailed. Under the apprehension that the Bill would get its final passage in the Senate, the Loyal Home Guard were anxious to proceed to the Senate Chamber

with their arms and to force the Senators from the chamber, even if necessary out of the third story windows into the streets. Cooler counsels prevailed, the arm of violence was stayed, when the Senators, getting news of the extraordinary excitement, gave pledges that the Bill would not be passed. The understanding was had, however, that if there was danger of any such favorable action, we were to meet, on the tap of the Court House bell, at the building where the Legislature was in session, with our muskets loaded and bayonets fixed, ready for desperate service. Fortunately, however, the Senate took the alarm, and this service was not required of us.

These incidents occurred during the month of April, 1861, when the Rebel troops were occupying Harper's Ferry and Maryland Heights. It was generally believed then, that the firm and decided action of the Frederick City Home Guards held the Legislature of Maryland in check, so that no positive disloyal legislation was had. In retaliation the Rebels of Frederick applied the incendiary torch to the old Court House, and burned the same to the ground, doing this so that the Guard would be deprived of their regular rendezvous,—an act exacting from the citizens of Frederick City and County an expenditure of from fifty to seventy-five thousand dollars in the erection of a new Court House.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

A. F. Brengle,	J. Dennis Murphy,	Lewis H. Dill,
Grafton W. Elliott,	John C. Hardt,	George A. Cole,
E. A. Cramer,	Dennis Scholl,	Edwd. J. Winebrenner,
Wm. H. Hooper,	Mahlon Rhoderick,	John A. Getzendanner,
John H. Abbott,	Saml. B. Ebbert,	Henry Rheem,
L. M. Engelbrecht,	Robert Brown,	James Hergesheimer,
James Hooper,	Hiram M. Nusz,	Tobias Haller,
R. G. McPherson,	Wm. S. Bennett,	Isaac P. Suman,
Emanuel Mantz,	Wm. H. Derr,	Isaac Titlow,
Wm. H. Grove,	Frederick Schley,	Henry Houck,
William Mantz,	Washington Marmon,	David Kanega,
Charles F. Fleming,	Charles Reitmier,	George J. Houck,
Jacob Hergesheimer,	James Cooper,	Rufus H. Wilcoxon.

James M. Arnold,	Martin Hetz,	Geo. P. Lewis,
G. Thomas Castle,	Richard Potts,	Jonathan Esworthy,
George A. Roelky,	Wm. H. Brish,	Nichs. T. Haller,
Bruce Thomas,	Chas. W. Johnson,	Wm. D. Reese,
John McPherson,	Chas. W. Miller,	Geo. W. L. Bartgis,
John Montgomery,	J. H. Lewis,	Isachar Himbury,
Henry L. Ziegler,	Christian Getzendanner,	Joseph Groff,
Thomas Castle,	John R. Young,	James Conner,
A. J. Wilcoxon,	William Dean,	Adam Gault,
John Houck,	Wm. T. Duvall,	Hiram Keefer,
Frederick Esterday,	John Goldsborough,	James Stevens,
Wm. N. Albough,	Thos. M. Holbrunner,	John Gomber,
John T. Moore,	John Jacob Shawbaker,	James Brunner,
John Ramsburg,	David T. Bennett,	George W. Lease,
Hiram Schissler,	P. J. Hawman,	E. Hartman,
Hiram M. Keefer,	David W. Brooks,	Isaiah Devilbiss,
John H. Riehl,	Jeremiah C. Grove,	Lawrence W. Bentz,
Silas Browning,	Wm. G. Moran,	Samuel Leidy,
James Hopwood,	John T. Martin,	Augustus F. Birely,
James Phebus,	David Faubel,	Joseph M. Ebberts,
Jacob D. Hemmell,	John Geo. Sinn,	George Hoskins,
David H. Lease,	Lewis F. Wachter,	Ezra Greentree,
John Stimmell,	Fairfax Schley,	Henry K. Hilton,
Chas. H. Keefer,	P. H. Sinn,	George Salmon,
Henry Goldenberg,	Thos. E. Getzendanner,	John C. Turner,
Daniel Miller of A.	Louis Markell,	Thos. H. Schaeffer, DDS.
Ormond F. Butler,	Charles Cole,	James B. Yeakle,
Philip Morningstar,	John T. Schley,	Isaac T. Crum,
M. Eugene Getzendanner,	Wm. H. Hooper (mason)	E. T. Dixon,
Jacob Baer, M. D.	Lewis Medtart,	Lewis Fisher,
D. J. Markey,	David Boyd, Sr.,	George Hafer,
Wm. W. McLane,	Joseph P. Ryan,	John W. Phebus,
Samuel P. Ashton,	Danl. Getzendanner,	Henry Smith,
Albert W. Keefer,	George N. Rine,	Chas. Titlow,
George B. Shope,	John Strauffer,	David R. Boogher,
Samuel Hargate,	Michael Ebberts,	Edward Tucker,
John W. Dyer,	Jacob C. Woodward,	John T. Webster,
Jacob Riehl,	Henry Baer,	H. F. Steiner,
Jerningham Boone, M. D.	John McKechney,	Luther C. Derr,
J. Edward Sifford,	Wm. Lambert,	Jacob H. Ziegler,
J. H. James,	John Faubel,	John Frailey,
C. C. Crum,	Chas. J. Lewis,	Frederick D. Miller,
Simon Hartman,	George Wachter,	John Mulhorn,
J. D. Richardson,	Wm. R. Beatty,	Bayless C. Boogher,
Horatio W. Bentz,	M. Luther Duvall,	Adolphus Fox,
M. Augustus Hopwood,	A. Woodward,	Wm. G. Shipley,
William James,	John H. Young,	Lewis Heiser,
B. H. Schley,	M. H. Haller,	Thomas J. Halley,

John McF. Lyeth,	Theodore P. Lowe,	Edward Fader,
Benj. F. Phebus,	Rufus A. McLane,	Parker G. Blessing,
Elias Ramsburg,	Milton W. W. Shope,	Lewis Crum,
Frederiek A. Stoner,	Lewis Mehrling,	David Frazier,
Wesley Baltzell,	Jos. G. Miller,	Henry Conrad,
Ernest A. C. Fox,	John V. Hane,	Ezra Ely,
M. Bromett,	George H. Rickerds,	Lewis H. Main,
Jacob Deter,	John A. Steiner,	H. W. Ruprecht, Jr.,
John Sifford,	Franklin Brendle,	Geo. R. Kephart,
Wm. B. Tabler,	Henry Snyder,	Osear L. W. Patterson,
John Ott,	John E. Gittinger,	G. Bantz,
John Duvall,	Danl. Getzendanner, Jr.,	Wm. C. Smallwood,
Abraham Kemp,	John P. L. Storm,	Alexius E. Smith,
Josiah Harrison,	George F. Derr,	Henry Folk,
George W. Hayes,	Charles W. Hanna,	R. Hergesheimer,
Jacob Engelbreeht,	Jacob Kehler,	Harvey E. Jones,
Joseph Burek,	B. Dixon,	Samuel Shook,
John Hanshew,	Henry F. Ruprecht,	George Kauntner,
Franeis M. Getzendanner,	Daniel Tueker,	H. M. Nixdorff,
	Adam Freshour,	Henry Kehler,
Samuel Hafer,	Franeis L. Brown,	R. W. Cooms,
Lewis Stein,	Henry Kaufman,	Jacob Keefer,
J. W. Starr,	Lewis H. Bennett,	Frank Sehley,
Joshua Rhoads,	John E. Fleming,	J. F. L. Berterman,
Wm. H. H. Adams,	John W. Metz,	Wm. H. Carr,
Zephaniah Harrison,	Caspar Brust,	James H. Dean,
Wm. Johnson,	Lewis L. Seaman,	Noble H. Creager,
Peter S. Fout,	Daniel Shaffer,	Robert Porter,
Geo. Washington Lafayette Norris,	W. H. R. Deen,	Wm. Ashmier,
	Horatio Waters,	Lawrence J. Brengle,
D. R. Coblentz,	John Seaman,	Geo. E. Creager,
Hezekiah Kidwell,	M. McGinness,	Luther Frazier,
Edward Young,	W. H. Shipley,	Peter Ross,
William Chambers,	Charles E. Mealey,	Leonard Notnagle,
George Hoffman,	Jno. W. Dertzbaugh,	Jno. J. Woodward,
George [W. F.] Vernon,	Erasmus Tall,	George A. Dean,
Franeis T. Hopwood,	David F. Smith,	Joseph Harker,
Saml. V. Doll,	Franeis T. Buekey,	Charles E. Lease,
W. Raymond Sanderson,	John Walter,	Michael Foalkman,
Michael Engelbreeht,	John Riehardson,	Henry Frazier,
Joshua Dill,	John Staley,	Chas. G. Myers.
Albert Winton,	Charles Atkins,	

NEALE FAMILY OF CHARLES COUNTY.

BY CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON.

A pedigree published in the *Visitations of Bedfordshire* (Harl. Soc., xix, 43, 125, 185.) begins with

1. JOHN NEALE ¹ of the County of Stafford, father of
 2. THOMAS NEALE ² of Ellesborough, in the county of Bucks. He married Emlyn daughter of — Cheshire of Willington, in Shropshire, and had issue:—
 - i. RICHARD NEALE ³ of Deane Co., Bedford; mar. Alice dau. and h. of Thos. Moore of Burton, in the County of Bucks.
 3. ii. THOMAS NEALE of Yelden, Co. Bedford, second son.
 3. THOMAS NEALE ³ of Yelden, Co. Bedford, second son of Thomas Neale of Ellesborough, married Goditha daughter of Richard Throckmorton Esq. of Higham Park, Co. Northampton, whose pedigree is given in the *William and Mary Quarterly* (Vol. iii, p. 46), and had issue:—
 4. i. JOHN NEALE, ⁴ son and heir, of Yelden, Co. Bedford, and Wollaston, Co. Northants.
 - ii. RAPHAEL NEALE.
 - iii. JANE NEALE, mar. Henry St. John of Keyso, Co. Bedford.
 - iv. MARGARET NEALE, mar. Nicholas Franklin of Thurslie, Co. Bedford.
 - v. ALICE NEALE, mar. Robert FitzJeffrey of Mylton, Co. Bedford.
 4. JOHN NEALE ⁴ of Yelden, Co. Bedford and of Wollaston, Co. Northampton, eldest son of Thomas Neale, was twice married. His first wife was Jane, daughter of Marlyon Ryve of Lysse, Co. Southampton. His second wife was Grace daughter of John Butler of Cotkenles (or Coytkenles), Co. Pembroke. By his first wife Jane, John Neale had issue:—
 - i. GEORGE NEALE ⁵ son and heir.
 - ii. KATHERINE NEALE.
- John Neale had issue by his second wife Grace as follows:—
- i. JOHN NEALE ⁵ of Wollaston, Co. Northampton; mar. 1^o Elizabeth dau. of George FitzGeoffrey, 2^o Elizabeth dau. of Richard Conquest; had issue by both marriages.

- ii. HENRY NEALE of Houghton, Co. Northampton, 1618; mar. Elizabeth dau. of Edward Lacon of Willey, in Shropshire.
 - 5. iii. RAPHAEL NEALE of Drury Lane, London.
 - iv. ELIZABETH NEALE.
 - v. THOMAS NEALE.
 - vi. EDMUND NEALE.
 - vii. HENRY NEALE.
 - viii. JANE NEALE.
 - ix. GRACE NEALE.
 - x. ELLEN NEALE mar. Stephen Dryden, of Bulwike, Co. Northampton, brother to Erasmus Dryden.
 - xi. FRANCES NEALE mar. Robert Freeman of Whitton and Houghton, Co. Huntingdon.
 - xii. MARGARET NEALE, mar. . . . Cromer.
5. RAPHAEL NEALE⁵ "of Drury Lane in London" married, according to the Visitation pedigree, "Jane widow of — Forman Docter of physsick" and the *Genealogist* (New Series, vol. vii, p. 31) has the entry: "9 July 1612, married with License, Raphael Neale and Jane Forman." In another reference to this Raphael Neale, he is styled "of Wollaston." "13 April 17 James I. (1618), William Rowe Gent. enters recognizance to appear and answer for his part in an affray recently fought with drawn swords between him and a certain Raphell Neale of Wolleston, Co. Northampton, gentleman" (*Middlesex Records* II, 145). Raphael Neale and Jane his wife had a son:—
6. i. JAMES NEALE⁶; b. 1615; d. 1684.
6. JAMES NEALE,⁶ son of Raphael and Jane Neale, was, according to the Visitation pedigree, "3 yere old 1618," and was therefore born in 1615. He came to Maryland about 1636 or 1637. 19 June 1641, James Neale, Gent., demands 1000 acres of land due him for transporting himself and five servants into the Province "since the year 1635" (Land Office, Lib. ABH, fol. 95; *Md. Hist. Mag.*, vi, 200), and he appears upon record as living in Maryland in 1638 (*Md. Archives*, iii, 78), so that he must have arrived in the Province between 1635 and 1638. In accordance with his entry of rights, mentioned above, he received a warrant for 1000 acres which he assigned to Thomas Hebden. But he had received a special warrant from Lord Baltimore, dated at London 25 July 1641, and by the terms of this warrant he received a patent, dated 31 October 1642, for a manor of 2000 acres "to be called Wolleston Mannor, with Court Leet and Court Baron" etc. (*Md. Hist. Mag.* vi, 201-202). This manor, situated in what was later Charles

County, was long the principal residence of the Neale Family. The fact that James Neale called his Maryland manor "Wollaston," is a strong indication of his descent from the Northamptonshire family, and it may be pretty safely assumed that he was the son of Raphael Neale of Drury Lane, London, and of Wollaston, Co. Northampton, mentioned in the Visitation pedigree. In 1684, James Neale leaves by will "to the poor of St. Giles' Parish, near London, £5—to be sent to Mr. Henry Varrin." This undoubtedly refers to the Parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, then and for some time thereafter on the outskirts of London, and it was evidently James Neale's former residence. Drury Lane passes directly through this parish, and it can thus be shown that both Raphael Neale and James Neale were residents of the same London parish. Taken in connection with other points, this bit of evidence would seem to leave little doubt of the identity of James Neale of Maryland with James Neale "3 yere old 1618," the son of Raphael Neale of Drury Lane, London, and Wollaston, Co. Northampton. It should be noted that James Neale of Maryland had a grandson Raphael Neale, and that the name occurs in later generations. In 1642, James Neale was sent to Boston with two pinnaces, commissioned by Gov. Calvert to buy mares and sheep. He arrived in Boston September 1st, but failed in his object, having his money in drafts on Lord Baltimore, not then negotiable on account of the war in England. One of the pinnaces was so rotten and worm-eaten that it had to be abandoned (Neill's *Terra Mariae*, pp. 73-74). James Neale was commissioned, 15 April 1643, a member of the Council of Maryland (*Md. Archives*, iii, 131). In January 1643/4, he was indicted for aiding in the escape of Richard Ingle and his ship, the *Reformation* (*Md. Archives*, iv, 232) and, 11 February following, he was suspended from the Council for not filing an answer to the indictment (*ibid.* 250). He filed his answer, however, four days later (15 February), and the suspension was vacated and all proceedings against him stopped on the 12th of March (*Md. Archives*, iv, 252, 258). 18 November 1643, he was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Treasury for the Province of Maryland (*Md. Archives*, iii, 140) and 18 September 1644, he was again commissioned Councillor

(ibid. 159). Between this last date and the year 1647 he returned to Europe, leaving his father-in-law Benjamin Gill, as his attorney and representative (*Md. Archives*, iv, 332, 365, 500). During his absence from the Province he resided in Spain and Portugal, where he was engaged in commerce, and was also employed in various affairs by the King and the Duke of York (*Md. Archives*, ii, 90). In 1660 he was the agent of Lord Baltimore at Amsterdam to protest against the settlement of the Dutch upon the Delaware (*Md. Archives*, v, 414-415). 9 January 1659/60, Lord Baltimore issued a special order, reciting that whereas Capt. James Neale, formerly an inhabitant of Maryland, has been absent from the province for some years, and now desires to return with his family, there to reside and inhabit, he is to have full liberty so to do, as also to possess such lands as he has a right to, and to enter and trade freely in any port in Maryland (*Md. Archives*, iii, 386). He returned to Maryland in 1660 and, 20 July of the same year, was appointed commander in chief of an expedition to expel the Dutch from Delaware Bay, but the expedition was not considered advisable by the Council, and was therefore deferred until further orders from Lord Baltimore (*Md. Archives*, iii, 427-428). James Neale qualified as a member of Council 12 October 1661 (*Md. Archives*, iii, 434), and sat during the ensuing year, the last Council meeting he attended being 9 April 1662 (ibid. 448). He is not included in the writ issued 20 July 1663 (*Md. Archives*, i, 460). He represented Charles county in the Assembly 1665-1666 (*Md. Archives*, ii, 8, 10). In 1683, he was appointed one of the Commissioners for laying out towns and ports in Charles County (*Md. Archives*, vii, 611). In 1666, he petitioned for and obtained the naturalization of his children Henrietta Maria, James, Dorothy, and Anthony Neale, born of Anne his wife during the time of his abode in foreign parts (*Md. Archives*, ii, 90). His wife Anne was the daughter of Benjamin Gill of Charles County. Capt. James Neale of Charles County died in 1684, leaving a will dated 27 November 1683, proved 29 March 1684 (Annapolis, Lib. 4, fol. 40). In it he leaves "to my sons James and Anthony Neale," all those tracts of land, negroes &c. which I have formerly given them. To my grandson Raphael Neale, all that 100 acres of land I bought of Arthur Turner in Charles County. To my

grand-children Roger, James, and Dorothy Brooke, personal estate, and I appoint my son-in-law William Boarman to oversee it. To my grand-daughter Jane Boarman, personal estate, and I appoint her father William Boarman to oversee it. To my grandson James Lloyd, 5000 lb. tobacco. To Mr. Michael Foster, Mr. Massey, and Mr. Hobart, 3000 lb. Tobacco. To the poor of St. Giles' Parish, near London, £5. to be sent to Mr. Henry Varrin. To my daughter Henrietta Maria Lloyd, personal estate, &c."

The will of Anne Neale of Charles County, widow of James, is dated 28 June 1697, and was proved 3 June 1698 (Charles Co., Lib. A. no. 2, fol. 175). Bequests to grandson Henry Neale; grand-daughter Mary Neale; grand-daughter Elizabeth Neale; sons Anthony and James Neale; my grand-children, the children of Mr. William Boarman. Capt. James Neale and Anne (Gill) his wife had issue:—

- i. HENRIETTA MARIA NEALE,⁷ b. 27 March, 1647; d. 21 May, 1697 (epitaph at Wye); mar. 1^o Richard Bennett, Jr. (d. 1667), son of Gov. Richard Bennett of Va., 2^o Col. Philemon Lloyd (d. 1685); see *Magazine*, i, 73-75.
7. ii. JAMES NEALE of Wollaston Manor, Charles Co.—d. 1727.
- iii. DOROTHY NEALE, mar. Roger Brooke (b. 20 Sept., 1637; d. 8 April, 1700) of Calvert Co.
8. iv. ANTHONY NEALE, of Charles Co., b. 1659; d. 1723.
- v. JANE NEALE, mar. William Boarman (b. 1654; d. 1720) of Charles Co.
7. JAMES NEALE ⁷ of Wollaston Manor, Charles County, was the eldest son of Captain James Neale and Anne (Gill) his wife. He was born during the sojourn of his parents in Europe—perhaps about 1650—and was naturalized by his father in 1666 (Md. Archives, ii, 90). James Neale was twice married. His first wife to whom he was married in 1681, was Elizabeth daughter of Col. William Calvert, Secretary of Maryland and grand-daughter of Gov. Leonard Calvert. 20 December 1681, is the date of the marriage settlement of James Neale, son of James Neale and Ann his wife (daughter and heir of Benjamin Gill deceased), and Elizabeth daughter of Hon. William Calvert and Elizabeth his wife (Prov. Court, Lib. P. L., fol. 884). In 1687, James Neale married his second wife, Elizabeth daughter of Capt. John Lord, of Westmoreland Co., Va. 28 November 1687, John Lord of Washington Parish, Westmoreland Co., Va., conveys land to James Neale of Wollaston, Charles

Co., Md., in consideration of a marriage to be shortly celebrated between the said James Neale and Elizabeth daughter of the said John Lord (Westmoreland Co., Va., Records). 27 May 1696, James Neale of Charles Co. Md., Gent., conveys to John Minor of Westmoreland Co., Va.:—772 acres of land in the last named County, part of 1544 acres patented, 17 April 1667, to Capt. John Lord and William Horton, and which the said John Lord gave to the said James Neale in marriage with his daughter (Westmoreland Co., Va., Records). In 1702, James Neale conveyed to Mary his daughter by his first wife all the land received with Elizabeth Calvert as her marriage portion, showing that Mary was her mother's only child. 10 April 1702, James Neale of Charles Co., Gent., and Elizabeth his wife, convey to Charles Egerton of St. Mary's Co., Gent., who hath lately married Mary daughter of the said James Neale:—600 acres, part of a tract of 3000 acres, formerly in Charles, but now in Prince George's County, patented to William Calvert Esq. and the aforesaid 600 acres thereof given in marriage with his daughter Elizabeth, to the said James Neale (Pr. Geo. Co., Lib. A, 449).

The will of James Neale Senior of Wollaston Manor, Charles County, is dated 1 April 1725, and was proved 11 October 1727 (Annapolis, Lib. 19, fol. 246). It mentions testator's eldest son James Neale; second son Henry Neale; son Benjamin Neale; son William Neale (minor); wife Elizabeth Neale; daughter Mary Deacon, formerly Van Swearingen; daughter Mary Tawney; daughter Ann now wife of Edward Cole; daughter Margaret Neale; daughter Mildred Neale; wife Elizabeth, and sons Benjamin and William executors; daughter Elizabeth Neale (apparently deceased). Mrs. Elizabeth Neale died in 1734, surviving her husband some seven years. The will of Elizabeth Neale of Charles Co., widow, dated 7 January 1733, and proved 22 April 1734, is recorded in Charles Co. (Lib. AC no. 4, fol. 11). She mentions her son William and daughter Mildred Neale, who are constituted executors, with Mr. Edward Cole of St. Mary's Co., Gent., trustee; son Henry Neale; daughter Ann Cole; son Benjamin Neale; daughter Mary Tawney; daughter Margaret Eggin. Mrs. Neale was born in 1667. In a deposition made in 1733, "Madame Elizabeth Neale, widow of James Neale" gives

her age as 66 years (Charles Co., Lib. 37, fol. 335). James Neale of Wollaston Manor and Elizabeth (Calvert) his first wife had issue:—

- i. MARY NEALE, mar. 1^o 1702, Charles Egerton, 2^o Jeremiah Adderton (d. 1713), 3^o Joseph Van Swearingen, 4^o William Deacon.

By his second wife Elizabeth (Lord), James Neale of Wollaston had issue:—

9. i. JAMES NEALE⁸ of Wollaston, d. 1730.
10. ii. HENRY NEALE, b. 1691; d. 1742.
11. iii. BENJAMIN NEALE, b. 1702; d. 1745.
12. iv. WILLIAM NEALE,—d. 1766.
- v. ANN NEALE, mar. 1715 Edward Cole, Jr. (d. 1761) of St. Mary's Co.; she d. 1768.
- vi. MARY NEALE mar. Taney.
- vii. MARGARET NEALE, mar. Egglin (? Edelin?).
- viii. MILDRED NEALE.
- ix. ELIZABETH NEALE.

8. ANTHONY NEALE⁷ of Charles County, son of Capt. James Neale and Anne (Gill) his wife, was born in 1659, the year before his parents returned to Maryland. His age is given in depositions as 20 years in 1679 (Charles Co., Lib. 7, fol. 205); 53 years in 1712 (Lib. P. C., fol. 854); and 55 in 1714 (Lib. P. L., fol. 98). 7 March 1686/7, he was commissioned Lieutenant in the Charles County Militia (*Md. Archives*, v, 539). Anthony Neale was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth daughter of William Roswell. 10 October 1681, articles of agreement were signed between James Neale of Charles Co., Gent., and William Roswell of said Co., Gent., in contemplation of a marriage between Anthony Neale, son of the said James, and Elizabeth Roswell daughter of the said William (Charles Co., Lib. 8, fol. 132). The second wife of Anthony Neale was Elizabeth daughter of Col. William Digges. Her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Digges, widow of Col. William Digges, in her will dated 13 September 1708, and proved 17 June 1710, mentions "my daughter Elizabeth Neale," and appoints "my sons Charles Digges and Anthony Neale" her executors (Annapolis, Lib. 13, fol. 96). Also Edward Digges, son of Col. William, whose will, dated 10 April 1714, was proved five days later, mentions in it his nephews Henry and Edward Neale, his niece Mary Neale, and his brother Anthony Neale (*ibid.* fol. 673). 13 November 1716, Anthony Neale of Charles Co. and his son Raphael Neale

convey to James Neale son of said Anthony and brother of said Raphael, a tract of 400 acres called Neale's Gift (Charles Co., Lib. 28, fol. 34).

The will of this James, styling himself "James Neale Jr. of Charles County," is dated 28 February 1718/9, and was proved 30 March 1719 (Charles Co., Lib. A. B. no. 3, fol. 138). He mentions only his two brothers Roswell and Raphael Neale, the latter being appointed executor. The will of his father Anthony Neale is dated 12 November 1722, and was proved 12 July 1723 (*ibid.* fol. 166). It mentions testator's son Raphael Neale; son Henry Neale (minor) intending to be a priest; my four younger children, viz: Edward, Charles, Bennett, and Mary; and my son Roswell Neale.

Anthony Neale and Elizabeth (Roswell) his first wife had issue:—

13. i. RAPHAEL NEALE,^s b. 1683; d. 1743.
14. ii. ROSWELL NEALE, b. 1685; d. 1751.
- iii. ANTHONY NEALE, mentioned in will of Wm. Roswell, 1694-5; d. young.
- iv. THOMAS NEALE, mentioned in will of Wm. Roswell, 1694-5; d. young.
- v. JAMES NEALE, d. unmarried 1719.

By his second wife, Elizabeth Digges, Anthony Neale had issue:—

15. i. EDWARD NEALE, b. 1704; d. 28 Dec., 1760.
16. ii. CHARLES NEALE, b. 1705.
17. iii. HENRY NEALE, d. 1767.
- iv. REV. BENNETT NEALE, a priest, b. 3 Aug. 1709; d. 20 March, 1787.
- v. MARY NEALE.

9. JAMES NEALE,^s of Wollaston Manor, son of James Neale and Elizabeth (Lord) his wife, was born about 1689, since his parents were married in 1687, and his next younger brother, Henry, was born in 1691. He was twice married, but the name of his first wife does not appear. His second wife was Jane daughter of William Boarman, and they were married not long after 1720. In the latter year, William Boarman made his will (Annapolis, Lib. 16, fol. 67) in which he mentions his daughter Jane Boarman, so that she was not married at that time. The will of Mary, widow of William Boarman, dated 20 February 1732/3, proved 29 November 1733 (Annapolis, Lib. 20, fol. 842) mentions "my daughter Jane Neale." The will of James

Neale dated 7 January, proved 8 March, 1730/1 (Charles Co., Lib. AB no. 3, fol. 241) leaves Wollaston Manor to his son James, who is under age; there are bequests to testator's wife Jane and his daughters Jane and Mary Ann; to his daughter Elizabeth he leaves "my land in St. Mary's County which I had with my former wife her mother"; all testator's daughters are under 16. By his first wife James Neale had:—

i. ELIZABETH NEALE.⁹

By his second wife Jane (Boarman), he had:—

i. JAMES NEALE⁹ of Wollaston, a minor in 1730.

ii. JANE NEALE.

iii. MARY ANN NEALE.

10. HENRY NEALE,⁸ second son of James and Elizabeth (Lord) Neale, was born in 1691. In a deposition made in 1737, "Mr. Henry Neale of Charles County" gives his age as 46 years (Charles Co., Lib. 38, fol. 427). He married Mary daughter of John Gardiner of St. Mary's County, and she married secondly John Lancaster who died in 1760. In her father's will (1717) she is referred to as "my daughter Mary Gardiner," showing that she was not then married. Her brother Wilfred Gardiner mentions her in his will (dated 9 Sept. 1743, proved 6 June 1744) as "my sister Mary Lancaster"; and her mother Mrs. Mary Slye—for she had married Gerard Slye in 1718 (Accounts, Lib. 1, fol. 311)—mentions "my daughter Mary Lancaster" and "my granddaughter Mary Neale Junior" in her will made in 1744 (Annapolis, Lib. 24, fol. 163). John Lancaster, who died in 1760, mentions "my present wife Mary Lancaster" in his will (Lib. 31, fol. 45), and his widow Mary Lancaster names in her will, dated 16 September, proved 8 October, 1765 (Annapolis, Lib. 33, fol. 419) her children James, Gerard, Richard, Teresa, Mary, and Henrietta Neale; her grandchildren William and Henry Gardiner; and her granddaughter Ann (no surname given). Henry Neale of Charles Co. made his will 3 December 1742, and it was proved 8 March 1742/3 (Annapolis, Lib. 23, fol. 50). He mentions his wife Mary, and his children Richard (to whom he bequeaths "Gill's Land"), Henry, James, Garrett, Sarah, Mary, Teresa, and Henrietta Neale.

Henry Neale and Mary (Gardiner) his wife had issue:—

- i. RICHARD NEALE,⁹ died 1772 leaving a will wherein he names his two children Henry and Mary Neale.
- ii. HENRY NEALE.
- iii. JAMES NEALE, died unmarried 1772, leaving will dated 1766, wherein he mentions his brothers Richard and Gerard Neale; sister Teresa Lancaster; brother-in-law Richard Brooke; and godson James Brooke.
- iv. GERARD NEALE, mar. circa 1768, Elizabeth widow of James Neale of Charles Co.
- v. SARAH NEALE.
- vi. MARY NEALE.
- vii. TERESA NEALE, mar. Lancaster.
- viii. HENRIETTA NEALE.

11. BENJAMIN NEALE⁸ of Charles County, son of James and Elizabeth (Lord) Neale, was born in 1702 and died in 1745. In a deposition made in 1737, "Mr. Benjamin Neale of Charles County" gives his age as 35 years (Charles Co., Lib. 38, fol. 427). His will dated 15 December, proved 28 January, 1745 (Annapolis, Lib. 24, fol. 307), mentions his son Bennett; son James; daughter Elizabeth Corry; daughter Mary Neale, half the tract given me by Mr. Richard Edelen; daughter Ann Neale; wife Mary executrix, with brother William Neale and brother-in-law Edward Edelen trustees. The wife of Benjamin Neale was Mary daughter of Richard Edelen (b. 1671; d. 1761) of Charles County who mentions in his will (proved 17 Dec. 1761) his grand-daughters Elizabeth Corry and Mary Laneaster, and his granddaughter Ann Neale daughter of Benjamin Neale. The will of Mary Neale of Charles Co., widow of Benjamin, is dated 24 February 1752 and was proved 14 March following (Annapolis, Lib. 28, fol. 293). She mentions her sons James and Bennett Neale; her daughters Ann and Mary Neale, and Elizabeth Corry; and her grand-child Mary Corry. Benjamin Neale and Mary (Edelen) his wife had issue:—

- i. BENNETT NEALE.⁹
- ii. JAMES NEALE.
- iii. ELIZABETH NEALE, d. 1798; mar. John Corry who d. 1772.
- iv. MARY NEALE, mar. Lancaster.
- v. ANN NEALE.

12. WILLIAM NEALE⁸ of Charles County, son of James and Elizabeth (Lord) Neale, died in 1766. His will, dated 29 October, 1765, was proved 10 June, 1766 and is re-

corded at Annapolis (Lib. 34, fol. 124). In it he names his eldest son John Neale, who is appointed executor; his second son Joseph Neale; his third son William Francis Neale; his daughters Elizabeth, Mary, Ann, Mildred, Catherine, and Sally; and "my sister Cole." The name of his wife does not appear.

- i. JOHN NEALE.⁹
- ii. JOSEPH NEALE.
- iii. WILLIAM FRANCIS NEALE.
- iv. ELIZABETH NEALE, mar. Henry McAtee.
- v. MARY NEALE.
- vi. ANN NEALE.
- vii. MILDRED NEALE.
- viii. CATHERINE NEALE.
- ix. SALLY NEALE.

13. RAPHAEL NEALE⁸ of Charles County, son of Anthony and Elizabeth (Roswell) Neale, was doubtless named for his great-grandfather, Raphael Neale of Drury Lane, London. He was born in 1683, and died in 1743. His age is given in depositions as 49 in 1732 (Charles Co., Lib. 37, fol. 155), 59 in 1742 (*ibid.* Lib. 39, fol. 425, 464), and 60 in 1743 (*ibid.* Lib. 39, fol. 663). He married Mary daughter of Baker Brooke of St. Mary's Co., and Ann his wife daughter of Gov. Leonard Calvert (see *Magazine*, i, 69-70, 184). She survived him some twenty years, and died in 1763. The will of Raphael Neale of Charles County, dated 20 July 1743, was proved 10 December of the same year (Charles Co., AC no. 4, fol. 178). In it he bequeaths to John Lancaster the land he lives on for life, and after his death it is to go to the heirs of my daughter Elizabeth Lancaster; testator makes bequests to his daughters Mary Taney, Henrietta Neale, Monica Digges, and Ann Thompson: "I desire that what appears to be due to my grand-children the Hoskines be fully paid, including what Mary Hoskins, now Mary Boarman, hath already had" etc.; my grand-children Ann Hoskins, Mary Boarman, Raphael Taney, John and Joseph Lancaster; my wife executrix. The accounts etc. show that his wife's name was Mary. The following document from the Charles Co. Records (A. I., part 2, fol. 359) throws much light on Raphael Neale's family. 26 June, 1755, Partition of Wollaston Manor. John Lancaster, Jr., son and heir of Elizabeth Lancaster deceased,

eldest daughter of Raphael Neale deceased; Thomas Taney who married Mary a daughter of Raphael Neale; Basil Brooke who married Henrietta another daughter; Ann Thompson, widow, another daughter; Edward Digges married Monica, another daughter; Richard Bennett Boarman married Mary daughter of Bennett Hoskins and Eleanor his wife, which Eleanor was also daughter of Raphael Neale. The will of Mary (Brooke) Neale widow of Raphael is dated 29 September 1760, and was proved 24 May, 1763. She mentions her daughters Ann Thompson, Mary Taney, and Henrietta Brooke; her grandchildren Eleanor Thompson, Raphael Thompson, Mary Eleanor Combs, John Francis Taney, Raphael Brooke, John Digges, and Eleanor Digges; and her sons-in-law John Lancaster, Edward Digges, Thomas Taney, and Basil Brooke.

Raphael Neale and Mary (Brooke) his wife had issue:—

- i. ELIZABETH NEALE,⁹ dead in 1743; mar. John Lancaster.
- ii. MARY NEALE, mar. Thomas Taney, who d. 1762.
- iii. HENRIETTA NEALE, d. 1774; mar. Basil Brooke (b. 16 Nov. 1717; d. 1761).
- iv. ANN NEALE, mar. James Thompson.
- v. MONICA NEALE, mar. Edward Digges.
- vi. ELEANOR NEALE, mar. Bennett Hoskins (d. 1734).

14. ROSWELL NEALE,⁸ of St. Mary's County, second son of Anthony and Elizabeth (Roswell) Neale, was born in 1685 and died 24 March 1751. His age is given as 59 years in a deposition made in 1744 (Charles Co., Lib. 40, fol. 222), and his will was proved in 1751. He was twice married. His first wife was Mary (d. 1716) daughter of Capt. George Brent of Woodstock, Stafford Co., Va., and Mary his second wife (mar. 27 March 1687; d. 20 March 1693/4) widow of Col. William Chandler (d. 1685)) and daughter of Henry Sewall Esq. (*Va. Mag. of H. and B.*, xii, 443). Her sister Martha Brent in her will dated 7 April, proved 12 May 1715 (Annapolis, Lib. 14, fol. 63), mentions "my sister Mary Neale," and "my brother Oswald (*i. e.* Roswell) Neale"; and her half brother William Chandler of Charles Co., whose will, dated 19 August 1725, was proved 17 Sept. 1730 (Annapolis, Lib. 20, fol. 75), names in it "William Neale (under 18) son and heir of my deceased sister Mary Neale," and "my nephew Henry Neale second son of my said sister."

He also mentions "my two nephews Mr. Edward Neale, and Mr. Charles Neale." The last two persons mentioned cause a certain difficulty. William Neale, a boy under 18, is expressly stated by William Chandler to have been the "son and heir" (*i. e.* the eldest son) of his deceased sister Mary, and Henry Neale was her second son. If now Edward and Charles were also her sons they could hardly have been much over 9 or 10 years old, and it seems strange that they should be styled "Mr." Besides they are not mentioned in the will of Roswell Neale or, indeed, anywhere else. One is inclined to suspect that William Chandler refers here to Edward and Charles sons of Anthony Neale, who may have been his nephews through some marriage or in some way not now apparent. They were certainly the sons of his first cousin Elizabeth Digges. The second wife of Roswell Neale was Elizabeth daughter of John Blakistone of St. Mary's County. Her brother Thomas Blakistone in his will, dated 10 November 1742, and proved 8 December following (Annapolis, Lib. 23, fol. 15) mentions his "sister Elizabeth Neale," his "brother Roswell Neale," and James, Bennett, and Raphael Neale sons of Roswell Neale. The will of Roswell Neale, of St. Mary's County, is dated 24 March, 1751 and was proved 7 May following (Annapolis, Lib. 28, fol. 61). He mentions his wife Elizabeth; his three daughters Anne wife of William Gibson, Mary Wheeler, and Elizabeth Neale. To my two sons William and Henry Neale each one shilling, and I confirm what I have already given them; my present wife; my four sons James, Raphael, Bennett, and Jeremiah Neale executors.

Roswell Neale had issue by his first wife Mary (Brent):—

18. i. WILLIAM NEALE,⁹ d. 1763.
- ii. HENRY NEALE, b. 1713; d. 23 Nov. 1766.

By his second wife Elizabeth (Blakistone), Roswell Neale had issue:—

- i. JAMES NEALE, d. 14 January, 1753.
- ii. RAPHAEL NEALE, b. 1724; d. 6 April, 1787; mar., 9 July, 1749, Elizabeth dau. of John and Eleanor Digges.
19. iii. BENNETT NEALE of St. Mary's Co., d. 1771.
- iv. JEREMIAH NEALE, d. 19 Oct., 1808; mar. Jane — and had issue.

v. ANN NEALE, d. 29 Nov., 1789; mar. William Gibson.

vi. MARY NEALE, mar. Wheeler.

vii. ELIZABETH NEALE.

15. EDWARD NEALE,⁸ of Queen Anne's County, son of Anthony and Elizabeth (Digges) Neale, was born in 1704 and died 28 December, 1760. His epitaph at Bolingly, near Queenstown, Queen Anne Co., states that he was aged 60 years at his death, but this is probably erroneous since, in a deposition made in 1742, he states his age as 38 years (Charles Co., Lib. 39, fol. 379) and this would place his birth in 1704. Edward Neale was twice married. His first wife was Mary daughter of Col. Henry Lowe of St. Mary's County, and proof of the marriage will be found in the *Md. Historical Magazine*, ii, 181, 281. There is also a deed, recorded in Baltimore County (Lib. IS. no. K, fol. 91), and dated 27 August, 1729, conveying certain property to John Digges, the grantors being:—Charles Digges of Prince George's Co., Gent., and Susanna his wife, Henry Darnall of Portland Manor, Anne Arundel Co., Gent., and Elizabeth his wife, Francis Hall of Pr. George's Co. and Dorothy his wife—three of the heirs of Nicholas Lowe Esq. late of St. Mary's Co. deceased—and Edward Neale of Charles Co., Gent., who intermarried with Mary (since deceased) another sister of the said Nicholas. It will be observed that Mary wife of Edward Neale was dead in 1729. His second wife was named Mary, but her parentage is unknown. According to a notice in the *Md. Gazette* of 1 Jan'y 1761, she died the day after her husband—29 Dec. 1760. The enumeration of the heirs of Richard Bennett shows that Edward Neale and his first wife, Mary Lowe, had two daughters viz:—Eleanor wife of Henry Rozer, and Mary (dead in 1749) wife of Nicholas Digges (Test. Proc. xxxiv, 276 ff.). Edward Neale's daughter Mrs. Martha Hall died, according to her epitaph at Bolingly, 31 May, 1789 aged 50 years and 5 months so that she was born 31 December, 1737, and could not possibly have been the daughter of the first wife, Mary Lowe. The will of Edward Neale of Queen Anne Co., dated 22 Dec., 1760 and proved 6 Feb'y (Qu. Anne Co. WHN. no. 1, fol. 243) mentions daughter Martha wife of Francis Hall; daughter Eleanor wife of Henry Rosier; grand-daughter Miss Eleanor Digges; sons-in-law Henry Rosier and Francis Hall executors; a sum of money to Mr.

John Lewis of Ceeil Co., to buy a piece of land to live on near the Congregation of the Catholics in Queen Anne County. By his first wife, Mary Lowe, Edward Neale had issue:—

- i. MARY NEALE,^s dead in 1749, mar. Nicholas Digges (d. 1750).
- ii. ELEANOR NEALE, mar. Henry Rozer of Notley Hall, Pr. Geo. Co.

Edward Neale had issue by his second wife Mary —— :—

- i. MARTHA NEALE, b. 31 Dec., 1737; d. 31 May, 1789; mar. Francis Hall.

16. CHARLES NEALE,^s son of Anthony and Elizabeth (Digges) Neale, was born in 1705. In a deposition made in 1744 he gives his age as 39 years (Charles Co., Lib. 40, fol. 223). Charles Neale married Mary widow of Clement Brooke, Jr. who died in 1732 (*Magazine* i, 286), and after 1744 removed to Frederick County. 6 October, 1769, Charles Neale of Frederick Co. and Mary, his wife, convey to George Fraser Hawkins of Prince George's Co., all the lands devised to said Mary by her former husband Clement Brooke, Jr., in trust for the use of Rachel Darnall, daughter of the said Mary, and not subject to the control of the husband of said Rachel Darnall, (Pr. Geo. Co., Lib. A. A., fol. 67).

Charles Neale and Mary his wife are said to have had issue:—

- i. ELIZABETH NEALE,⁹ mar., before 1754, Leonard Smith of Frederick Co.
- ii. MARY NEALE, d. before 1786; mar. Benjamin Smith.
- iii. HENRIETTA NEALE, mar. Lawrence O'Neal of Montgomery Co.

17. HENRY NEALE^s of St. Mary's County, son of Anthony and Elizabeth (Digges) Neale, is said in his father's will (dated 12 Nov., 1722) to be a minor, and he died in 1767. He married, in 1744, Ann daughter of Gerard Slye and widow of Francis Ignatius Boarman (b. 1701; d. 1743). Her father's will (1733) refers to her as "my daughter Ann Boarman;" in the will of Mrs. Mary Slye, widow of Gerard, (1744-45) she is called "my daughter Ann Neale;" and the will of her brother George Slye mentions "my nephews Mr. Wilfred Neale, and Mr. Henry Neale" (1773). The will of Henry Neale of St. Mary's County, dated 20 Nov., 1766 and proved 9 Feb'y, 1767 (Annapolis, Lib. 35, fol. 116) mentions testator's son Wilfred Neale;

my two daughters Mary Roach and Henrietta Ford; my son Henry Neale.

Henry Neale and Ann (Slye) his wife had issue:—

- i. WILFRED NEALE.⁹
- ii. HENRY NEALE.
- iii. MARY NEALE, mar. Roach.
- iv. HENRIETTA NEALE, mar. Ford.

18. WILLIAM NEALE,⁹ son of Roswell and Mary (Brent) Neale, was under 18 years of age in 1725, the date of his uncle William Chandler's will, so that he could not have been born before 1707, and he could not have been born after 1716, since his mother died in that year. He was probably born about 1710, and he died in 1763. He married Ann daughter of Leonard Brooke (d. 1718) and Ann his wife daughter of Maj. William Boarman (*Magazine*, i, 184-185). The will of William Neale of Charles County, dated 3 February 1763 and proved five days later (8 Feb'y), is recorded at Annapolis (Lib. 31, fol. 1027). Testator desires to be buried near a tombstone beside my two children at the Chapel Point; mentions my son Raphael (minor); my youngest son Francis Ignatius Neale; my wife Ann Neale; my son Charles Neale; my son Leonard Neale; my daughter Clare Neale; my daughter Mary Matthews; my son-in-law William Matthews; my son William Chandler Neale.

William Neale and Ann (Brooke) his wife had issue:—

- i. REV. WILLIAM CHANDLER NEALE,¹⁰ a priest, b. 1743; d. in England, 1799.
- ii. MOST REV. LEONARD NEALE, b. 15 Oct., 1746; d. 15 June, 1817; Archbishop of Baltimore, 1815-1817.
- iii. RAPHAEL NEALE, mar., in England, Sarah Howard, and left issue.
- iv. REV. CHARLES NEALE, a priest, b. 10 Feb., 1751; d. 1823.
- v. REV. FRANCIS IGNATIUS NEALE, b. June, 1756; d. 1838; a priest.
- vi. CLARE NEALE, mar. 1^o Henry Brent, 2^o George Slye.
- vii. MARY NEALE, mar. William Matthews.

19. BENNETT NEALE⁹ of St. Mary's County, son of Roswell and Elizabeth (Blakistone) Neale, died 27 Feb. 1771. His wife Mary survived him over twenty years and died in 1792. The will of Bennett Neale, dated 23 February, 1771, and proved 23 May following, is recorded at Annapolis (Lib. 38, fol. 453). He mentions his eldest son Benoni Neale; second son Charles Neale; daughter Eliza-

beth wife of Kenelm Cheseldyne; wife Mary; my five children, Sarah, Ann, Eleanor, Benoni, and Charles. The will of his widow, Mary Neale of St. Mary's Co., dated 6 Dec., 1790, proved 23 Jan'y, 1792, is recorded in St. Mary's County (Lib. JJ. no. 2, fol. 13). She mentions her daughter Susanna Greenfield; daughters Sarah, Ann, and Eleanor Neale; to my two sons Benoni (executor) and Charles Neale, equally between them, all my part of my grand-daughter Mary Cheseldyne's personal estate given me by her will. Witnesses: Edward Neale, Joseph Neale. The will of Mrs. Neale's grand-daughter, to which she refers, is as follows:—Mary Neale Cheseldyne of St. Mary's County, will dated 16 Oct. 1790, proved 7 March, 1791 (St. Mary's Co., Lib. JJ. no. 1, fol. 529). My grandmother Mary Neale, and my aunts Sarah, Ann, and Eleanor Neale; my uncle Benoni Neale executor. The "daughter Susanna Greenfield" named by Mrs. Neale, was the wife of Truman Greenfield who died in 1775. She is not mentioned in the will of Bennett Neale, so it is possible that she was the daughter of Mrs. Mary Neale by a former marriage.

Bennett Neale and Mary his wife had issue:—

- i. BENONI NEALE.¹⁰
- ii. CHARLES NEALE.
- iii. ELIZABETH NEALE, mar. Kenelm Cheseldyne, and had a dau., Mary Neale Cheseldyne, who d. in 1791.
- iv. SARAH NEALE.
- v. ANN NEALE.
- vi. ELEANOR NEALE.

APPENDIX.

ARMS. Two shields:—

1. Per pale sa. and gu., a lion passant guardant arg., a crescent for difference. *Neale*.
2. Quarterly 1 and 4, Az., 3 covered cups or, for *Butler*; 2. Gu., fretty arg., a fess az.; 3. Arg. 3 cocks in fess sa., armed gu.

CREST. A demi-lion arg., collared and chained sa.

Visitations of Beds., Harl. Soc. xix, 43, 125, 185.

BENJAMIN GILL, father-in-law of Capt. James Neale, came to Maryland in 1642. Cecilius Calvert, Lord Baltimore, in a

letter of introduction to his brother Gov. Leonard Calvert, dated 16 Nov., 1642, directs that whereas this year John Pile and Benjamin Gill intend to transport themselves and others into Maryland, acting in partnership, they are to have 100 acres apiece for themselves, and land in proportion for others transported, according to the conditions of plantation bearing date 10 Nov., 1641 (Land Office, Lib. 4, fol. 543). 29 October, 1649, Benjamin Gill demands 1000 acres for transporting himself and others into the Province in the year 1642, and a warrant issued to lay out the land next to the land of Mr. James Neale (Land Office, Lib. A. B. H., fol. 27). 20 July, 1660, Lord Baltimore, in a letter to Philip Calvert directs that whereas Capt. James Neale married the daughter and heir-ess of Benjamin Gill, the said Capt. Neale is to have the land due said Benjamin Gill by warrant dated 1 Nov. 1642 (Land Office, Lib. 4, fol. 543). Benjamin Gill died, 22 November, 1655, at the house of Nicholas Causin at Port Tobacco, Charles Co., having made a verbal will whereby he left (among other bequests) a legacy of 500 pounds of tobacco to his cousin Robert Cole of St. Mary's Co., and directed that, in case his son-in-law James Neale did not return to Maryland, his estate should be divided by his executors (Prov. Court, Lib. S., fol. 126-130).

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Editor *Maryland Historical Magazine* :

I am trying to find a record and pedigree of the Stansbury family of Maryland, which is known to have been in existence some seventy-five years ago.

If any of your readers have a copy of this paper or know anything of its whereabouts, will they kindly communicate with me.

Wm. Bowly Wilson, 1228 N. Charles St.

The Relations of Pennsylvania with the British Government, 1696-1755, by Winfred Trexler Root. D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1912. Pp. 422. A valuable contribution to the colonial history of Pennsylvania.

From Freedom to Despotism, by Charles Hollingsworth, Washington, D. C., 1910. The Author. This work is an original contribution to the theory of government and the science of history. It is the belief of the author that the Republic will become a despotic government within half a century, but his style is dignified and he is not an alarmist.

The *Hobart Correspondence*, Vol. III, contains some interesting items concerning Jonathan Boueher and other Maryland matters.

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin has issued a leaflet describing the wonderful new building erected for it *by the State*, "for the use of the Society and such other libraries and collections" as might be invited thereto by the said Society. It is entirely fireproof and has cost \$610,000.

The *Lutheran Quarterly* for April contains an article by Rev. F. G. Gotwald on Lutheran Journalism in America, with facsimiles of some of the earlier issues. The *Lutheran Intelligencer* was founded by Rev. D. F. Schaeffer, at Frederick, Md., in March, 1826.

The house of Longmans announces the early publication of "A Colonial Governor in Maryland, Horatio Sharpe and his times," by Lady Edgar of the Ridout family.

Addenda and corrigenda to "The Brengle Family," published in the March number of this *Magazine*, at page 91.

On page 91 (1, vi), the sixth child of Jacob Brengle, who married John Scholl, was named Mary Catharine. On page 94 (9, vii), Ann Rebecca⁴ (Brengle) Gittinger died Nov. 27, 1901. Under same entry, the following names should be added to the list of children of J. Wm. and Ann Rebecca⁴ (Brengle) Gittinger:

- iii. Mary.⁵
- iv. Catherine W.⁵
- v. Nettie.⁵
- vi. William.⁵

On page 97 (14), Francis Brengle's wife was daughter of Wm. D. Downey.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

MONTHLY MEETING.

February 12th, 1912. The Minutes of this meeting, not ready for insertion in the last issue of the *Magazine*, are now supplied:—

The meeting was held at 8 p. m., the President in the chair.

Amongst the donations announced was one from Mr. Francis B. Culver of an original manuscript letter of Captain William Wilmot, dated October 3, 1781, giving a list of killed and wounded at the battle of Eutaw Springs; also a letter from Mrs. Maria Louisa Woods presenting on behalf of her brother and herself, great-grandchildren of John Adams, second President of the United States, and of Abigail his wife, an infant's cap and a lady's dress fan, the former worn in his infancy by President Adams, and the latter carried by Mrs. Adams when presented at the Court of George III.

Mr. Albert S. J. Owens was unanimously elected to Active Membership.

The following report from the Committee on Finance, to which was referred a resolution of the Council adopted at its meeting January 4, 1912, was presented.

The Committee on Finance, consisting of Hon. Edwin Warfield, Michael Jenkins and R. Brent Keyser, met at the office of the Chairman on February 5th, when at its request Messrs. Mendes Cohen, Clayton C. Hall, W. Hall Harris, C. C. Homer, DeCourcy W. Thom and Miles White, Jr., were also present.

The President of the Society was asked to take the chair. When he submitted briefly the financial condition of the Society as revealed by its operation for the years 1910-1911 under rigid economy, he stated that for the ordinary operation of

the Society proper the necessary expenses for each of the two years were about *one thousand dollars* in excess of the receipts, and that a continuance of the publication of the *Magazine* involved a further annual deficit of five hundred dollars, so that if the work of the Society was to be continued as at present an additional income of not less than \$1,500 per annum must be provided from some source not now available.

He deemed an endowment fund of from \$25,000 to \$30,000 was necessary to yield the required income and that an effort should be made to secure it.

The Committee, after discussion, concluded that a plea for raising a large capital sum would command a better response when considered in connection with the suggested removal of the Society's home to a more eligible site, and submitted as the most natural way of meeting the Society's yearly expenses, the increase of the yearly dues. As such increase could not be made effective for a year or more, the Committee recommends that the exigency be met by voluntary contribution on the part of such members as may be disposed to coöperate in the emergency.

Signed, EDWIN WARFIELD, *Chairman*.

A written communication bearing upon the subject, addressed to the President and members of the Society, was received from Mr. DeCourey W. Thom, was read at length, and ordered spread upon the minutes. It urged the importance of rallying to the support of the Society.

Judge Stoekbridge, after some discussion, moved that the President of the Society be authorized to appoint a Committee to solicit in person or by letter subscriptions to be paid during the years 1912-13 for the purpose of supplying any deficit in such years as shown by the report of the Finance Committee, both in the expenses of the Society proper and for the continuation of the *Magazine*.

On this Committee the President appointed Hon. Henry Stoekbridge, and Messrs. DeCourey W. Thom, Clayton C. Hall,

Charles C. Homer, Isaac T. Norris, H. Oliver Thompson, S. Davies Warfield, Miles White, Jr., and Henry Williams.

After reporting the necrology, which included the names of

F. Henry Boggs, died January 13, 1912,

J. Crawford Lyon, died January 30, 1912,

the stated meeting was adjourned.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting immediately followed the adjournment of the regular stated meeting.

The election of Officers, Trustees and Committees of the Society announced in our last issue, was followed by the Report of the Council.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.—In compliance with the By-Laws a report of the activities of the Society during the year 1911 is presented on behalf of the Council.

The Library has been open continuously throughout the year. The Gallery of Paintings was open to visitors from January 1st to July 1st, at which latter date it was closed for the usual summer recess and from motives of economy, under existing conditions has not since been re-opened.

The repairs to the building and contents have involved an increased cost of \$350; due principally to the abandonment of the old hot-air furnaces and the introduction of a modern direct-radiating steam-heating system. By the change thus made we are freed from the constant anxiety in regard to fire risk to which the liability to over-heating of our former furnaces exposed us. Our means did not warrant the extension of the new heating-plant to include the heating of the third or gallery floor, and consequently the use of the Gallery has been dispensed with, at least for the winter season, with a saving of the cost of the custodian in addition to that of heating it.

A much needed cleansing of the premises throughout was effected in August by the so-called vacuum process at a cost of \$65.00.

The supervision by the Society of the publication of the Archives of Maryland has been continued as heretofore. Volume XXXI of the series has appeared and has been distributed to those entitled to receive it.

The publication of the *Maryland Historical Magazine* has now continued for six years, Volume VI having been completed by the issue of the number for December last.

The guarantee fund which has thus far helped to meet the cost of its publication has now been exhausted and it becomes necessary to recognize the fact that its continued publication will require an annual expenditure of about \$500. beyond any available resource of the Society.

A very close and rigid regard for the economies of the Society for the last two years reveals very clearly that in order to maintain our present activities we need an increased yearly income of not less than fifteen hundred dollars (\$1500). The most desirable way of securing this increase would be by a corresponding increase in the number of active members. Failing this or rather whilst making every effort to increase the membership we must look to the generous coöperation of such of our present members as feel that they can contribute annually a small sum beyond the amount of their regular dues to aid the Society for the next two or three years.

At stated meetings of the Society papers were presented and read as follows:

- Jan. 9.—“The Puritans in the House of Lords, 1640-1649.” By Mr. Frederiek W. Story, a member of the Society.
- March 13.—“A Maryland Merchant and his Friends in 1750.” By Mr. Lawrence C. Wroth, a member of the Society.
- April 10.—“The Maryland Guards Battalion, 1860-61.” Prepared by Mr. Isaac F. Nicholson and read by Mr. Andrew C. Trippe, members of the Society.
- Nov. 8.—“Some Aspects of Governor Fendall’s Administration, 1659-60.” By Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, a member of the Society.
- Dec. 11.—“The Burning of the Peggy Stewart in Historical Relationship to the Anglo-Saxon Struggle for Self-Government.” By Mr. DeCourey W. Thom, a member of the Society.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE SOCIETY.

	Dec. 31, 1910.	Dec. 31, 1911.
Honorary	3	3
Corresponding	65	63
Active	535	515
Associate	37	37
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	640	618
A loss of.....		22
		<hr/>
		640

New members during the year:

Active	27	}	31
Associate ,....	4		

Losses by death:

Active	24	}	26
Corresponding .	2		

Losses by resignation:

Active	11	}	13
Associate	2		
Dropped for nonpayment of dues.....	14		53
			<hr/>
Loss			22

The losses by death have been:

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

MURRAY, STIRLING.....	October 26.
TROTH, SAMUEL.....	December 6.

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

ATKINSON, ROBERT, M. D.....	May 22.
BRADY, REV. FRANCIS X.....	March 13.
BUCHANAN, JAMES H.....	May 22.
ECCLESTON, REV. J. HOUSTON.....	April 1.
FOARD, JOSEPH R.....	June 27
HARWOOD, MISS S. ASENATH.....	March 29.
HOPKINS, J. SETH.....	February 20.
HOUGH, SAMUEL J.....	January 7.

HYATT, ALPHEUS.....	March 29.
ISAAC, WILLIAM M.....	January 4.
LARRABEE, H. C.....	July 29.
LATROBE, FERDINAND CLAIBORNE.....	January 13.
LEARY, PETER.....	February 13.
LEE, JULIAN HENRY.....	January 25.
MURDOCK, FRIDGE.....	August 8.
PARET, RT. REV. WILLIAM.....	January 18.
SCHMUCKER, SAMUEL D.....	March 3.
SHARP, GEORGE M.....	July 7.
VICKERS, HARRISON W.....	June 5.
TOWNSEND, WALTER R.....	October 8.
WARING, BENJAMIN H.....	November 20.
WILHELM, DR. LEWIS W.....	April 1.

The TREASURER presented the following statement showing receipts and expenses of the year.

BUSINESS OF SOCIETY PROPER FOR THE YEAR 1911.

RECEIPTS.

From Current Dues.....	\$2,529 00	
“ Dues in Arrears.....	68 00	
“ Investigations and Searches (bal. of Acct.),	62 05	
“ Use of Basement (bal. of Acct.).....	489 00	
“ Interest other than from Peabody Fund....	339 61	_____
		\$3,487 66
Deficit in receipts of the year.....		1,441 38

		\$4,929 04

EXPENSES.

For Salaries and wages.....	\$2,273 49	
Less amount charged to work on <i>Magazine and on Archives of Mary-</i> <i>land,</i>	102 57	_____
		\$2,170 92
For Repairs of Building, including new furnace...	\$1,353 28	
“ Repairs of Furniture.....	113 35	
“ Fuel	257 80	
“ Insurance (5 years).....	514 25	
“ Stationery, Printing and Postage.....	185 95	
“ Supplies, Water, Gas, Ice, &c.....	98 64	
“ Extra Labor and Freight.....	90 25	
“ Book-keeping and Collecting.....	30 00	
“ Printing Annual Report (including some arrears)	114 60	_____
		\$4,929 04
		=====

Messrs. Isaac T. Norris, John A. Tompkins and Elisha H. Perkins were appointed a Committee to audit the books and accounts of the Treasurer.

MONTHLY MEETINGS.

March 11th, 1912. A stated meeting was held at the rooms of the Society at 8 p. m., with President Cohen in the chair.

The following candidates for membership proposed at the last meeting of the Society were elected to active membership: Heyward E. Boyce, Rev. Albert Oswald Mullen, Rev. Chester Mansfield Smith, Henry Lee Smith, M. D., John Emory Cross, Asa Bird Gardiner, Jr.

Mr. Andrew C. Trippe spoke of the meeting which had taken place in the City Hall that day in opposition to the proposed change of the name of McCulloh Street. Mr. Trippe touched upon the distinguished services rendered by General McCulloh in the Revolutionary War at North Point and in official life. Mr. Trippe suggested that the Society should oppose all efforts to make such changes in the names of streets. It was thereupon moved and carried that the question of remonstrance against needless change of historic names of streets be referred to the council of the Society.

Mr. W. Hall Harris presented to the Society certain papers of the late Wm. Smith, a former merchant of Baltimore, which are given to the Society by request of the family of Mr. Smith. Mr. Harris also presented to the Society twelve enlarged photographs which he had made from certain interesting views of localities and buildings in Baltimore now greatly changed or no longer existing.

The address of the evening was then made by Rev. Wm. M. Dame, D.D. Dr. Dame in a most graphic and interesting manner described some of the stirring scenes which took place on May 10th, 1864, during the battle of Spottsylvania. The touch of personal remembrance which Dr. Dame inserted in this account added materially to the vividness of the picture

he gave of historic events of that day. At the conclusion of Dr. Dame's address the thanks of the Society were given to him for his extremely interesting paper.

April 8th, 1912. Stated meeting of the Society. President Cohen in the chair and twenty-five members present.

Transcripts from documents relating to Maryland Loyalists, procured from the P. R. Office, London, through the instrumentality of the late Richard D. Fisher, and now presented by Miss Grace W. Fisher, his daughter, are of especial interest.

Mr. B. Howard Haman was elected an active member of the Society.

The resignation of Mr. Wm. H. Lytle as Treasurer was presented, and accepted with regret to take effect upon the qualification of his successor.

Mr. Heyward E. Boyce was nominated for the prospective vacancy. Action thereon was, under the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society, laid over until the next Stated Meeting, when an election to fill the vacancy would be held.

"The Report of the Special Committee appointed to examine and audit the accounts of the Treasurer reports as follows: Sir, The Treasurer's report as made to the Society at its Annual Meeting has been carefully examined. The expenses as per voucher book have been verified and the vouchers checked off with receipts attached. The accounts are kept in a clear and concise manner, and the work of the accountant commended."

Very truly,

(Signed) ISAAC T. NORRIS,
Chairman.

Judge Stockbridge of the Special Committee appointed at the meeting of February 12th to consider the Finances of the Society, made the following report:

BALTIMORE, *April 8th*, 1912.

To the Maryland Historical Society:

The Committee appointed in pursuance of the action of the Society at its meeting on February 12th to solicit subscriptions for the years 1912 and 1913 to meet the anticipated deficiency of income of the Society, reports:

That it met and organized by the election of DeCourey W. Thom as Chairman. The Committee then considered the situation and needs of the Society, not merely as looking to the estimated deficiency for the two years named, but as looking to a permanent improvement in the status of the Society.

In the view of the Committee the raising of a fund for present needs must go hand in hand with a movement for a lasting advance, and for that to be realized the Committee feels that provision must be made for a period of three years, rather than two.

For the purpose of bringing the existing condition to the attention of our membership generally, the Committee has drafted a form of letter, copy of which is hereto attached.

It was the view of the Committee, that while by the action of the Society, it was fully authorized to issue the letter, added force would be given it to have it approved by the Council, and to bear the evidence of such approval by concurrent action. This was duly presented to the Council at its last meeting, and the action thus proposed by the Committee was approved and concurred in, so that in a few days the letter can be sent out.

As in one or two particulars the Committee may be open to the criticism of having acted in excess of the power conferred on it, it presents this report to the Society at this time, and asks that its action may be ratified by the Society.

For the Committee,

HENRY STOCKBRIDGE.

[Form of letter.]

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

To the Members of the Maryland Historical Society:

By reason of the reduced rate of interest on its investments, the increased demand upon its resources during late years, and the exhaustion of the \$1,500 guarantee fund subscribed by a few members of the Society when the publication of the *Maryland Historical Magazine* was begun, the Society is today facing a probable deficiency in its annual revenue as compared with current expenses of approximately \$1,500.

To continue the operations of the Society a guarantee fund of \$1,500 per annum for each of the next three years should be provided by the voluntary subscriptions of the active members.

If this be done:

The operations of the Society can be continued as at present:

The publication of the *Magazine* can be continued and the distribution of it to the members:

The maintenance of the Society's collections can be kept up.

If the guarantee fund be not provided:

The publication and distribution of the *Magazine* must be abandoned:

The keeping up of the Society's collections will be impaired:

The partial closing of the rooms will be inevitable, and

The present inadequate force must be reduced.

Each active member of the Society is therefore urgently requested to subscribe from \$5 to \$15 in addition to his present annual dues, payable in each of the years 1912, 1913 and 1914 as per inclosed subscription blank.

The period of three years is named for the reason that during that time a determined effort will be made to provide permanently for the needs of the Society by endeavoring to secure:

- (1) An increased membership:
- (2) A new, more eligible and commodious fireproof building as a home for the Society; and
- (3) An Endowment Fund to provide for the maintenance of the library and the publications of the Society in perpetuity.

DECOURCY W. THOM,
ISAAC T. NORRIS,
H. OLIVER THOMPSON,
MILES WHITE, JR.,

CLAYTON C. HALL,
HENRY STOCKBRIDGE,
S. DAVIES WARFIELD,
HENRY WILLIAMS,

Special Committee appointed under Resolutions of the Society.

With the approval and by the authority of the Council.

GEORGE L. RADCLIFFE,
Recording Secretary.

MENDES COHEN,
President.

It was moved and adopted that the action of the special Committee, as set forth in the report read by Judge Stockbridge, be approved.

Dr. Bernard C. Steiner then presented the address of the evening, being "Reminiscences of Baltimore in 1861, by the late Lewis H. Steiner, M. D."

The thanks of the Society were voted Dr. Steiner for the interesting paper.

May 13th, 1912. A regular meeting was held at the home of the Society on May 13th, at 8 p. m., President Cohen presiding.

The resignation of Mr. Joseph Evans Sperry as a member of the Society was accepted.

Under the head of necrology, the Recording Secretary stated that two deaths had occurred since the last meeting in the membership of the Society, namely, Mr. Ross Winans, on April 25th, 1912, and Mr. Hattersley W. Talbott on May 1st, 1912.

The following nominations for active membership were read: Mrs. J. Lewis Sampson by Richard H. Spencer; Bruce Cotton by Richard H. Spencer. And the following who had been proposed for membership at the last meeting of the Society were duly elected to active membership: J. Crossan Cooper, George H. Gist, Clyde C. Rohe, Rev. Henry Branch, Wm. C. Page.

The election of a Treasurer to succeed Mr. Lytle being in order and Mr. Heyward E. Boyce being the only nominee, it was ordered that the Recording Secretary cast the ballot of the Society for Mr. Boyce for Treasurer of the Society to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Lytle, the new term to begin immediately.

The principal paper of the evening was then presented by Mr. Percy Scott Flippin, entitled, "The Royal Government in Virginia, 1700-1775." Mr. Flippin gave a most interesting description of the nature of the functions of the Colonial Government in Virginia during the greater part of the 18th century and emphasized the fact that there had always existed a certain misunderstanding in regard to the duties and activities of the Governors of that period. Although Mr. Flippin said, these Governors resided at times in England, they usually kept in

close touch with colonial affairs and in several instances were held in high esteem by the colonists. Mr. Flippin also described the activities of the House of Burgesses, the organization of the militia and especially the nature and functions of the taxing authorities and the methods employed by them. After Mr. Flippin concluded Mr. Pegram spoke in warm appreciation of the address and complimented Mr. Flippin upon giving so much thought and attention to historic matters during these days of excessive political turmoil and unrest. It was moved that the thanks of the Society be voted Mr. Flippin for his interesting address. The motion was passed unanimously. The Society then adjourned.



MARYLAND

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. VII.

SEPTEMBER, 1912.

No. 3.

RECOLLECTIONS OF BALTIMORE.

ROBERT GILMOR.

(Read before the Society, May 9, 1844.)

The interest which the members of this Society, present at the last meeting, seemed to take in the extemporaneous and imperfect account I then gave in explanation of an interesting document presented by one of them, and the desire expressed that I would commit it to paper to be read at our next meeting, and afterwards preserved as a record of some of the changes in the face of our city, for the benefit of younger as well as future members, have been felt by me as obligatory, but unaccustomed as I am to make such public communications, I must throw myself upon their indulgence for any errors, omissions and other imperfections in this, made in compliance with their wishes.

The document alluded to, and presented by a descendant of one of the subscribers, is a subscription list signed in 1784 by a number of the most respectable citizens, to raise a sum of money sufficient to effect the levelling and extension of Calvert street by underpinning and underarching the venerable old Court house, which occupied nearly the breadth of the street and at the same time stood on a hill, sixty or a hundred

feet above the level of the basin at the County wharf, at the foot of the street, and about 30 or 40 feet above the pavement where the Battle Monument in Monument Square occupying its site, now stands. This was successfully effected by Leonard Harbaugh, an enterprising architect of Baltimore, who was afterwards employed on the public buildings erected at Washington.

Though I was too young to know anything of this subscription list, I was old enough to notice the general aspect of the then Baltimore *Town* and especially this old Court house, with the pillory on one side, and the jail higher up, where the Granite record office¹ now stands to the west. In the rear of the Court house there was a steep descent to Jones' Falls, which then flowed in a semicircle round the foot of the hills to the west of it, from about where the water company's mill is, to its present channel not far from the German church on Gay and Holliday streets. This hill was so high that the powder magazine was built at the foot of it about the southeast corner of Lexington street and the square, with a small wharf in front to which the boats of the shipping came for their powder during the war. The water here was deep and once a man was drowned there. I have dived from it often, as I learned to swim in the Falls close by, about the place now occupied by Mr. Meredith's house,² the first from the corner of the square in North Calvert street. The low flat inclosed by it was called Steiger's Meadow. On the heights above the course of the Falls were the old Dutch church, old St. Paul's (a wooden structure, the belfry of which remained a long while after the church was pulled down and may perhaps be remembered by some here), then came the Roman Catholic Chapel (lately pulled down to make place for Calvert Hall),³ the old jail and Court house. Some idea of the height of the range may be formed by noticing the elevation of the ground on

¹ St. Paul and Lexington Sts.

² 26 N. Calvert St.

³ On Saratoga St., west of Charles.

which the First Presbyterian church¹ is built, and which was partly reduced when the old church was removed.

The old Court house finally was taken down when the new Court house at the corner of Lexington street and the square was built. Some gentlemen who had built good houses on the square, fearing that its site might be occupied by some disagreeable and offensive building, memorialized the legislature to grant authority to raise \$100,000 for the purpose of erecting a monument on the spot to the memory of Washington. This was the origin of the Washington Monument. The legislature granted the prayer of the memorialists, and twenty-three gentlemen were appointed managers to carry their object into effect, six alone of whom are now living. In consequence, however, of apprehensions being entertained that the lofty column adopted by the managers might be dangerous to the neighboring buildings, the individual now addressing you was authorized to negotiate with Colonel John Eager Howard, at that time engaged in laying out his park with a view to a division of it among his children, and succeeded in obtaining a square of 200 feet at the intersection of Charles and Monument streets, both of which for a short distance were widened into avenues, and a circle of about 100 feet in diameter allotted for the site of the monument in the centre of which now stands an ornamental apex to the City and is seen in the approach to it from every direction. The avenues, or places as they are styled, are susceptible of embellishment by shrubbery, etc., leaving at the same time broad carriageways on each side.

I might be permitted to stop here after having satisfied the request of the Society, but as there are few now living who recollect the phases of our once small town but now large and wealthy City, the third in size and commerce in the United States, and most of those old enough to remember them have neglected to record the changes which have taken place, I will take leave, even at the risk of being charged with the garrulity

¹ N. W. cor. of Fayette and North Sts.

natural to old men, to mention a few for the information of the younger members of the Historieal Society. In doing this, there will be much irregularity; it would in faet be impossible to note them otherwise, and I trust I shall be exeused for the want of eonnection in the aeeount, derived from the very nature of the reminiseenees.

I eame to Baltimore a ehild of 4 years old, where my father, at the instigation of a friend, afterwards his partner in trade, induced him to remove from Dorehester County on the Eastern shore as a field unworthy of his enterprize, to Baltimore Town, then a small village. This was Mr. Thomas Russell, whose widow died only three years ago. We arrived in December 1778 and landed at Fell's Point, at that time the residence of the prinieipal shipping merehants as well as long after. A friend and eorrespondent of my father's made us lodge with him for a eouple of days till he eould get the house in town, which had been taken for him, ready for the reeeption of his family. Young as I then was, I never ean forget the sparse situation of the houses at the Point and the eornfields and trees, espeeially between that plaee and the town. On the eommon above the eauseway, where now stands Trinity church,¹ was afterwards built the Theatre of Hallam and Henry, in which Wignall, Marshall and his wife and Mr. and Mrs. Morris made their first appearanee. The waters of the basin then flowed up to the eauseway, and around by Peter's Brewery (now Clagett's) on the banks behind which I have shot many a snipe and blackbird as well as on the marsh which lay between the embouchure of Jones' Falls and the centre market at Water street. The road from that side of the Falls to Water street at Frederiek street, was so often overflowed as to require two or three bridges to cross the streams made by the tide. At the foot of Gay street, within 50 yards of Lombard street, the waters of the basin rippled on a sandy shore, and there was little interruption to

¹ Trinity St. near High.

the shore from thence round by the commencement of Commerce street the foot of South at Lombard street, and on to Light street southernly by the City Spring in Charles street to Christopher Hughes' property at the head of the basin. As a boy I have crabbed with a forked stick the whole way. Even in 1782 when my father sailed for Havre, he embarked his family in a boat in a little dock which came up to Exchange place, within 30 feet of the house I now live in,¹ on the back of which were two old warehouses built by Philip Rogers, which belonged to me, and were pulled down in making the improvements in Water (now Lombard street) on the ground where Mr. Bathhurst's warehouse now stands.

At the southeast corner of Gay and Water streets, where the Custom house warehouse now is, was an old two story house (as most of the houses in Baltimore were at an early period) occupied by Mr. John Smith, the grandfather of our worthy President,² who settled in Baltimore in 1759 according to Griffith; on the opposite northeast corner of Water street still stands an old house, used as a Magistrate's Office, which was the Custom House when General Otho Holland Williams was Collector. He owned I believe and built all the neighboring houses in Water and Gay streets. At the northeast corner of the same streets where is now the Custom House, was the residence of John Sterett, and a few doors above in Gay street that of his father Mr. James Sterett, and still farther on at the southwest corner of Gay and Second streets was the residence of Mr. Robert Purviance, in which once quartered Count Dillon³ and other officers of the French Army when in Baltimore. There were few other than wooden houses as far as Market street and down Market to Frederick street. But on

¹ 57 W. Lombard St.

² John Spear Smith.

³ Two Counts Dillon, of the Regiment Dillon, were with Rochambeau in America in 1781. The one here referred to was probably Count Arthur de Dillon [1750-1794], Colonel of the Regiment. See Balch, *The French in America*, Vol. 2, p. 102.

the northeast corner of Market and Gay streets still exists an old two story brick house with the date 1786 on the front, the corner of which is D. Mackenzie's Apotheecary shop. This was occupied by the father of our present Treasurer who I believe was born in it, at least his older brother Mr. S. Donaldson was, for I recollect playing in the house with an older brother, long since dead, who mentioned his birth as having occurred the night before. This property belongs to the Patterson family, and has undergone no change of consequence.

Market street (now Baltimore) was called from the market house being on it. It extended up from Gay street, where the Watch house and alarm bell formed one end. The assembly room was once the market, and I well recollect my parents going there to a ball. The country people with carts lined both sides of north Gay street, while others occupied the sidewalks in Market street. Some of the ruins are still to be seen in the neighboring houses. Market street was not then paved, for I well recollect seeing a drummer of the army, when it marched through Baltimore to the South about 1781, nearly swamped in a deep mud hole opposite the corner of North street, and was with his pony extricated with difficulty.

But let us return to the lower part of Gay street and notice the changes which have taken place in that neighborhood. The house lately occupied by Jamart¹ as a hotel, adjoining my residence, was the only one on that side of Water street (now Lombard) for some distance. It was built by Mr. Wm. Spear, the maternal grandfather of our President. The old locust tree which still remains, near my house, formed one of the gate posts to his garden within my recollection. Opposite to Mr. Spear's was the property of the Sterett family, a brewery built by Mr. James Sterett, who came here in 1762 or 1763. It was twice burned, and rebuilt. It continued to be in a ruinous state till the square from Gay to Second street

¹ M. Jamart, Exchange Coffee House, 37 S. Gay St.

was purchased by a company and the present Exchange Buildings erected on it. There were no houses on that side of Water street to South and even to Calvert, with one or two exceptions at the corner of Lovely lane, and its corner in Calvert street. I have crossed fences to reach the latter, on the ground occupied now by Mr. Patterson's property.

At the corner of Exchange alley stood an old house, which with many others of newer construction have been removed to make room for the widening of Lombard street to form the square called Exchange Place. At the southeast corner of Commerce street was the distillery of Mr. Samuel Purviance, who came to Baltimore in 1763. On the opposite corner of Commerce street was a row of warehouses, built on the bank of the basin, from the lower stories of which next the water tobacco was rolled into scows lying within a few yards at the shores. The old Exchange was built here, when the ground was made which now forms Commerce street. In these warehouses were quartered a part of the French Army on its way to Virginia, and the boys were accustomed to obtain cartridges from the soldiers for the purpose of making squibs.

There were some other old houses further on. That especially at the corner of Water and South streets, formerly occupied by the Baltimore Insurance Co., and once the residence of Mr. Daniel Bowly, who built the wharf called after him, which led to the filling up of that part of South street, was to connect it with the town at the west corner of Bank (or Mercer) street is still to be seen the remains of an old two story brick house with a hipped roof, which was once the principal inn of the town and where I have even myself dined with my father and a company of other gentlemen, when a youth. It is now rented for a slop shop. Farther on in Bank street are also the remains of a large yellow wooden house, formerly the residence of Mr. Harry Dorsey Gough, then the richest inhabitant.¹ It is now a tavern. On the south

¹This building is described in this *Magazine*, Vol. 5, p. 118, as "Kaminsky's tavern," there erroneously written "Cummins Key's."

side of Bank street, the name of which is significant, are still some old houses, whose lower back stories were on the shore of the basin, which was afterwards the continuation of Water street. Beyond Light street on the heights overlooking the basin were here and there old wooden houses, and a row of one-story hipped-roof houses, forming the lower part of Charles street, which were built by the French refugees from Nova Scotia in the war of 1756 and was long known by the name of French town. There are but two or three of these houses now remaining. One is on the west side of the street near the corner of Lombard street. It formerly had a large shady garden attached to it, where the boys were accustomed to go on Saturday afternoons to eat cakes and drink mead.

After the paving of Market street the improvements made in it by pulling down old buildings and erecting better were so rapid that I can scarcely recollect the former. There is one at the southeast corner of Calvert street, now a lottery office, and one at the corner opposite, formerly a druggist's; between Light street and the alley below it is a large three story (formerly two story) house, which was occupied by Mr. Wm. Hammond, one of the early citizens. The entrance to it was by a high flight of steps to a spacious hall, with a broad old fashioned staircase. The lower part of the house is now converted into shops. At the corner of Light street are still old houses, the west one and its neighbours the property of Colo. Rogers' descendants. The old family mansion, which stood back from the street, with a lawn before it and a railing, gave way a few years ago to the force of improvements, and the range of three story houses, called Colonnade Row, with some others, occupies the place.

At the corner of Charles street on the West side is still the three story brick house belonging to the Hudson family, now occupied as a paper-hanging store. It was one of the best finished houses in the town. From thence to Congress Hall, which extends from the southwest corner of Sharp to the southeast corner of Liberty, I do not recollect any houses.

It always appeared to me a considerable distance without buildings, and from thence westwardly and northwardly, on the rising ground over which Howard, Eutaw and Paca streets run, there was a forest of trees back of which was the race course.

In Howard street, the house at the southwest corner of Saratoga street, formerly occupied by Wm. Taylor and Ebenezer Finlay as a flour store, was the only *brick* house within my recollection.

A little to the west of Green street, near Franklin, was the Lux estate, called Chatsworth, a beautiful residence about half a mile from town. It has since been cut up into lots, and laid out in streets, and can scarcely now be recognized; yet in 1790, the late William Cooke was in treaty with George Lux for the purchase of it at £5 or \$13.33 per acre. A part of the old house is still visible near the Reister's Town Road, and some of the old locust trees which formed the grand alley in the garden, yet remain in the rear of Mr. Jeremiah Hoffman's house in Franklin street.

To the north or northwest of this was the old Ahnshouse, only lately pulled down. Back of it I recollect seeing a review of the French Army, when on its way to York.

The first St. Paul's church which stood on the Hill west of Jones' falls, was of wood, and when a brick one to replace it was built, it was on part of the church yard back of the houses in Lexington street opposite to Mr. Lorman's, and had its entrance from Lexington street, and the old church turned into a school house, where I received part of my early education. It was afterwards pulled down to make way for the present structure, which when completed caused the removal of the second church.

The heights back of St. Paul's and the Roman Chapels on which the Cathedral stands, was covered with fine trees, forming part of the Park of the Belvidere estate. On the summit of this hill in front of the trees the citizens were accustomed to repair and show themselves whenever an alarm of British

barges in the river was given, with a view to intimidate by numbers and apparent preparation for defence. I have witnessed such parades more than once.

The Park was the favorite resort of the young people, and the scene of several duels. Mr. David Sterett ¹ was shot there by Hatfield, about where Mr. Owings Hoffman's house stands at the corner of Charles and Madison streets.

The east side of the Falls, called old town till very lately, was first built. The widow of Mr. John Moale told my father than she recollected when all the west side was in Cornfields, and that there was but one brick house there.

In North street, not far from where stood old Christ church, is still to be seen one of the oldest houses in the city. It stands back a little from the street, and extends to the Falls.

In Baltimore street extended, nearly opposite the second Presbyterian church was the first Theatre built in Baltimore and of brick. Some of the ruins were visible within a few years. The first play I ever saw was there, being carried by my father when about six years old. Wall's Company performed. This was succeeded by the one between the town and Point before mentioned, and that by a wooden one which preceded the present Holliday street theatre.

There are no doubt many other remains of our ancient town to shew the changes and improvements which have made it what it now is; sufficient, however, has been mentioned to give some idea of them, and to induce the present generation, and especially the members of our Society, to note down all those which occur within their own recollection from time to time. By so doing a mass of information will in the course of a few years be accumulated to aid materially in the history of our thriving city, and facilitate future enquiries.

¹ See this *Magazine*, vol. 6, p. 79, for account of this duel.

MARYLAND'S SHARE IN THE LAST
INTERCOLONIAL WAR.ARTHUR MEIER SCHLESINGER,
(*Sometime Columbia University Fellow*).

(Continued from p. 149).

III. GOVERNOR SHARPE AND THE BRADDOCK CAMPAIGN.

Dinwiddie's two commissaries had been busily engaged since their appointment in December, 1754, in canvassing the country for provisions. The oft-repeated reports of the sending to America of two British regiments assumed a more definite aspect by the end of December, and the commissaries were given specific instructions to gather at Wills Creek supplies for the expected reinforcements. On December 28, Dinwiddie sent the men £2000 on which to commence operations and transmitted to them more specie from time to time with orders to lay in what they estimated to be a sufficient food-supply for 3000 men for four months. The troops at Wills Creek were directed to be given a daily ration of one pound of flour and one pound of beef or pork per man, such provisions to be issued weekly to the sergeant of each company. When the commissioners asked for more definite orders, Dinwiddie bade them to gather as large a quantity of salt as they could procure, one thousand bushels at the very least; and then directed them to buy live stock in proportion to the amount of salt, so that the government would not have to bear the expense of stall-feeding any cattle through the winter. The beeves already at camp were ordered to be killed and salted, and casks for packing purposes were ordered to be purchased. At another time, the commissaries were instructed to send messengers to Conegocheague and Pennsylvania to encourage people to bring flour, which was to

be delivered at Wills Creek at the market rate of 12s. 6d. per hundredweight. At least 600,000 pounds were to be collected to be in store for the British troops on their arrival. In obedience to these directions, given from time to time through the months of December and January, the commissaries worked indefatigably and intelligently; but Pennsylvania was finally called upon to furnish the greater part of the flour and North Carolina helped out with 400 pounds of pork.¹

The question of transportation facilities was one that caused a frequent interchange of views between Dinwiddie and Sharpe. The Wills Creek post, although well located as a base of western operations, was eighty miles distant from the settled portion of Maryland, one hundred and seventy-nine miles from Baltimore, and eighty-seven miles from Winchester, Va.² It was situated in the very heart of the wilderness, surrounded by rugged mountains and virgin forests, and accessible only by one or two crude lanes through the woods. The frequent creeks and streams that intersected the frontier country complicated the difficulties of hauling considerably.

The carriage of provisions to this point constituted a problem of much moment. As both governors realized that the cutting of thoroughfares into the back-country usually meant the diverting of trade into the one province or the other, the question of the best location of a route often became one that was not always decided strictly upon its merits. On December 10, 1754, Governor Sharpe had written to Dinwiddie objecting to the old route from Alexandria (Belhaven) to Wills Creek, which lay on the Virginia side of the Potomac, because of the frequency of the intersecting streams, and suggested that it would be "the best & easiest way to land everything that shall be sent up Patowmack for the Troops at Rock Creek [in Maryland] whence our wagons will carry them to Conego-

¹ *Dinwiddie Papers*, Vol. I, pp. 439-40, 441, 442, 448-52, 454, 478, 502, 503, 522, 523; and Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, 155, for this paragraph.

² Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 164-65. Thomas Jefferys' *Atlas* (London, 1775), gives the roads and distances.

cheek [Conegocheague] where Battoes may be made to carry every thing thence by water.”¹ A week later, Dinwiddie answered, suggesting that Sharpe test the route but doubting the success of it because of spring freshets and summer droughts. Dinwiddie hastened to have a new road cut from Winchester to Wills Creek which would shorten the distance by thirty miles; and to improve the route he ordered flat-bottomed boats, large enough for wagons, to be built on all the intersecting runs.² Sharpe acquiesced in the new way, telling Dinwiddie however that “you will find the Carriage thro Winchester much more expensive than on the North shore of Patowmack, especially if you take into the Account the Charge of building such a number of Boats & of opening such a Road as you Propose.”³ Under Dinwiddie’s orders, the road was completed and it remained the principal route of transporting provisions to Wills Creek throughout the war.

While at Wills Creek and later at Annapolis, Sharpe, with Dinwiddie’s advice, had purchased a number of horses and wagons for carrying supplies. Under the old system, provisions trebled in cost by the time they reached Wills Creek. On December 26, Sharpe formed a plan for greatly diminishing the expense of hauling. The meats were to be dried and salted at a distance from the Creek, packed in one-hundred-pound casks, and carried to the camp strapped on horses, two casks to the animal. As the scheme obviated the difficulty of procuring wagons and did away with the wear and tear of such vehicles, the system was adopted by the Virginia commissariat. On January 11, Dinwiddie contracted for one hundred horses which the next month carried two hundredweight of flour each to the camp.⁴

While the system of provisioning was being worked out on

¹ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 140.

² Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 145.

³ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 150.

⁴ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 147, 149; and *Dinwiddie Papers*, Vol. I, pp. 453-54, 489, for this paragraph.

the frontier, Governor Sharpe's time was being taken up in the East by arrangements for the coming troops. Sir Thomas Robinson's circular letter, received in January, 1755, had informed him that two regiments of foot of five hundred each had sailed for America under the command respectively of Sir Peter Halkett and Colonel Thomas Dunbar, and these were to be increased to seven hundred men each on their arrival in Virginia. Sharpe was instructed to have three thousand men, if possible, ready to enlist in the two regiments and in two others which were to be recruited chiefly in the North.¹ Sharpe was further instructed that each colony would be expected to provide victuals for that part of the troops landing within its bounds, and to use the utmost diligence in securing obedience to all orders issued by the British commander-in-chief for quartering troops, impressing vehicles and the like. As for expenditures of a more general nature, Maryland was directed to contribute to a common fund, to be established for that purpose by the colonies.²

Sharpe at once gave the necessary directions for procuring a quantity of fresh provisions and for raising a number of men to complete the British regiments.³ "As to levying any number of Men," Sharpe wrote on January 12, 1755, to Lord Baltimore, "I conceive we shall not find it difficult, especially as the Assembly of this Province & Virginia have passed a Sort of Press Act; but the difficulty will be to get money from the Assemblies to support them after they are raised; indeed this I look upon as impracticable or not to be expected, without the Legislature of Great Britain shall pass a Law to be binding on all these several Colonies & oblige them to raise such a Fund as may be tho't expedient for the Support of their own Troops."⁴

If the single instance quoted by Scharf from the *Maryland*

¹ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 107.

² Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 108, 160.

³ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 167.

⁴ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 161.

Gazette of February 6, 1755 is a typical one, Sharpe's expectations of a ready enlistment were borne out by the facts. The *Gazette* of that date says: "We are assured that at Chestertown, in Kent county, several men enlisted immediately on the arrival of the officer in that town before the drum was beat, and that officer, who wanted but 30 men, got his complement and marched with them."¹ The cost of enlisting fifty-eight men, mostly from the east shore, and of conveying them to the place of rendezvous at Frederick averaged £3, 6s. a head, a rate which Sharpe considered an extremely reasonable one.²

Early in January, 1755, Governor Sharpe ordered all the Virginia and Maryland recruits, six hundred in all, to repair to Wills Creek; and on January 13, he himself departed for that post, in order to discipline the forces there, and to make preparations for the arrival of the British troops in case it should be decided to march them thither for an early campaign. Sharpe had been at Wills Creek a week when (on January 26) he was joined by Sir John St. Clair, the Deputy Quartermaster General who had lately arrived in America in advance of the regular troops. He and Sharpe, who soon became firm friends, considered the situation carefully and came to the conclusion that the season was so far advanced that it would be impracticable for the troops to winter at Wills Creek and that therefore the work of erecting barracks might be temporarily suspended as the warmer weather would admit of an encampment. After tarrying a day, Sir John started on a journey down the Potomac with Governor Sharpe to determine of what value that river would be for transporting artillery and stores to Wills Creek. They descended the river for five days, ending their journey at Alexandria after having covered a distance of two hundred and fifty miles. The two men purchased all the provisions and forage that they were able to find on both banks of the Potomac during

¹ Scharf, J. T., *Maryland*, Vol. I, p. 450.

² Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 192.

the descent. The many falls and shoals of the river were found to render the transportation of supplies by water impracticable.¹

Remaining a day at Alexandria, they proceeded to Dumfries and Fredericksburg in Virginia, providing and engaging quarters for the expected troops at both places. Then they proceeded to Williamsburg, hoping to find that Braddock had arrived by that time. But in this expectation they were disappointed, and Sharpe was obliged to depart for Annapolis in order to meet the Maryland Assembly which he had called for February 20. On his way thither Sharpe took occasion to review the Virginia recruits and to discharge those men whom he considered unfit for service.²

On February 20, 1755, the meeting of the Assembly began, and six days later the Lower House voted to raise £10,000 for the service by the same plan that had been proposed in the bill of the previous session. The Upper House refused to accept the bill and the session closed on March 26, without any appropriations for military purposes, two messages of the governor failing to cause the Lower House to change its attitude.³ However, the House took occasion to address the governor as follows: "The appropriation of the ordinary license fines . . . we are so firmly of opinion is the undoubted right of the country that nothing will ever induce us to give it up or do anything that may weaken that right."⁴

While Sharpe was busy with the Assembly at Annapolis, Major-General Edward Braddock, the new commander-in-chief, arrived in America, reaching Williamsburg on February 25,

¹ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 165, 168, 174, 186, 202 and 157, for this paragraph. The *Pennsylvania Gazette*, Feb. 18, 1755, said that the men "viewed the Great Falls at Potowmack and were in hopes of blowing them up, so as to make the river navigable there for flat-bottomed vessels, which, if effected, will be of the greatest service in transporting necessities for our forces." Quoted by Hildeburn, C. R., "Sir John St. Clair," *Pennsylvania Magazine of History*, Vol. IX, No. 1, p. 3.

² Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 186, 202.

³ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 165, 172, 180, 189.

⁴ Mereness, N. D., *Maryland*, p. 324.

1755. On March 28, the two regiments, one thousand men in all, landed at Alexandria and the whole force went into camp there, although Sharpe offered to quarter five of the companies at six places in Maryland and although quarters had already been engaged at Dumfries and Fredericksburg in Virginia. Braddock, however, wished to avoid the confusion of disembarkment at different places and thought "it would be impossible to cloath, arm, and discipline the Levies when so much dispersed."¹

Governor Dinwiddie was able to lay before General Braddock contracts for 1100 head of cattle, 800 of which were to be delivered in June and July, and 300 in August; and he reported that he had written to Governor Shirley, of Massachusetts, for a large quantity of salt fish, that a great deal of flour was already at Wills Creek with more to be delivered from Pennsylvania in April, and that he had ordered a great quantity of bacon to be made at the camp. The transports had brought 1000 barrels of beef to America, and upon the basis of these figures it was estimated that arrangements had been effected for sufficient provisions for 4000 men for six months.²

The regiments remained encamped at Alexandria until enough draughts from Virginia and Maryland had completed their numbers to seven hundred each. All the men raised in Maryland, amounting to one hundred and twenty persons, were drafted into the regiments, except a company of sixty which Sharpe decided to keep up under the command of Captain Dagworthy "for the honor of his Ldp's province." Sharpe advanced £100 towards its maintenance from his own pocket, with the expectation that the Assembly would reimburse him at its coming session,—a vain hope as he was to learn. Dinwiddie likewise placed nine companies of foot at Braddock's disposal.³

¹ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 171, 186, 194; and Sargeant, *Orme's Journal*, p. 286, for this paragraph.

² Sargeant, *Orme's Journal*, pp. 287-88. See also *Dinwiddie Papers*, Vol. I, 525.

³ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 189, 194, 245, and 190 for this paragraph.

On March 28, two days after proroguing the Assembly Sharpe arrived at Alexandria and paid his respects to the general. On April 3, General Braddock, Admiral Keppel ¹ and Governor Dinwiddie went to Annapolis with the expectation of meeting Governor Shirley, of Massachusetts, Governor Delancey, of New York, and Governor Morris, of Pennsylvania at that place. But these gentlemen failed to make their appearance and Braddock returned to Alexandria on the seventh, having arranged for a later conference at that town. Before leaving, however, Braddock had learned that no wagons had been provided in Maryland for the transportation of supplies; and on application to Governor Sharpe he was assured that one hundred would be engaged to carry stores from Rock Creek as quickly as they were landed.²

On April 11 and 12, Governors Shirley, Delancey, and Morris, and Colonel William Johnson joined Governor Sharpe at Annapolis and on the latter day proceeded to Alexandria for the council of war. At the conference on April 14, Braddock reiterated to the governors His Majesty's desire for a common colonial fund and outlined his plan of a three-fold campaign to be conducted simultaneously against Fort Du Quesne, Fort Niagara and Crown Point. The governors responded that they had severally applied to their assemblies in vain for the establishment of a common fund, and gave their unanimous opinion that such a fund could never be inaugurated without the aid of Parliament. The councillors approved of the general's plan of operations and agreed that the governments of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania should bear the expense of additional fortifications at Fort Du Quesne after its capture and maintaining a garrison there and also of building any necessary boats for Lake Erie.³

¹ Augustus Keppel, first Viscount. 1725-1786.

² Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 189, 194; and Sargent, *Orme's Journal*, p. 297, for this paragraph.

³ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 203; and *Colonial Records*, Vol. VI, pp. 365-68, for this paragraph.

The conference over, the governors dispersed to their respective provinces. Sharpe, who had been disappointed in the expectation of a command from Braddock, now saw an opportunity for military preferment in the contemplated garrisoning of Fort Du Quesne on its capitulation. On April 19, he wrote to John Sharpe asking him to use his influence in securing for him the command of the troops to be stationed there, and intimated that Dinwiddie and Morris would view the appointment with complaisance. But the Maryland executive was again destined to be disappointed.¹

While at Alexandria, Braddock received instructions from England to have the regiments increased to one thousand men each, and for this purpose, recruiting officers were sent into all parts of Maryland as well as of Pennsylvania and Virginia. Finding that the enlistment was not progressing rapidly enough, the general gave orders for recruiting servants, a course which Governor Sharpe in vain besought him not to pursue, "representing the Mischief & Detriment that the Inhabitants must suffer from such a measure." The servants, including the convicts, immediately flocked to join the army, and their masters made innumerable applications to Sharpe for relief, which however he was powerless to grant. Governor Sharpe found himself in a difficult position, for, as he wrote to his brother John in May, "Many of the People's Cases really called for Pity & Redress, as the Planters Fortunes here consist in the number of their Servants (who are purchased at high Rates) much as the Estate of an English Farmer does in the Multitude of Cattle." Braddock on his part was immovable, however, believing his present forces inadequate for the undertaking he contemplated.²

On April 9, General Braddock gave orders for the first of the troops to leave Alexandria and begin the march for Wills Creek.³ The water at Alexandria had been found to be un-

¹ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 204.

² Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 194, 204 and 211, for this paragraph.

³ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 194, 203.

wholesome, and the greatest care and severest punishment had not prevented the immoderate use of liquor by the troops.¹ Braddock believed that greater expedition could be made by dividing his forces and sending half of them through Virginia and the other half through Maryland. On April 9, Sir Peter Halkett and six companies started their march through Virginia to Winchester with orders to remain there until Dinwiddie's road was completed from that town to Wills Creek, or Fort Cumberland, as the frontier post had lately been named. The four other companies followed with the artillery.²

On April 18, Colonel Dunbar began his march with his regiment through Maryland to Frederick. With him were sent the ammunition and the military and hospital stores. Thirty of his men were left with the officer at Rock Creek in order to aid in taking supplies from the boats and loading them on wagons for land transportation to Conegocheague. Dunbar sent one company ahead to Conegocheague to assist in forwarding stores from thence to Fort Cumberland. The march outlined for Colonel Dunbar had been planned by Sir John St. Clair.³ The route proved an unfortunate one in many particulars. Colonel Washington declared later that: "Those who promoted it had rather that the communication be opened that way than through Virginia; but I believe the eyes of the General are now open, and the imposition detected."⁴ The evidence obtainable seems to show that St. Clair acted in good faith though injudiciously.

General Braddock followed Dunbar's regiment to Frederick, and upon his arrival there he discovered the troops in want of provisions and lacking horses and wagons, which were to have been supplied by some Pennsylvania farmers according to arrangements completed by St. Clair. Braddock was obliged to send into the surrounding counties in order to buy cattle

¹ Sargent, *Orme's Journal*, pp. 297-98.

² Lowdermilk, *Braddock's Orderly Book*, App., p. xxiii.

³ Sargent, *Orme's Journal*, p. 299.

⁴ Ford, W. C., *Washington*, Vol. I, pp. 151-52. Letter to W. Fairfax.

for the subsistence of the troops. Governor Sharpe was in attendance on the general, but, wrote Captain Orme in his *Journal*, "so little is the Authority of a Governor in that Province that he afforded the General no Assistance."¹

Braddock was obliged to give orders to impress horses and wagons in the surrounding country and the departure of the regiment from Frederick was delayed until April 29.² "As the Inhabitants did not show more forwardness here than in Virginia to serve the Troops with their Waggons & Horses," wrote Sharpe in May to John Sharpe, "they were obliged to impress & take all they could find, which the people, not duly considering the necessity of such a proceeding, complain against, especially as they cannot get payment for their Service & Attendance by reason our Assembly would not give or appropriate a small Sum of Money to that & similar uses, tho it was so particularly enjoined them by Sr Thos Robinson's last Letter."³ Braddock's troops on their march impressed horses and carriages and enlisted servants from the inhabitants of Frederick, Prince George and Baltimore counties.

To insure a sufficient supply of horses and wagons for transportation across the mountains, Braddock took advantage of Benjamin Franklin's presence at Frederick to desire him to contract in Pennsylvania for 150 wagons and 2100 horses for delivery at Fort Cumberland by May 20. Franklin undertook the profitless mission the more readily, because it seemed likely that, since the Pennsylvania Assembly had been exhibiting a stubborn spirit, impressment operations should likewise be conducted in the nearby Pennsylvania counties. "It was proposed," declared Franklin in a printed handbill to the inhabitants of Lancaster, York and Cumberland counties, "to send an armed Force immediately into these Counties, to seize as many of the best Carriages and Horses as should be wanted,

¹ Sargent, *Orme's Journal*, pp. 288, 307; and Lowdermilk, W. H., *Cumberland*, pp. 111-12, for this paragraph.

² Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 205, 218.

³ Sharpe's *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 211.

and compel as many Persons into the Service as would be necessary to drive and take care of them." These hints are not to be judged merely evidences of Franklin's shrewdness, but, considering Braddock's angered state, had evidently a broad basis in fact. In two weeks, 150 wagons and 259 carrying horses were on their march to Fort Cumberland.¹

The most unfortunate feature of the Maryland route now presented itself. No road was found to extend through Maryland to Fort Cumberland. Sir John St. Clair had been corresponding with Governor Morris, of Pennsylvania, since February in regard to a western road and had planned the route on the assumption that Morris had taken steps to have the road built. But Morris had been unwilling to act without the backing of his Assembly, and Sir John had proceeded without informing himself as to the progress of the work and with only a vague idea of the western topography.² When St. Clair learned of the predicament of the troops, he flew into a rage, "stormed like a Lyon Rampant," and declared he "would with his Sword drawn pass thro' the Province and treat the Inhabitants as a Parcel of Traitors." His ill-timed anger, which he later regretted, did not better the situation, however, and elicited, so young Shirley said, "a Set down" from the general.³ Dunbar was forced to march to Conegocheague, where on May 1 he crossed the Potomac and proceeded by a circuitous route of ninety-four miles through Virginia to Fort Cumberland, arriving there on May 10. Because of the difficulty of procuring teams, the artillery and stores did not arrive at the fort until ten days later.⁴

¹ For this paragraph, Sargent, *Orme's Journal*, p. 308; *Pa. Archives*, Vol. II, pp. 294-96; *Colon. Recs.*, Vol. VI, 376; Ford, W. C., *Washington*, Vol. I, p. 162, f. n.; Smyth, A. H., *Benjamin Franklin*, Vol. I, pp. 393-98, 404.

² *Colon. Recs.*, Vol. VI, pp. 300-01, 301-02, 302-03, 318-19, 320-21, 368-69, 373-74, 376, 380-81.

³ *Colon. Recs.*, Vol. VI, pp. 368-69; *Pennsylvania Archives*, Vol. II, pp. 292, 293-94, 400, 317, for the preceding.

⁴ Lowdermilk, *Braddock's Orderly Book*, p. xxix; Sargent, *Orme's Journal*, pp. 308, 312; and Ford, W. C., *Washington*, Vol. I, 153, for the preceding.

On May 1, General Braddock, Lieutenant Orme, Governor Morris, Mr. W. Shirley, Jr., and Colonel Washington left Frederick for Fort Cumberland and arrived there on the tenth with the troops. Sharpe accompanied them to the borders of Maryland. Colonel Washington had returned to the service on invitation from Braddock to become a member of his personal staff, and he was to take an active and important part in the approaching campaign.¹

The general found at Fort Cumberland none of the fresh victuals that had been promised the troops and he discovered further that the food supply there was less than he had been led to expect by Dinwiddie's representations. In particular, a contract made by the Virginia commissaries for 500 beeves had been cancelled at the last minute because the Virginia Assembly disapproved of its terms. Colonel Cresap and his son Michael had proven negligent in forwarding from Conegocheague certain provisions left in their charge, especially 14,000 bushels of wheat which the Pennsylvania Assembly had ordered to be purchased. In the emergency, Braddock scoured the frontier for provisions, sending thirty wagons post haste to Winchester for provisions and 300 horses to Conegocheague, ninety miles distant, for the flour stored there. Later he secured through Governor Morris a magazine of provisions at Shippensburg which by the beginning of July contained sufficient stores for 3000 men for three months. This depot was established chiefly to make possible further operations after the expected reduction of Fort Du Quesne.²

On May 22, Braddock wrote to Governor Sharpe that artillery, ammunition and provisions must be immediately sent to him in accordance with the agreement at Alexandria that Fort Du Quesne upon its capture should be maintained by the

¹ Sharpe's *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 207; Ford, *Washington*, Vol. I, pp. 141 ff., for this paragraph.

² For this paragraph, Sargent, *Orme's Journal*, pp. 311-5; Ford, W. C., *Washington*, Vol. I, p. 161; *Dinwiddie Papers*, Vol. II, p. 40; Hulbert, A., *Braddock's Road*, pp. 67-75; *Col. Recs.*, pp. 303, 379, 400, 396, 406-8, 415, 461-62, in Vol. VI.

three governments of Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania. Braddock demanded that the supplies should be sent at once under escort of the Maryland militia. Duplicates of the letter were at the same time transmitted to Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, and to Governor Morris, of Pennsylvania.¹ Braddock's attitude was one instance of many in which he showed his inability to comprehend colonial political matters. "For want of such a Militia Law as is in force in the Northern Provinces," lamented the Maryland executive, "we can scarcely oblige the people to act in defence of themselves & properties when immediately attacked. How then will they obey our Orders to leave their Business and Families to march out of the Province when they have not the least prospect or Expectation of receiving a Reward for their Trouble." ²

Governor Sharpe assured the general, as did Governor Morris, that he would attempt to secure the desired supplies at the coming session of the Assembly. The Virginia Assembly, then in session, voted £6000 for Braddock's purposes. An attempt which Sharpe made to secure supplies by public subscription met with so many obstacles that it had to be dropt. The members of the Lower House of the Assembly in the various counties were conspicuous in the opposition, declaring "that if the Governor should raise Money by such Methods, they [the people] must not hope to have any more Assemblies convened but that the people must expect & obey Orders of Council & Ordinances, instead of Laws made by their Representatives & with their own Consent." ³

Braddock's troops at Fort Cumberland amounted to 2080 men, composed as follows: in the regiments, 1330; the Independent Companies, 260; the Virginia Companies, 350; the Maryland Company, 60; and the North Carolina Company, 80. On May 28, a detachment of 600 men marched from the

¹ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 210, 221-22; *Colon. Recs.*, Vol. VI, pp. 399-400, 420-21, for the preceding.

² Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 222.

³ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 215, 251, for this paragraph.

fort in order to open a road and throw a bridge over Georges Creek, a stream flowing into the Potomac about twelve miles beyond Fort Cumberland. On June 10, while the governor of Pennsylvania was appointing a day of fasting and prayer for his people, Braddock and the main body of the troops started on their route,—a long, straggling line, contending with every kind of difficulty on the way. The mountain roads were almost impassable for the wagons and artillery, and in the first twelve days the troops were only able to proceed forty miles. The wilderness now swallowed up the hosts and only at occasional intervals news filtered back to the East of the progress of the ill-fated army.¹

A garrison of fifty-two men was left at Fort Cumberland under the command of Colonel James Innes, a North Carolinian who had been a captain at Carthagenia in 1740 and had later sold his commission. Thirty of his men were sick, and fifty invalids from the European regiments were also placed under his care. The French allies had been making threats that they would ravage the frontier as soon as Braddock's troops were under way, and Innes made constant and insistent appeals to Maryland and Virginia for re-inforcements. Governor Sharpe pleaded his inability to take any steps and joined Innes in his applications to Dinwiddie.²

Believing however that the Indian menaces were something more than the "bravado" which Braddock had characterized them, Sharpe issued a proclamation cautioning the back inhabitants of Maryland to be prepared to defend themselves and each other against hostile incursions, and he sent peremptory orders to the officers of the militia to muster and discipline the men under their command. But no one knew better than the governor how ineffective his action was without an adequate militia law, "without which," Sharpe complained, "I fear

¹ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 208, 215, 222, 235; and *Colon. Recs.*, Vol. VI, pp. 422-3, for this paragraph.

² Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 210, 230, 245, 248; and Ford, W., *Washington*, Vol. I, p. 163.

very little Dependence is to be had on our Men in Cases of Emergency & Danger.”¹

The Militia Act was to become the bane of Sharpe's existence before the war ended. It was based on a law passed in 1715, continued in 1719, made perpetual in 1722, amended in 1733, and supplemented in 1744.² The various emendations and confirmations failed to make the law an adequate one, and some of the members of the Lower House even claimed that the Militia Act was no longer in force.³ This was scarcely a serious claim; but the loose provisions of the law permitted all sorts of evasions and failed utterly to accomplish the purpose for which it was designed. Of the 26,000 men able to bear arms in the province, various exemptions and practices excused almost 10,000; and of the 16,500 persons who nominally comprised the militia, one-third of the men possessed no arms whatsoever and most of the remainder were poorly equipped. They were likewise undisciplined; and because of insufficient penalties for disobedience, the governor's power of summoning them for service usually amounted to little.⁴ The act authorized the governor to call out the militia whenever it appeared to him necessary “for the Suppression of any Foreign Invasion, or Domestic Insurrection or Rebellion, or any War with the Indians,” and if, as in the case under consideration, an exacting Assembly maintained that none of these exigencies existed, the governor became divested of much of his power, for the “necessary Charges of such War, and Soldiers Pay” were left to be defrayed by the Assembly.⁵ The question arose later in the war whether the governor possessed the power to compel the militia to march outside the province. Nothing in the law

¹ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 210, 218, 219, 224; and *Colon. Recs.*, Vol. VI, p. 421, for this paragraph; also *Maryland Archives*, XXXI, pp. 67-8.

² Bacon, Thos., *Laws of Md.*, 1715, Ch. XLIII; 1719, Ch. I; 1722, Ch. XV; 1733, Ch. VII; 1744, Ch. I.

³ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. II, p. 249.

⁴ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 353. Letter to Lords of Trade, February 8, 1756.

⁵ Bacon, Thos., *Laws of Md.*, 1715, Ch. XLIII, Art. X.

forbade it, but, as Sharpe pointed out, should such a course be pursued, the Assembly would probably not allow the troops pay or provisions.

The Maryland Assembly met on June 23, 1755, thirteen days after Braddock marched from Fort Cumberland, and on the first day of the session the Indian depredations began. On that day three of the distant inhabitants of Frederick county were killed and eight carried off prisoners. Other murders followed all along the frontier into Virginia and Pennsylvania; and by June 29, the Indians had penetrated into Maryland as far as Conegocheague. By July 8, twenty-six people of the Maryland back country had been killed or carried off.¹

Meanwhile the Maryland Assembly had been meeting since June 23. Governor Sharpe in his opening address spoke of the plan agreed on at Alexandria for maintaining Fort Du Quesne when it should be taken, and asked the Assembly to make suitable provision for the project. Sharpe also requested that the legislature should take upon it the support of Captain Dagworthy's Maryland Company, then in service, which the governor had raised and financed upon his own initiative. He also called the attention of the delegates to the losses suffered by inhabitants from the impressment of their servants and of their horses and wagons, and asked the Assembly to provide compensation. The Lower House responded by bringing in a bill for £5000 for the support of the French fort, if taken. But the measure contained the old provision for appropriating ordinary licenses and those of peddlers; and the Upper House felt obliged to prevent it from becoming a law. Although the session lasted until July 8, the Lower House would grant money on no other conditions,—neither for Braddock's plan, nor for reimbursing Governor Sharpe, nor for compensating the sufferers from the British impressment.²

¹ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 232, 238, 239, 243, for this paragraph.

² Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 218, 232, 233, 240, and 245, for this paragraph.

When the news of the Indian massacres began to reach Annapolis, Sharpe appealed to the Assembly to provide adequate protection against such outrages.¹ The House immediately presented an address, resolving that £2000 should be granted for maintaining eighty men for four months as rangers on the frontier, and they furthermore expressed their intention of defraying "the reasonable Expence of conveying Intelligence from Wills Creek to Annapolis & back thither for four months."² As was the case with the earlier bill, the measure contained objectionable features which made it unacceptable to the Upper House: a discriminatory convict duty was provided for and one clause directed that no freeholder or householder should be impressed. In rejecting the bill, the Upper House declared: "it is framed in such a manner that it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to be carried into execution so as to answer the purpose proposed for it."³ Sharpe wrote to Secretary Calvert on July 2 that "the Lower House still persevere in their Obstinacy, & I believe will never recede from what they have been contending for, tho Half the Province should be depopulated. . . . Twill be absolutely to no purpose ever to meet them again."⁴ A part of the session was spent in conjuring up the ancient spectre of an uprising of Maryland Catholics in favor of the enemy; and the political situation was somewhat complicated by the disinclination of the governor and his Council in this, as well as in later sessions, to pursue a course of persecution against such a worthy element of the population.⁵

Having prorogued the Assembly on July 8, Sharpe wrote to General Braddock that he could make no more remittances for the support of the Maryland Company, and asked that the men should be divided among the regiments. The western

¹ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 232.

² *Colon. Recs.*, Vol. VI, p. 457.

³ Mereness, N. D., *Maryland*, p. 325.

⁴ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 238.

⁵ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. II, p. 316.

inhabitants were beginning to threaten to leave their plantations; and having failed to succor them through the Assembly, Sharpe sought other means of aiding them. Feeling that the parsimony of the Assembly justified the measure, Sharpe appealed to the public-spirited persons of the province for subscriptions, to be used in raising a troop of two or three hundred men and in putting the frontier in a posture of defense. Subscriptions began pouring in liberally.¹

On July 11, 1755, news of Braddock's defeat two days before reached Colonel Innes and his handful of men at Fort Cumberland; and Innes sent a despairing message eastward: "As please God I intend to make a stand here, its highly necessary to raise the Militia everywhere to defend the Frontiers."² On the fifteenth, news of the disaster reached Annapolis and threw the people "into the greatest consternation."³ At Baltimore, the panic-stricken inhabitants placed their wives and children on board of boats in the harbor and prepared to fly by water, if necessary, to escape the enemy.⁴ The defenceless western settlers, seeing no safety for themselves on the frontier, began their flight eastward toward the more populous districts.

At the first news, Governor Sharpe called the Council together for advice, wrote letters to have the slaves and convicts watched for any signs of disorder, and directed the militia to be prepared to quell insurrection, in case any should be occasioned by the decisive British defeat. Within the next few days, the subscription fund reached the sum of £2000; and Sharpe started on his way to Fort Cumberland "with a number of Gentn & Voluntiers who had entered an Association to bear Arms & protect our Frontiers."⁵

¹ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 245, 249, 251, for this paragraph.

² Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 246.

³ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 251.

⁴ T. W. Griffith makes this statement in *Annals of Baltimore* (1824), p. 24, on the authority of "the respectable relict of Mr. Moale, who was a daughter of the late Captain North and the oldest native of the place now living."

⁵ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 251, 259, for this paragraph; also *Md. Archives*, XXXI, 68.

At Frederick he stopped and expended a portion of the money for fresh provisions,—beef and wine,—thinking that the discomfited troops would be in great need of victuals on their arrival at the fort. With these supplies, he proceeded westward to Conegocheague, thirty miles beyond Frederick, where he learned that the camp was well provisioned and that Colonel Dunbar, the ranking officer, was preparing to leave the fort and retire to Philadelphia with the British troops and the Independents. News of Dunbar's singular decision had already spread like wild-fire over the frontier; and, fearing a renewal of the terrible ravages upon the withdrawal of the army, many of the distant inhabitants decided "to fly naked & leave their habitations than remain an Easy Prey to an Enraged and cruel Enemy." Meeting these fleeing parties, Sharpe was in most instances able to persuade them to return to their homes by assuring them that he personally would see that the security of the frontier would be amply provided for.¹

Sharpe took immediate steps to effect this end; and at the expense of the subscription fund he ordered four small forts to be erected, one on Tonalloway Creek and three under the North Mountain. In each of these, he directed that a small garrison should be placed with orders to patrol from one fort to the other and to Fort Cumberland, and in case of alarms, to receive neighboring families into their protection.²

When Sharpe reached Fort Cumberland, Colonel Dunbar had already made up his mind to retreat to Philadelphia; but after the governor's arrival, Dunbar received a letter from Dinwiddie, offering to re-inforce him with four hundred men and urging him in very strong terms to march on the enemy, recover the cannon and stores, and attempt again the reduction of Fort Du Quesne. The next day, the colonel called a council of war, consisting of Colonel Gage, Sir John St. Clair and Governor Sharpe, and he submitted the letter for their con-

¹ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 256, 261, 262, 265, for this paragraph.

² Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 262, 273, for this paragraph.

sideration.¹ The question he asked the councillors was: whether or not he should turn and lead the army once more on Du Quesne. "Colonel Dunbar," so Sharpe testified to his brother John in a letter some time after (April 2, 1756), "never consulted any of us on the propriety of marching the Regiments to Philadelphia immediately after the Action & leaving the Frontiers . . . exposed. Had he asked my Opinion thereon, He would not, I assure you, have obtained my Consent, for I thought then, as I do now, that there was a wide Difference between marching such an Army as his was to attack Fort Du Quesne without Artillery or other Stores & remaining on the Defensive at Fort Cumberland or any other advanced post between that & the Ohio. The last in my Opinion would have been proper & a very prudent Step, but the first the Height of Quixiotism."²

The councillors were unanimous in agreeing that an immediate advance on the French was not to be thought of. The soldiers were so dispirited and wasted with fatigue, that Sharpe wrote to Dinwiddie, "I question if Orders to march westward would not incline half of them to desert their Colours."³ Moreover, it would have been impossible to gather supplies for a new expedition, for the horses and wagons lost in the British rout had not yet been paid for and the countrymen were clamoring for their money. In addition, the arms and ammunition of the army, amounting to £100,000 sterling, had fallen into the hands of the enemy, and all the artillery had been abandoned but two (or four) six-pounders. Finally, Braddock's papers and instructions had been lost, and the chance of surprising the enemy had thus been sacrificed. Under these circumstances, the council of war rejected the advice of Dinwiddie's letter.⁴

¹ *Dinwiddie Papers*, Vol. II, pp. 118-20; and Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 396, for the preceding.

² Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 388.

³ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 266.

⁴ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 266, 274, 338, 263, 269, for this paragraph.

On August 2, Dunbar left Fort Cumberland for Philadelphia, taking with him the regular troops and the New York and South Carolina Independent Companies. He reached Philadelphia on August 29; and later moved north so as to be of aid to Shirley in his projected campaign against Niagara. Dunbar's withdrawal caused much bitterness in Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, whose people felt themselves abandoned in a time of dire need. Fearing for their lives and doubting the efficacy of Sharpe's stockade protection, many Maryland settlers in the district extending thirty miles east of Fort Cumberland deserted their homes and fled toward the more populous sections within a month after Dunbar's departure.¹

The effect on the garrison left at Fort Cumberland had been equally as demoralizing. The Virginia and Maryland troops had been left at the post under the command of Captain Dagworthy, and Sharpe had applied what was left of the subscription money to continuing the Maryland Company in service. But as soon as Dunbar had retired with the British troops, desertions began to occur daily in the provincial ranks, especially among the Virginia troops, for the soldiers declared "they were left by the Regulars as a Prey for the Enemy."² Being no longer in conjunction with the regular troops, the provisions of the British Mutiny Bill were no longer operative; and the men could desert practically at will, since none of the officers was vested with powers to hold courts martial. If the Carolina Independent Company had been left at the fort, the matter would have been remedied, and Sharpe felt very bitterly toward Dunbar because of his action.³

By October, the original garrison of three hundred men had dwindled to one hundred and thirty-seven, although only a few

¹ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 265, 270-1, 279; and *Dinwiddie Papers*, Vol. II, pp. 164, 172, 193, 223, for this paragraph.

² *Dinwiddie Papers*, Vol. II, p. 193.

³ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 161, 279, 284, 278, for this paragraph.

of the offenders appear to have been enrolled in the Maryland Company.¹

Meanwhile, the Indians had descended upon the frontiers and the devastation and slaughter had been especially heavy in the neighboring provinces. Maryland, however, shared in the sufferings. Captain Dagworthy reported to Governor Sharpe that, from October 1 to October 11, many families had been cut off who dwelt near Fort Cumberland, on both sides of the Potomac and to the east of the fort, probably one hundred persons in all.² "Parties of the Enemy appear within Sight of Fort Cumberland every Day & frequently in greater Numbers than the Garrison consists of," wrote Sharpe to Governor Morris, of Pennsylvania, on October 11, 1755.³ So frightened did the people of Annapolis become by the flying rumors of Indian massacres and surprises that they began fortifying the town.⁴

Sharpe ascribed the comparative immunity of Maryland at this time to his stockade system. He had placed twenty men under Lieutenant Stoddert at the Tonalloway fort and smaller bodies at the other stockades, and supported them by means of the subscription. He also ordered a body of thirty men from the militia of each county west of the Bay to range on the frontiers for a month's time; and he records that at least three counties responded promptly.⁵ "These Parties," Sharpe wrote, "I believe have been in great measure the Protection of our People who have escaped uninjured [?] while Numbers of People in Pensa have been cut off within Ten Miles of our Forts." ⁶

As early as August 11, 1755, Sharpe suggested to the neigh-

¹ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 271, 273, 279, 284, 292.

² Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 290, 307, 309, for the preceding.

³ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 292.

⁴ *Maryland Gazette*, November 6, 1755, quoted by Riley, E., *The Ancient City*, Vol. I, p. 160.

⁵ For the preceding, Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 274, 279, 287, 297, 314; and *Maryland Gazette*, October 9, 1755, quoted in Scharf, J., *Maryland*, Vol. I, p. 471.

⁶ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 336. Letter to Calvert, January 5, 1756.

boring governors that similar systems of defence should be tried in those provinces. The Pennsylvania Assembly refused to grant supplies for this purpose for some time; but by January, 1756, Governor Morris was enabled to begin the construction of a series of forts stretching from the Delaware westwards, to be garrisoned by 800 men. In Virginia, a more elaborate frontier defence was planned; but because of lack of funds, only a few stockades were built, including one at Winchester.¹

Dunbar's retreat with its aftermath of Indian horrors constituted the final episode in the Braddock campaign. The coming two years were to see a succession of generals appointed to the chief command in America, until in November, 1758, a sick man, Brigadier-General Joseph Forbes, became the instrument of frightening the French from their Ohio fort.

In 1756, Governor Sharpe received from General Shirley the appointment as head of a proposed provincial expedition against Fort Du Quesne;² but his period of command lasted only a few months, and as he was "without Men or Money, Provisions, Arms, Ammunition or Credit," his appointment was scarcely worth the paper on which it was written.³ In the three years following Braddock's disaster, the Maryland Assembly succeeded in appropriating only £40,000 currency for war purposes in seven sessions;⁴ and much of its time was occupied in altercations with the various military leaders and with the governor. Sharpe was busy throughout these years in attempting to secure the frontier from hostile incursions; and in 1756, he constructed in western Maryland Fort Frederick, one of the first stone forts ever built in the southern provinces.⁵

¹ For this paragraph, Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 266-67, 336, 340, 341; *Pennsylvania Archives*, Vol. II, pp. 564-65, 569-70; Ford, W., *Washington*, Vol. I, pp. 417-20, 371-73.

² Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 350.

³ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 385. See also, pp. 351, 379, and 381.

⁴ Bacon, Thos., *Laws of Maryland*, 1756, Ch. v; 1756, Ch. XIX; 1757, Ch. I.

⁵ Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 452, 466-67, 469.

In the Forbes campaign of 1758, Governor Sharpe took a part which even Daniel Dulany grudgingly characterized in 1764 as "very alert & serviceable."¹ At a sacrifice of time and money, Sharpe showed himself of considerable aid in the gathering of provisions; and when the general had started on the western march, Sharpe exhibited an equal zeal in attempting to rally the inhabitants to the public defense.

The French evacuation of Fort Du Quesne ended Maryland's activities and interest in the war. The battleground of the conflict shifted definitely to the north, and the Marylanders settled down to their pre-Revolutionary struggles with the lord proprietor and the Crown.

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¹ *Calvert Papers*, No. 2, p. 229.

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VESTRY PROCEEDINGS, ST. ANN'S PARISH, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

(Continued from p. 183.)

At a meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish in the Port of Annapolis the 11th day of February 1724. Being present The Rev^d M^r Jacob Henderson, Commissary, The Rev^d M^r John Humphreys, His Excellency Charles Calvert Esq^r, Benj. Tasker Esq^r, Robert Gordon Esq^r, M^r Vachel Denton, Doct^r Alexander Fraser, Vestrymen, John Jordan, Ch. Warden. Whereas an Agreement was made between the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish and the Reverend M^r Jacob Henderson, That the fourty per Poll

for this year should be apply'd for the Benefit of the next Ineumbent; Provided the said Reverend M^r Henderson would take care to have the Parish supply'd for the year: But forasmuch as the Reverend M^r John Humphreys is willing to reside among us we readily accept his offer and desire that his Exeelleney the Governour will induct him into this Parish. To which the said M^r Henderson in behalf of himself and the neighbouring Clergy doth agree. Provided the Tobaeo that is already due to them for their Service to this day be given to the Reverend M^r John [p. 91] Humphrey towards defraying his Charges in Removing his Family to this City.

The said M^r John Humphreys producing the following Instrument which is order'd to be entred, and is as follows, viz.:

Maryland ss.

By the Honourable Charles Calvert Esq^r, Capt. General and Lieut. Governour of the Province of Maryland &c.

To the Gent. of the Vestry of the Parish of St. Anne's in Anne Arundell County—Greeting.

(L S) } Whereas the Reverend M^r John Humphreys
Cha: Calvert } has been sent by the Right Reverend Father in
 } God Henry, late Lord Bishop of London, to
 } officiate as Minister of the Church of England in these Ameriean
parts, I do by these presents appoint him the said John Humphreys to be Reetor of your Parish, and do require you to receive him as such and to be aiding and assisting to him, to the intent that he may have the full Benefit of the fourty ℥ Poll raised for the Support of the Minister of your Parish, and all other Rights, Dues and Perquisites to his said office belonging. Given at Annapolis under my hand and Seale this Eleventh day of February in the eleventh year of the reign of his Saered Majesty King George and in the eleventh year of his Lordship's Dominion &c. Annoq. Dom. 1724.

Order'd, That Dan^l Dulany Esq^r have an Ord^r for one pound fourteen shillings and five pence Curreney being due to him from the Vestry on Ballanee of Aecounts this day made.

Order'd, That an Order be drawn upon the Sheriff to pay M^r Piper 700^{lb} Tobacco allowed him the last Vestry, and that M^r Gordon have the Remaind^r of their Tobacco being 3617½ at the [p. 92] Rate of twenty shillings an hundred which he in behalf of M^r Alexander agrees to pay.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish in the City of Annapolis on Tuesday the 25 day of May 1725 Present—The Rev^d M^r John Humphreys Rec^r His Exc^y Chas. Calvert Esq^r Benj. Tasker Esq^r Rob^t Gordon Esq^r, D^r Alexand^r Fraser, M^r Vach^l Denton, Vestrymen. M^r John Smith, M^r John Jordan, Church Wardens. M^r William Rogers having requested this Vestry to allow his Wife to be buried in the Church the Copy of whose Lett. hereafter follows, his Request is granted, provided there can be room found therein and not disturb those already buried in it.

Copy of M^r Will^m Rogers his Lett^r.

Gentl.

It was the earnest Request of my Wife in her last minutes to be buried in the Church, and if possible in the same Grave or near where Gov^r Seymore was interr'd. The which will oblige

To the Gent. of the Vestry of	Gent
St. Anne's Parish in Annapolis	Your very humble Servant
May 25 th 1725.	William Rogers

Order'd, That the Church Wardens of this Parish inspect into the four Publick pews to enquire who have, and are willing to [p. 93] pay; and who have not, and will not, that Room may be made for those who are desirous to contribute their Quotas. And if any person great or Small shall refuse to pay, and still will continue notwithstanding to sit in any of them, they are desired to give their Reasons for so doing to the next Vestry or quit their pretensions.

To the Gent. of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish in Annapolis.

Gent.

We whose names are hereunto Subscribed beg your fav^{rs} to allow us if possible a seat or part of a seat for us to sit in at

Divine Service, for want whereof, we have often been oblig'd to be absent from thence. Your Complianee will much oblige

Gent Your very humble Servants

George Thorp

Nath^l Palmer & his wife

James Syms & his wife.

This present Vestry taking the above into their Consideration come to this Resolution, That if those who have been at first admitted into any of the Publiek Seats have a mind to continue and pay their Quotas according to a Late order of Vestry, they may so continue; and if there happen to be any Vaeaney the above psons have priviledge to sit therein according to their Request, paying the usual Quota.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish in the City of Annapolis on Tuesday the 1st day of June 1725. Present, The Rev^d M^r John Humphreys Reet^r, M^r Vachel Denton, D^r Alexand^r Fraser, Vestrymen, M^r John Smith, M^r John Jordan, Church Wardens.

[p. 94] There being not a sufficient number, the Vestry is put off, to next Friday the 5th of this Instant.

Order'd, That the Reg^r put up publiek papers for their meeting next Friday.

At a meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish in the City of Annapolis on Friday the 4th day of June 1725. Present, The Rev^d M^r John Humphreys Reet^r, Rob^t Gordon Esq^r, M^r Vachel Denton, D^r Alexand^r Fraser, Vestrymen, M^r John Jordan Church Warden and sev^l of the Parish Inhabitants & freeholders.

This present Vestry and the parish mett together make ehoiee of M^r Thomas Jobson and M^r John Lawson freeholders and inhabitants of the City of Annapolis for Church Wardens this ensuing year in the room of M^r John Jordan and M^r John Smith the late Church Wardens, who immediately qualified themselves by taking the several usual Oaths appointed by Law and Signing the oath of Abjuration and Test and of Church Wardens, and took

their places accordingly. And the Vestrymen are continued in the same manner they stood in the year past.

Order'd, That M^r Thomas Jobson take into his keeping the Church plate and Linen consisting of two Silver Flagons, one dish, two Patens, one Chalice and one Holland Table cloth and two napkins, and that M^r John Jordan deliver the same unto him. The vestry deliver'd unto M^r Jobson a Large pine chest with Lock and Key to secure the above Plate and Linen, and there being found in it a large Bible, it is Ordered by this Vestry [p. 95] to be well cover'd on the outside. The four publick pews are appointed by this Vestry for the use and conveniency of the following housekeepers of this Vestry to sit in, reserving to the Gent. of the Assembly their Priviledge of sitting in them on publick Assemblies, they paying the usual Quota.

The first pew for	The second pew for	The third pew for
M ^{rs} Humphreys	Mrs. Elisab. Piper	Mrs. Eliz th Cane
M ^{rs} Jobson	M ^r Cæsar Ghiseling	M ^r Christ. Geist
M ^r John Jordan	and his wife Catherine	M ^r John Andrews
and his wife Margret	and his daughter	M ^r Batterson
M ^r John Smith	Hanah	M ^r Rieh ^d Tootell
and his wife Isable	Mrs. Anne Gough	and his wife
M ^r Nath ^l Palmer	M ^r James Simms	M ^r George Neilson
and his wife Deborah	and his wife	M ^r John Gibson
	M ^r George Thorp	

The fourth pew for
The two church wardens
Mrs. Hutton
Mrs. Lawson
M^r Beekingham
Elisab. Bennet.

The undernamed persons who sat in the above pews and paid M^r Vaeh^l Denton Church Warden in the year 1723 as attested by him.

M ^r Vaehel Denton for himself and wife	.	.	.	£0.. 5..0
M ^r Cesar Ghiseling for himself and wife	.	.	.	0.. 5..0
Mrs. Anne Brooks by herself	.	.	.	0.. 2..6

Mr Francis Bowes for himself and wife . . .	£0.. 5..0
Mr Mieh ^l Piper for his wife and daughter . . .	0.. 5..0
Mr Edward Griffith for himself and wife . . .	0.. 5..0
Mrs. — Docwra for herself	0.. 2..6
	<hr/>
	1..10..0
	<hr/>
[p. 96] Mr Will ^m Cummings for himself and wife . .	£0.. 5..0
Mrs. Elisab. Cane for herself	0.. 2..6
Capt. Robert Gordon for himself	0.. 2..6
Mr Henry Donaldson for himself	0.. 2..6
Doct ^r Alexander Fraser for himself & wife . . .	0.. 5..0
	<hr/>
	0..17..6
	<hr/>
	1..10..0
	<hr/>
In all . . .	£2.. 7..6

I rec^d the above when Church Warden and paid for
 Locks and Keys thereout £1..16..0
 So that I have still in my hands 0..11..6
 which am ready to pay when required.

Signed by
 Vaehel Denton.

The undernamed persons who sat in the above pews and paid
 Mr John Jordan and Mr John Smith Church Wardens in the year
 1724 as attested by them.

Mrs. Susanna Jobson	£0.. 2..6	Mrs. Elisab. Cane .	£0.. 2..6
Mrs. Margret Jordan	0.. 2..6	Mr Will ^m Beekingham	0.. 2..6
Mr Cesar Ghiseling		Mrs. — Lawson .	0.. 2..6
& wife	0.. 5..0	Elisab. Bennet . .	0.. 2..6
Mrs. Anne Gough .	0.. 2..6		<hr/>
			£0..10..0
	<hr/>		
	£0..12..6		

Test John Jordan and
 John Smith,
 Church Wardens.

1724, Oct. 20th. Mrs. Sarah Gresham's Acc^t for work done at the Church allow'd.

To 6½ foot of new Glasing	£0.. 9..9
To 10 panes of new glass and glasing	0.. 3..4
To 6 old panes glasing	0.. 1..0
	<hr/>
In all . . .	£0..14..1

[p. 97]

Errors Excepted

⌘ Sarah Gresham.

1724, Dec^r 21st. The Vestry of St. Anne's Parish. Dr.

To Washing the Surplice and Church Linen . . .	£0..7..0
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Errors Excepted ⌘

4th June 1725

Mary Morrow.

1724. The Vestry of St. Anne's Parish. Dr.

July 4 th . To a bottle of french wine and bread . . .	£0..5..0
Aug. 2 ^d . To Ditto and Ditto . . .	0..5..0
Sep ^r . 3 ^d . To Ditto and Ditto . . .	0..5..0
Oct ^r . 4 th . To D ^o . and D ^o	0..5..0
6 th . To Lime for Laying the flaggs . . .	0..0..4
Nov ^r . 1 st . To wine and bread	0..5..0
Dec. 6 th . To wine and bread	0..5..0
25. To D ^o . and Ditto	0..5..0
Feb. 7. To D ^o . and D ^o	0..5..0
1725.	
Ap ^l . 4 th . To D ^o . and D ^o	0..5..0
	<hr/>
	£2..5..4

Errors excepted this 25th of May 1725

⌘ John Jordan.

Order'd, That M^r Alexander be drawn upon to pay Mary Monroe seven shillings for Washing the Surplice and Church Linen, M^r John Jordan £2..5..4 and to M^{rs} Gresham 14/1 accordingly as their several Accounts above specifie.

Order'd, That the Chureh Wardens now chosen repair & mend the font, Church yard, Bell and the Seat under the Communion Table.

Order'd, That if it appears by the Vestry Book that there was any Tobacco due to Walter Toby late Sexton or to Mary Monroe [p. 98] present Sexton for tolling the Bell that M^r Alexander be drawn upon to pay her out of the Money in his hands due to the Vestry.

Order'd, That M^r Benson one of the Gent. of the Vestry of this Parish be writ unto to know his mind whether he is willing to continue Vestryman to this Parish or no.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of S^t Anne's Parish in the City of Annapolis on Monday the 15th of November 1725. Present, The Rev^d M^r John Humphreys, Rector. His Hon^r Charles Calvert Esq^r, Benjamin Tasker Esq^r, Robert Gordon Esq^r, Alex^r Fraser Esq^r, M^r Vachel Denton, Vestrymen.

Resolv'd that Application be made to the Justices of Ann Arundell County Court now sitting for a tax of ten ₤ poll on the Severall Taxables in this parish, to be applyed towards defraying the necessary Charges of s^d parish. And his Honour the Governour being present promises to Speak to the Justices Concerning the same accordingly.

At a meeting of the Vestry of S^t Ann's Parish in the City of Annapolis on Monday the 11th Day of April Anno Dom. 1726. Present, The Rev^d M^r John Humphreys Rector, Benjamin Tasker, Alex^r Frazer, Vestrymen. By the Generall Voice of the Parishioners Present M^r Thomas Worthington is nominated and Appointed a Vestryman of this Parish in the Room of M^r Edmund Benson.

Mess^{rs}. Robert Alexander and Mich^l Maenemara are likewise unanimously elected Church Wardens of this Parish in the Room [p. 99] of Mess^{rs} John Lawson and Thomas Jobson for the ensueing year and order'd that they Qualifie themselves such next meeting of the Vestry. William Beckingham of the City of Annapolis is likewise Appointed Register to this Vestry, And thereupon the said Beckingham Qualifie himself as such by taking

the several Oaths appointed to be taken to the Government and the Oath of Register before Alex^r Frazer Esq^r, one of the Aldermen of Annapolis.

M^r Mich^l Maenemara takes the sev^{ll} Oaths to the Government & the Oath of Church Warden before Alex^r Frazer Esq^r.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of S^t Ann's Parish in the City of Annapolis on Saturday the 7th of May Anno Dom. 1726. Present, The Reverend M^r John Humphreys Rector, His Honour Charles Calvert Esq^r, Robert Gordon Esq^r, Vaehel Denton Esq^r, Alex^r Frazer Esq^r, Benj. Tasker Esq^r, Vestrymen. M^r Michael Maenemara Church Warden. M^r Robert Alexander being at the last Meeting Elected a Church Warden for the year ensueing, Appears, and Qualifies himself as such by takeing the Severall Oaths to the Government Subscribing the Test and Oath of Abjuration and takeing the Oath of Office as Directed by Act of Assembly.

Ordered that M^r Michael Maenemara take upon him the Charge of the Church Plate and Linen Viz. Two Silver Flag-gons One Chalice or Cup one Dish Two Salvers One large Holland Table Cloath & three Napkins and that M^r Jobson late [p. 100] Church Warden deliver the Same to the said M^cNemara accordingly.

The Vestry Appoint to meet again on the first Tuesday of June next.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of S^t Ann's Parish in the City of Annapolis on Tuesday the 7th day of June Anno Dom. 1726. Present The Rev^d M^r John Humphreys Rector, His Hon^r Charles Calvert Esq^r, Benj. Tasker Esq^r, Vaehel Denton Esq^r, Alex^r Frazer Esq^r, Vestrymen. M^r Robert Alexander, Church Warden. John Smith Agrees wth the Vestry to new Shingle the Church in all places where its necessary and to mend the Terret and find all materialls necessary for doing the same (except nails) for four pounds Curr^t money.

Order'd that notes be Affixed up in the most Publick Places Giving Notice that the 10 ₤ poll belonging to the Vestry will be exposed to Sale to the best bider the second Tuesday in July next.

This Vestry being Informed that a Certain Mark Watson of the City of Annap^s hath for sometime Cohabited with Elizabeth the wife of George Johnson and thereupon send for the said Mark Watson and Eliz. Johnson who accordingly Appear and thereupon Pursuant to the directions of An Act of Assembly of this province this Vestry doth admonish them from Cohabiting together any Longer as they will answer the Contrary at their peril.

Ordered that W^m Munro be allowed the sum of Six hundred pounds of Tobaceo for his Service as Sexton to this Church and [p. 101] that he have an order upon Jn^o Gresham late Sherr. for the same w^{ch} is accordingly Done. The Dispute between Peter Overard and Alexr. Frazer Esqr in relation to the half of a Pew formerly belonging to M^c Rieh^d Brickles referred to this Vestry. It is the Opinion of the said Vestry that M^r Alex^r Fraizer has the right to the half of the said Pew w^{ch} belonged to the said Brickles.

1725, July. For Carpenters work Done for the Parish Church of St. Ann's in the City of Annapolis by Order of M^r Tho^s Jobson and M^r John Lawson Church Wardens.

To makeing one pair of ffoling Palisadee Gates and all Materials found exeeping Smithwork . . .	£ 5..--
To makeing a new Step at the Communion Table and makeing new Steps at the Back Door & Vestry Door and a new Bench to the same & a new shutter & makeing shelves in the Vestry Room & Makeing a Door to the Belfrey & mending the Bell wheel & other Jobbs &c.	2..--

1726, March.

To Repairing the Chureh Pales in several Places .	2..--
To makeing one pair of folding Doors & Door Case & all materials found exeeping Smiths and Briek- layers worke	5..--
	<hr/>
	£14..0..0

Errors Excepted ☞

W^m Dainty.

Which being Read and heard the said William Dainty is allowed the sum of twelve Pounds in full of the aforegoing account and ordered that M^r Robert Alexander pay the same and thereupon an Order is Accordingly drawn on the said Alexander for the same.

[p. 102] For Smiths Work Done for the Church by Order of M^r Thomas Jobson Church Warden.

1725, June.

For 2 ₤ of large Cross Garnetts for the Gates . . .	0..16..0
For a large Bolt 2 foot long & 3 Staples . . .	0.. 6..0
For 2 Padlocks & Keys & Hasp & 2 Staples . . .	0.. 6..0
For mending the Clapper of the Bell & 4 forelock Keys	0.. 8..0

1726, Mar:

For 2 ₤ of large H hinges at 8 ^s ₤ pair . . .	0..16..0
For 2 large Spring Bolts & Staples Burnished . . .	0.. 9..0
For One large Double Spring Box Lock &c. . .	0.. 8..0
For making two Gudgeons for the Old Door to make it swing	0.. 2..0

3..11..-

Errors excepted

₤ Sam^l Minske.

Which being read and heard the said Sam^l Minskey is allowed the sum of three Pounds in full of the above And Ordered that M^r Robert Alexander pay the same and thereupon an Order is Accordingly drawn on the said Alexander for the same.

1726, Apr^l 11. The Vestry of S^t Ann's Parish. Dr.

To washing the Surplice 5 times at 3/6 ₤ . . .	0..17..6
To D ^o the Table Linnen Twice . . .	0.. 7..0
To 2 Days Labourers work at 3/ ₤ . . .	0.. 6..0
To Sodding up M ^r Skippons Grave . . .	0.. 2..0

1..12..6

Errors excepted,

W^m ^{his} × _{mark} Munroe.

Annap^o, April 11, 1726.

The above allowed by the Vestry and ordered that M^r Robert Alexander pay the same and thereupon an Order is drawn on the s^d Alexander accordingly.

[p. 103] Att a Meeting of the Vestry of St Anne's Parish on Tuesday 6th Sept^r 1726. Were present The Rcv^d M^r John Humphrys Rector, His Hon^r Charles Calvert Esq^r, Benjamin Tasker Esq^r, Rob^t Gordon Esq^r, Alex^r Frazer Esq^r, Vachel Denton Vestrymen. M^r Thomas Worthington having been Chosen a Vestryman of this Parish sometime since appears & Qualifies himself by taking the usual Oaths to the Governm^t & the Oath of Vestryman subscribes the Oath of Abjuration & takes his place.

Ordered that the present Church Wardens agree wth any proper Workman for the new Covering the shed of the Vestry house wth feather edged Cyprus Plank and th^t w^t such Church Wardens agree for be paid by the Vestry when the Work is finished.

Likewise ordered that the Church Wardens Lay an Acc^t before the next Vestry of the money they have rec^d & of w^t is due on Acc^t of the Publick Pews.

Benj. Tasker Esq^r informs the Vestry that he has a Tombstone lately come in which is intended to be laid on the Grave of W^m Bladen Esq^r Dec^d w^{ch} the s^d Tasker prays Leave of the Vestry to do & it is Granted accordingly.

The Rev^d M^r John Humphreys having acquainted this Vestry that he stands Indebted for House rent twenty four pounds Curr^{cy} or thereabouts w^{ch} thro' the Low Price Tob^o is reduced to & his not having yet dispos'd of any part of his Sallary he is rendered incapable of discharging, & therefore proposes th^t this Vestry will Request the present Church Wardens to repair to the Sevⁿ Parish-
[p. 104] ioners in the Parish & take from them w^{tev^r} they shall think fitt to give towards Discharge of the rent af^d & to make their Report therein to the next Vestry which is ordered accordingly.

Ordered that Rob^t Gordon Alex^r Frazer and Vachel Denton or any two of them may dispose of the Tob^o now due to this Vestry from M^r John Gresham late Sher. of this County att any price they shall think & that an ord^r for the same sign'd by them or any

two of them shall be as suffic^t as tho done in Imediate Vestry, of which they are to make Report to the next Vestry.

Att a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish in the City of Annapolis on Tuesday the third of Jan^{ry} Anno Dom. 1726. Present, The Rev^d Mr John Humphreys Rector, Vachel Denton Esq^r, Alex^r Frazer Esq^r, Mr Thom^s Worthington, Vestrymen, Mr Rob^t Alexander, Mr Mich^l McNamara Church Ward^s.

Ordered th^t Mr Rob^t Alexander receive from Mr Mich^l McNamara the Church plate & Linnen to be by him kept the remaining part of the time of his Churchwardenship. Mr W^m Ghiselin unanimously chosen Reg^r of the Vestry of this parish in the Room of W^m Beckingham who resigns the same office & therefore Ord^r th^t notice be Givⁿ him to Attend at the next Vestry to Qualifie himself accordingly.

Ordered th^t the Church Wardens inspect & Repair the Damages the Bell & Framc have sustained & th^t wth the utmost Expedition.

[p. 105] At a Meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St. Anne's Parish on Tuesday the 7th day of February 1726 were present, The Rev^d John Humphry Rector, Benj. Tasker Esq^r, Vachel Denton Esq^r, Mr Tho^s Worthington, Vestrymen, Mr Mich^l Macnemara, Church ward. W^m Ghiselin Qualifie himself as Reg^r to this Vestry by takeing the Sev^l Oaths to the Governm^t as alsoe the Oath of Reg^r and Declaring and Subscribing the Test and Oath of Abjuration According to Act of Assembly and takes his place Accordingly.

Ordered that the persons appointed to Dispose of the last years Tobacco, belonging to this Vestry have the same power of Disposeing this years Tob^o and that notes be affixed up at the most publick places in this City Giveing notice thereof. The Vestry takeing into their Consideration the neglect of the Sev^l persons, in Omitting their haveing their Childrens Births Registered, and their Burialls, as allsoc the Sev^l Marriages amongst the proceedings of this Vestry. According to Law, Do order that publick notes be affixt, giveing notice to all persons who have neglected it that if they dont Comply with the Law in that Case with all Convenient speed the s^d Law will be put in Execution ag^t them.

Ordered that M^r Rob^t Alexander Lay his account before the next Vestry, in order to settle the same.

The Sherr. of Ann Arundell County Lay before this vestry the following Account, viz.

[p. 106] The Vestry of S^t Ann's

Parish	D ^r	£ Contr.	C ^r
To my Commission at 5		by 744 Taxables at 10	£
£ Ct. for Collecting		poll	. . . 7440ls
7440ls Tob ^o is	. . . 372		

Errors excepted £

James Govane, Sherr.

June 5th 1725. M^r Thomas Jobson prays that he may be allowed for the following Accounts, viz.

Thomas Jobson, D^r

To 2 foot of Glass for the Church	£0..3..0
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Errors excepted £

Tho^s Williams.

1725.	St. Ann's Vestry	D ^r	
To 3 bushells of Hair	.	.	£0..3..0
To 1 Bushell of Lime	.	.	0..0..6
To makeing the Cushens	.	.	0..2..6
			<hr/>
			£0..6..0

Which Accounts is allowed of by this Vestry and Ordered that M^r Robert Alexander pay the same to the said Jobson out of the money he has in his hands belonging to the Vestry.

At a Meeting of the Rector & Vestry of St. Ann's Parish on Munday the 3^d day of Aprill Anno Dom. 1727—were present The Rev^d M^r John Humphreys Rector, Benj. Tasker Esq^r, Vachel Denton Esq^r, Robert Gorden Esq^r, Alex^r Fraser Esq^r, M^r Tho^s Worthington, Vestrymen, M^r Robert Alexander, M^r Mich^l Macnemara Church Wardens.

[p. 107] By the Gen^l Voice of the Parishioners present M^r Ja^s

Donaldson & Mr Thom^s Baldwin are unanimously Elected Church Wardens of this parish for the ensuing year, in the room of Mr Rob^t Alexander & Mr Mich^l Macnemara. John Beale Esq^r and Mr Philip Hammond are Chosen Vestrymen of this Parish in the Room of Benjⁿ Tasker & Rob^t Gorden Esq^{rs} who being present Qualify themselves as such according to Law & take their place Accordingly.

The Vestry adjourns till to morrow morning.

Tuesday Aprill the 4th the Vestry meet according to Adjournment. Present, The Rev^d Mr John Humphry Rector, Alex^r Fraser Esq^r, Vachel Denton Esq^r, John Beale Esq^r, Mr Tho^s Worthington, Vestrymen. Mr Tho^s Baldwin being Chosen a Church Warden for this Parish yesterday appears now and Qualifys himself as the Law directs and takes his place Accordingly. Mr John Smith, Carpenter, prays that he may be allowed the fol. acc^t, viz.:

1726.

St. Ann's Parish Dr

To putting the pedintall and Weather Cock & repair-

ing the Shingling of the Church as £ Agreem^t . £4..0..-

John Smith.

At the foot of which Account was thus written viz. Annap^o, 4th April 1727. Pay the above Account to Walter Dallas or order Value of him received £ me John Smith.

[p. 108] Which foregoing Account being read is Referred till the next meeting of this Vestry his work being not yet Completed according to Agreement.

Ordered that Summons Issue to all the Church Wardens since the time of Vachel Denton Esq^r to appear at the next Vestry in order to render an Acc^t of their proceedings therein as they will answer the Contrary &c.

Motioned to this Vestry by Mr Philip Hammond on behalf of and at the request of the Inhabitants of the Upper parts of this parish whose Habitations are so Remote that the Church in Annap^s is Intirely useless to them, that a Chappell of Ease be Carried on, and perfected by Subscription of the Parish, to be

fixed in some Convenient place in the Upper parts thereof, which by this Vestry is thought fit and necessary and Resolved that the Govern^r be Petitioned for a permission of Carrying on the same and that M^r Beale be requested to Draw a Petition therefore by the next meeting of this Vestry. Resolved that M^r W^m Rogers for the particular favour of being admitted to bury his Late Lady in the Church pay to the Rev^d M^r John Humphrey the sume of five pounds Curr^t money and that an order Issue to one of the Church Wardens to Demand and Collect the same.

Resolved farther that every pson Requesting the favour to bury any friend or Relation in the Church shall for the future be obliged to pay Ten pounds Curr^t money to the Rector of the said parish for his use &c.

Ordered that publick notes be put up Certifying that this Vestry hath a Large Quantity of Tobacco to Dispose of in the Sherr. of this Countys hands and that they set the first Tuesday in every month so that if any pson Design to purchase the same may apply to the said Vestry at such time.

[p. 109] At a Meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St. Ann's Parish on Tuesday the second day of May Anno. 1727. Present. The Rev^d M^r John Humphreys Rector, John Beale Esq^r, Vachel Denton Esq^r, M^r Thom^s Worthington, M^r Philip Hammond, Vestrymen.

M^r Rich^d Clagett upon his Application to this Vestry has Leave Given him to build a pew in the place where the font now stands provided he dont Discomode the rest of the pews and moves the font to such other place as this vestry thinks proper in the Church. All which is to be Done at the Charge of him the said Clagett.

M^r Tho^s Jobson & M^r Mich^l Macnemara late Church Wardens of this Parish appear according to an Order made last Vestry and say they have no Acc^t to Render to the said parish of any Money that they have received for the use of the said parish.

M^r Dulany appears and offers to this Vestry the sume of twelve shill^s & six pence ꝥ hundred for the tobacco due to the parish w^{ch} being the greatest offer the Vestry accepts of the same and Accordingly an order is drawn upon James Govane sherr. of

Ann^l County for the sune of 7068lbs tob^o payable to the s^d Dan^l Dulany.

W^m Beckingham late Reg^r of this parish is allowed 500lbs tob^o for his Service to said parish in that Station, and Ordered that the present Reg^r draw an order on John Gresham late sherr. of Ann^l County for the same.

[p. 110] Ordered that John Smith, John Jordan, Tho^s Jobson, Jn^o Lawson, Robert Alexander and Mich^l Maenemara late Church wardens Render an Acc^t to the next Vestry of what money they have rec^d on Acc^t of the publick pews and of what persons refuse to doe the same.

Maryland p :

To his Excellency Cha : Calvert Esq^r Governour of Maryland.

The Petition of the Vestrymen of St. Ann's Parish in Ann Arundell County.

Most Humbly sheweth

That it is Represented to your petitioners by one of the Vestry men of the said Parish on behalf of severall of the pet^{rs} of the said Parish Livcing in the Upper part thereof that they Live so remote from the parish Church that they Cannot be there in due time to hear Divine Service and the Gospell preached.

And Forasmuch as Severall of the parishioners are willing to build a Chappell of Ease by Subscription upon obtaining your Excellencys Lycence for the same.

Wherefore your pet^{rs} most humbly pray your Excellency to Grant Lycence to your pet^{rs} for building a Chappell of Ease to be placed by your pet^{rs} in some Convenient place for the Conveyance of the Upper part of the said parish and your Petitioners as in Duty bound will pray &c.

John Humphreys

A. Fraser

Vachel Denton

Tho^s Worthington

Jn^o Beale

Phil. Hammond

On the back of the foregoing Petition was thus written viz :
I grant this Petition 2^d May 1727

Cha : Calvert.

[p. 111] At a Meeting of the Rector and Vestry of Ann's Parish on Tuesday the sixth day of June Anno 1727. Present

John Humphreys Rector, John Beale Esq^r, Vachel Denton Esq^r, Alex^r Fraser Esq^r, M^r Tho^s Worthington, M^r Philip Hammond Vestrymen, M^r Sam^l Donaldson Church warden.

M^r James Donaldson being formerly Chosen a Church warden for this parish now appears and qualifies himself as such by Takeing the sev^l Oaths appointed by Act of Assembly &c. as alsoe the Oath of office and takes his place accordingly.

The Vestry perceiving there hath been an Omission made of Entring the proceedings of the 18th of November last in relation to the Application of the then County Court for the ten £ poll to defray the necessary Charges of the Vestry. Order the said proceedings be entred Imediately after the finishing the Entrys of this meeting, and that a reference be made to the proper place where the said meeting ought to have been entred.

Order'd that W^m Munroe be allowed the sume of four pounds seven shill. & six pence Curr^t money in full for seven hundred pounds of Tobacco for his last years service as Sexton to this Parish, and that the Reg^r of this parish draw an order on Daniel Dulany Esq^r for the same.

[p. 112] Ordered that the Reg^r of this Parish draw upon M^r Dulany for twenty one shillings payable to W^m Munroe it being due to him for washing the Church Linnen in full to Last Easter.

Ordered that John Smith be allowed the sume of four pounds Curr^t money according to Agreem^t for mending the Roof of the Church and that the Reg^r of this parish draw an order on M^r Dulany for the same.

Amas Garrett Esq^r produces to this Vestry the following Account and prays allowance for the same viz.

Annapolis, Maryland.

Vestry of S^t Ann's Parish D^r 13th October 1724

to Amas Garrett viz

To 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ pound of Cordage	John Smith 8 ^d	£0.. 7..2
To 500 20 ^d nailes 7/6 & one thousand 8 ^d Ditto 7/6		0..15..0
19 th Aug. 1726.		

£1.. 2..2

Which Account being read is allowed of and ordered that the Reg^r of this Vestry draw an order on Dan^l Dulany Esq^r for the same, out of the money he has in his hands belonging to this vestry.

LETTERS OF REV. JONATHAN BOUCHER.

(Continued from p. 165.)

[To Rev. Mr. James.]

Virg'a, Sept'r 2d, 1764.

Chequer'd as human Life is w'th unforeseen & unaccountable Vieissitudes, of w't is it a Man may pronounee w'th Certainty! Thousands of Times have I s'd not a Ship sh'd sail w'tht a L'r to Mr. James f'm his Boucher, yet now that someth'g of Business obliges Me to write (oh my God! w't a painful Reverse!) I find myself as it were under a Necessity to apologise for the Trouble of my Letter. Oh dear, dear Sir, You have us'd me eruelly—w't ever cause of Dislike You had to my Correspondence, I had a Right to have Known it. I upbraid you not my dear Sir, I dare not—but pity these Tears—this tortur'd Heart, stung by y'r Negleet. Ah, farewell all tender Attachm'ts—farewell Fr'dship, yet I will ever—yes, tho' I never more express it w'th my Pen—whilst Life remains I will Love w'th the devotest Ardour, both y'rself & all y'r dear little Relatives.

Wonder not, Sir, that I write distractedly—such Reflexions w'd distract me, were I ever so strong & vigorous—but, ah! did you see w't a poor emaciated half-animated skeleton it is that is writing to you, sure I am Y'r feeling heart w'd pity me. Believe Me, Sir, I am not able to walk aecross this Room with't a Support—yet truly thankful I am for even so much strength, as a few Days ago, I dar'd not promise myself that I sh'd ever

ag'n behold ye¹ fair Face of Heaven. It has indeed been a severe Trial. Oh c'd you, my St. Bees Friends, c'd you know, that even in those alarm'g Moments, w'n Worlds beyond this seem'd to open upon my Eyes, my Heart w'd fondly embrace & cling to you—you c'd not think poor forlorn Boucher an Object of Indifference. May Heaven preserve you & y'rs f'm such afflic'g Visita'ns & O Gracious God! make Me truly sensible of & thankful for thy gr't mercy in my Recovery.

The Purpose, Mr. James, of this Letter, is to comply w'th a dying Request of a deceased Friend—a Friend, & truly so—for He was an honest & a worthy Man, superior to all of his Profession I was ever acquainted with in commercial Theory, & second to None in ye Practical Part. He had a clear Head & a sound Heart—take Him for All in all, I shall not look upon his Like again. I have severely felt his Loss. Need I tell you this respected Friend was Mr. Rob't Jackson of Fredericksburg? He has left two Sons to inherit very decent & even ample Fortunes w'c he was so provident as to acquire for Them: for the Welfare of these sons, He was most excessively anxious. The Eldest of them was put under my Care soon after my Arrival in Virg'a & dur'g my Absence, under Mr. Maury, to whose Name I fancy, by this Time you are no stranger. Mr. Jackson was a Factor for Mr. Gale, & has therefore in his Will left his sons to his Care & Direc'n. And as They are to come to St. Bees, I have to request, a Request w'c indeed I have no right to make, that You will be pleas'd to consider Them as Youths for whom I have a p'rticular Esteem. I know how improper it is to expect any Distinc'ns, & therefore idle to ask it; yet might these Boys know that You but once took Notice of them, because they were recommended by Me, I would duly acknowledge the Fav'r. I hope they will deserve y'r Notice & be good Men. As they have both liv'd in my Family, They will be able to inform You of my

¹In many manuscripts of the 17th and 18th centuries "the" is written with a cursive form of the Old English þ (th). Dr. William Hand Browne calls attention to the misleading custom of modern printers to represent this character by a y (ye), leading to the notion that at some stage of the language "the" was pronounced "ye."

Manner of Life; & tho' wild & volatile, I trust, you will find Them very intelligent.

Oh, Mr. James, w't unexpected changes will happen in a very few Years! but a few Moons ago, & w't fanciful Ideas of romantic Bliss did I fondly dream of? Ideas, that are now for ever vanished. Sickness can effectually check all that restless Feverishness of ye Mind w'c is ever pushing us on to certain fancied heights & Distinc'ns, w'c w'n attain'd, are as unsatisfy'g & unsubstantial as ye Visions of ye Rainbow. I have not, believe Me, I have not one Wish to be Great. Ease, Health & Competence, in some sequestered Nook, w'c, thank God, I now have & may call my own—this is the only desirable & true Bliss of Life. Ah! might I hope my James w'd yet again love & correspond w'th me—but banish ye Hope—come Philosophy, & teach Me Resigna'n, but w't Philosophy? That alone, whose Lesson it is, “The Lord gave, & the L'd hath taken away—blessed therefore be his Name.”

Almost all the Friends of my Youth begin to cast me off, & why I know not, unless it be that as We advance in Life, we find ye Entanglem'ts of the World inconsistent w'th those ardent Professions made in more sanguin Years. But need it be so? Do You think Friendship incompatible w'th ye most serious Businesses of our Pilgrimage? alas, then vain are all ye sooth'g Suggestions of Ethic Sages—& vain too, poor Boucher, are all those flowery Dreams Thou hast form'd of ye Happiness of Life. Cou'd I but catch some Intelligence of You of Rebound, twere a Blessing—but believe me, save one L'r f'm you not heard one word ab't You f'm any Qu'rs since I left Engl'd . . . promises to write to me. Pray, Sir, encourage Him to do it. God Altera'ns may have taken place in y'r Family w't Multitudes of do I conceive.

These Fevers are of a Nature unknown to Europe: much I fear They may have fatally impair'd my Understanding: their Effects at present are but too sensibly felt. Sure I am They have done irreparable Damage to my Eyesight—but this is human Life. God forgive You, Mr. James, for y'r sad Unkindness to y'r poor old Friend! I do from my Heart, & sincerely pray for ye Health

& Happiness of y'r dear Wife & Children—& once more, w'th ye most cordial sincerity, subscribe myself, as much as ever Man was, Your Friend

Jona'n Boucher.

[To the Rev. Mr. Tickell of Trinity Parish, in Louisa.]

D'r Sir,

For once in my Life it has happened that I have to request Mr. Tickell to pardon my long silence. The Tables are turned, not with you indeed : but it has seldom been ye Case that I have so long forbore writing, tho' you generally do. But, I see it is your Way ; and the Habit has taken too deep Root to be removed by any Remonstrances of mine. Well, & how have you been able to fence ag'st the Severities of this truly Winter Weather. Have you been reading, or (w't is better) have you been practis'g Philosophy ? I have done neither. It can hardly be said that it was Choice w'c determin'd me to my pres't Departm't of Life ; yet with't either pursuing ye Bent of my Inclina'n & with't any actual Necessity, forsooth, I must commence a Man of Business : and if a ceaseless Train of perplexing Difficulties, be ye Character of this World's Business, I have had an overabundant share of it, ever since I have been able to undertake it, that is, ever since it has pleased God to restore Me to that Degree of Health, w'c alone can qualify Me to undergo that series of Toil & Drudgery w'c is now become ye Lot of my Life. Neither yc Inclemency of this Weather, nor a State of but imperfect Health have been suffi't to rescue Me f'm rid'g ab't after one dirty Errand or other. I remov'd hither ab't ye middle of Dec'r, & as yet have no Reason to wish I had not remov'd, unless when I recollect how much happier I might have liv'd, had I, in Time, been wise enough to have follow'd y'r Example.

Pray were you in Earnest when you talk'd of com'g over here, early in this new year ? Believe Me, I sh'd as soon persuade myself that p'rhaps Dr. Terriek (if that be ye Name of our pres't Diocesan) sh'd nominate Me his Commisary in Virg'a, as imagin

that in such Weather as This, you c'd be induc'd to undertake a Journey of 40 or 50 miles. Perhaps, w'n ye swallow comes to twitter on my Chimney, you may venture to cross my Threshold. Sh'd you, I will esteem it a supernumerary Blessing in ye Train of that genial Season. Have you heard f'm Cumberland lately? I suppose I may have had several L'rs f'm thence since I wrote to you, but do not at pres't recollect much of ye News, if there was any. Y'r quondam Patron, Dr. Brown, still supports a respectable Character in ye Literary World. The Vol: of Sermons He has given ye World are much approved of by every Body—except myself. They are well enough—yet, I think, not quite well enough for Dr. Brown. When you come over, you will see Them, as I wish you might, because I know you are sober & rational enough to like Them.

Mr. Messenger has been inform'd of ye Probability there is of his meet'g w'th Encouragem't f'm Mr. Thomlinson in Carolina. I c'd see no Danger in mention'g ye Matter to Him, as He professes himself quite satisfied w'th his pres't Situa'n; but w'd, I believe, very willingly change it on a Prospect of being introduc'd to a Place w'c w'd afford Him Opportunities of increas'g his very slender Stock of classical Wealth. I had not long ago a L'r f'm Mr. Thomlinson, but as He mentions nothing of this Nature to me, it might be deem'd impertinent, sh'd I officiously undertake to recommend an Assistant to Him. I had therefor much rather leave the Business entirely to you: as y'r being more intimately acquainted with Mr. T's Circumstances & situa'n, give you a Pretence w'c I have not. And, as Mr. Messenger seems pretty eagerly to wish for Success in ye Applica'n, I will request you to take whatever Pains you may find necessary in ye Affair. And you sh'd if it can be done, have an Ans'r very Early, as He will wish to have it determin'd before He may be applied to, to stay longer where He is. He has now £30 P'r ann: & Board for Himself, Horse &c. This is all, I can think necessary for you to be inform'd of.

Many Altera'ns have been made in my domestic economy; & all my Designs & Schemes now wear a quite diff't aspect. I am endeavouring to become a Planter . . . especially, I am endeavouring to render such a Life . . . to me. How does such a Resolu'n

chime w'th y'r Philosophy? it is certainly a Plan of Life truly primitive—it is too favourable to intellectual Acquirem'ts—& (w't is most to its Hon'r) it is Friendly to Morality. In short, there lacks noth'g but a good Crop this year to render Me so very warm an advocate for Planta'n Business, as fairly to write a Panegyric upon it.

How or when this will reach you, I know not—let it take its Chance—I wish it a good i. e. a speedy Passage. Adieu Dr. Tickell! Thine affectionately

Boucher.

St. Mary's Jan'y 22'd 1765.

[To Rev. Mr. James.]

St. Mary's Parish

July 19th, 1765.

My dear Sir,

Once more I have the pleasure to acknowledge a Letter of yours, dated Feb'ry 5th, for which I sincerely thank you. I no longer reproach you for neglecting me; as I am now convinc'd that Appearance of Neglect I have so often complain'd of, has by no means been owing to any Want of Fr'dship, but rather, if you will pardon me for my Conjecture, to a certain Indolence of Mind w'c I think I have obser'd of late has render'd writ'g disagreeable to you; or perhaps it may be only owing to a Carelessness in enquir'g for opportunities of conveyance. Whether either of These, or whatever else, be the Cause, I request and hope that You will for ye future endeavor to counteract its Influence, & in ye Phrase we use to our Boys, since I forgive you what is past, mind you be a good Boy for the Time to come. I think indeed 'tis not a little vexing that our Correspondence sh'd, on one side, consist entirely of Charges & Accusa'ns & on ye other of Apologies & Excuses. But no more of This.

I wish you & y'r Nancy Joy of ye Addi'n to y'r *Family*: A Phrase This, my Friend, that by this Time I fancy, is quite *familiar* to you. Let me see—tell Mrs. James, if she will be

careful to let me have Notice in due Time, I intend doing myself the Hon'r to stand for the Third she has next to this last one : it will be her seventh, I believe, w^c I pitch upon as a lucky Number.

Some Time ago my Father wrote to me, very earnestly recommending to me a young Man, a Neighb'r of his, at that Time Master of Bromfield school. I had too a very modest & pretty L'r from the young G-man himself, who, as the Phrase there is, w'd be very much obliged to me indeed, if I e'd get Him a Place. It happen'd about that Time that Mr. Maury & Mr. Tickell were here, who persuaded me much to employ an Usher : indeed they convince'd Me that it was impossible I sh'd attend my Boys as I ought without neglecting other Businesses hardly less important. And, as Mr. Bulman (ye Name of ye young Man just mentioned) promised fair and bore a good Character from Mr. Wennington & others, I immediately wrote to my Fa'r & Him, that if he chose to accept it, I was willing to employ Him in ye Capacity of an Usher. But as I know how very whimsical my quondam Neighb'rs are in their Opinions & Schemes, I told my Fa'r that sh'd he think fit to decline it, as I had not then Time to write, I w'd be obliged to Him for inform'g you of it, as I had Hopes that perhaps you might spare Me one from y'r School. The Terms I offer'd were, that he sh'd engage w'th me for three years, & for the first Year I agreed to allow Him £15 Sterl'g, 20 for ye 2^d & 25 for the Third, with Board &c. in my Family. Sh'd an Applica'n for this Purpose have already been made to you—it will be doing me a singular Fav'r to send Me such a young man as you think will do for me : & as you know me & my Business so well, I can not suppose much Direc'n is necessary. It is not of so very much Moment that He sh'd be a scholar, provided He be a tractable, good natured, clever Lad. And if he is, tho' ye Prospects at present are not very inviting, yet possibly it may turn to his Aee't. At this Time I have 15 Boys—the Head Class read Terence, Virgil, &c., & as I shall generally chuse to attend School myself w'n I am at Home & without Company, an Usher cannot, one may suppose, have a very laborious Task.

I am daily expect'g the two sons of Mr. Addison in Maryland, the Gentleman who, as you may remember, applied to Mr. Huddleston of W'thaven to send Him in a Tutor &c. He is a Queen's man & I believe a scholar. I have already four Boys from that Province. Possibly, ano'r year I may have it in my Power considerably to increase my Number: yet Schools, I believe everywhere, are fluctuating, & I imagin are peculiarly so where They entirely depend on ye Reputa'n of a Master, w'e as ye greatest Merit sometimes fails to obtain, so is it frequently lost where no just Blame has been incurr'd. Had I been happy in a College Educa'n, ye Eclat of That, I think, w'd have secur'd me—but I must shift on as it is; only it w'd grieve me, after hav'g gain'd someth'g of a Name, ag'n to sink into Neglect & Obscurity. But, This may be my Fate. Well, Be it so.

I am glad Billy Jackson behaves himself well. I dare say He remembers how often I have complain'd of his hasty & volatile Temper; so that I am much pleas'd to hear he is become studious. I thank you for the Attention shewn to him on my Ace't. His Father was a Man of Worth; & was a striking Proof how much real Learn'g unassisted Genius may, by Dint of Applic'a'n, attain.

I was hardly surprised to read y'r Palinode: I expected it: the Trans'n was too sudden to be lasting. It affords a Proof of the surprising Effects of Eloquence. My Friend's Letter is really excellently wrote; & tho' I, as well as you, have always been of opinion, that an equally plausible, easy & consistent scheme might be contriv'd w'e sh'd too be more extensive & enlarged than his: yet w'n I take his L'r in my hands, I always find myself effectually baffled, & unable to proceed. I earnestly press you to continue y'r resolu'n of digest'g & methodizing y'r Tho'ts upon ye Subj't, as it will give me a singular Pleasure to sec Them. I have for some Time past been persuad'g Him to suffer ye Piece to be printed, w'e He consents to, on Condi'n that *I revise it & retouch*. As he would not allow us to compromise ye Matter w'th Him, I am of Opinion that [with a] few Alter'ns, & in a Dress fit to appear in Public, it may be of infinite Service in a Country like This. But I shall forbear till I see y'r Comments, w'e I beg you will fav'r Me w'th as soon as possible. Mr. Maury

is a G-man of much Merit, & I know you w'd admire him : yet he resembles the Wits of ye Seine (ye Country of his Ancestors) much more than He does ye cooler Genius of more Northern Climes. Honest Man, He rode almost 80 miles last week to see me, & unfortunately I was almost as many miles f'm Home.

My next will be by The John & Bella, a W'thaven Ship w'e will sail in Sep'r. Surely I shall not then disappoint Mrs. James of her long promis'd Letter. I sh'd indeed have wrote now, but on Acc't of d'ble Postage. I repeat it, Be a good Boy & such you shall find y'r most sincere & aff't

Boucher.

St. Mary's 9th Dec'r 1765

D'r Mr. James,

This will accompany a Letter for Mrs. James, which I put into y'r Hands, *upon Hon'r* : Sh'd you, notwithstanding this Caution, venture to read it, I have only to hint to you, that possibly you may pay for your peeping. However, tho' I take not upon Me to give you Leave, Mrs. James may : and, in that Case, sh'd it afford you any Pleasure (as I wish it may) you will have Ye Comfort to reflect that ye Satisfaction is, as yours have always been, honest & legal. I have, I believe, already acknowledged ye last Letter I have had of yours, dated Feb'y last : Two or three W'thaven Ships have been in this river since that Time, but I never have heard of a L'r from St. Bees. It is not a little agreeable to my Vanity to find you ag'n acknowledging that my Plan of Educa'n was not altogether so absurd as my Friend Maury had well nigh persuaded Me to believe it. However, I shall hardly believe you in Earnest, till you send Me those Proofs of y'r Sincerity, w'e you hint you were about preparing. I w'd be loth to discourage you, yet I can hardly forbear telling you, that I expect you will find many of his Argum'ts more stubborn & difficult to refute than you seem to have imagin'd when you last wrote to Me. I own to You, I have sat down to it again & again, w'th determin'd Resolution to overset his novel Plan—but whether it be owing to ye Merit of his Side of ye Question, or ye Superiority of his Genius, or to Both, I presume not to say—

cert'n however it is, I have never been able to please myself. I shall never consent to excuse you from those Papers on ye Subject w^c you have, in some Sort, promised me : We will join our Forces together, & surely wth our united Vigour, we shall be able, at least, to make Him glad to compromise ye Matter wth us. Mr. Maury really is a Man of Genius, well acquainted wth Books & not vulgarly with Men—tho' like many more, He be lost to ye World by being buried in an obscure Corner where Science has hardly dawned. And, w^t is still more to his Hon^r, He is an honest, generous, candid & amiable Friend. I tell it to you wth Tears in my Eyes & a throbbing Heart, that this great & good Man, now lies, 'tis said, at the Point of Death. Sh^d I lose him, w^c Heav'n avert ! all America cannot make Me amends. I heard from Him ab't a Week ago, & shall see Him, if He still be within ye reach of human Ken, in a few days. He knows you, & entertains a just Esteem & reverence for y^r Character.

I hardly know when it is probable that this Letter will leave ye Country : The Nelson proposes, almost immediately, to attend at the Custom House for a Clearance, but whether that will be granted or not, is hard to say. You can not conceive w^t a sad Situa'n We are in, occasioned by this terrible Stamp Act. The Troubles & Alarms in England in 1745 hardly exceeded what is now to be seen or heard of, every Day, all over North America. It may not perhaps be extremely prudent in an obscure Individual deeply to interest Himself in public Businesses ; but as no Individual whatever, whose Understanding is not totally blind, and whose Heart is still undepraved, can help seeing & owning that the Act in Question is, in every Sense, oppressive, impolitic & illegal, it is therefore, I think, scarce honest to be silent. The poor Americans, you will own, are truly to be pitied : their best & dearest Rights, w^c, ever like Britons They are anxiously jealous of, have been mercilessly invaded by Parliament, who till now, never pretended to any such Privileges ; & who, even supposing They had a Right to impose upon us as an internal Tax, are as ignorant of ye Means of doing it wth the Ease to ye People, & Profit to ye State, as They w^d be to prescribe an Assessm't for ye Inhabitants of Kamschatka. You will hardly

believe how unaccountably ignorant They are of ye pres't State of ye Colonies: Nobody of Consequence comes amongst us to get any personal Informa'n of our affairs, & Those Entrusted to communicate such intelligence are Themselves either too ignorant, or too knavish to give any to be depended upon. It is not long since, a military Gentleman of no inferior Rank, L'd Geo: Beauclerk, sent 4 or 500 Highlanders to be quarter'd in James City, w'e contains but one House, & that a private Gentleman's. In ye Debates in ye House, while ye Bill for ye Stamps in America was still in Debate, ye Opulence of ye Americans was urg'd as an Argum't in its Fav'r; w'n there is not a more notorious Truth than it is, that They are immers'd over Head & Ears in Debt. Living amongst a People here as I do, whom I truly respect, it is impossible not to see & lament such Things: I have long been griev'd at ye ill Policy of ye Governm't w'th regard to Indian affairs. For I am morally certain, it were a much easier Task to civilize every Savage in America, than Peter the Great had, w'n He undertook to humanize the Bears of Russia. And the Interests of Humanity as well as of sound Policy are concerned, that the attempt sh'd be made. As this is a Subject I have often thought of, I am sometimes almost half resolv'd to sit down, & methodize my Thoughts into something like a regular systematic Plan: & perhaps I may, w'n ye pres't Troubles are blown over.

I sincerely wish, my dear Sir, I c'd believe that a Correspondence with Me was a Matter you set any Value upon: but Writing seems to be so disagreeable to you, that, in Spite of my earnest Desire, & unwearied Endcav'rs, I find it unavoidably dwindling away, almost into mere Matter of Form. My Estcem, my Love, my Reverence, believe me, my d'r Mr. James, you will ever retain wheth'r you write or not: & I am resolv'd too to continue my Lett'rs to you, at every Opp'ty; yet how can I forbear to grieve that you sh'd, in some Degree, cast Me off, just at ye Time w'n p'rhaps it might be worth y'r while to cultivate a nearer Acquaintance w'th Me? You have bore w'th Me in ye Days of Levity, & now w'n Time, & a little Reflec'n have cur'd Me of some of ye Vagaries of youth, I will almost venture to promise that you shall find me a more acceptable Correspondent, if you will be pleased to put my Abilities to ye Proof.

I wrote to you some Time ago ab't an Usher, & am impatient to hear ye Issue of my Applica'n. I am still dispos'd to employ one, cou'd I be sure of getting one to my Mind; & unless you have in y'r Eye an ingenious, tractable & improveable Lad, it will hardly be worth y'r while to take ye Trouble of sending Ano'r; Because it w'd grieve Me to receive One from St. Bees that wou'd not in Time cut a Figure amongst us—& I believe, I need not tell you that it is not every Genius that is calculated for ye Meridian of Virg'a. Willy Ponsonby, I dare say, was a very good Scholar, & a good Schoolmaster, in ye place where his kind Destiny fix'd Him; but He w'd hardly have been thought to be either in Virg'a. W't ye Terms were I mentioned to you, I have now forgot, w'tever They were I will make Them good: only, I must beg you to condition that as my School is very precarious, sh'd it fail me, I shall then be releas'd f'm any Engagem'ts, w'c will be no Hardship upon Him, as I doubt not but I c'd soon provide Him a Place in some G-man's Family. Sh'd you ever have a young Fellow of Merit upon y'r Hands, raving to be abroad, as you may rem'r I did, if He can Content Himself w'th 20 or 30 £ p'r ann: as a private Tutor, I dare say, I c'd almost at any Time, help Him to some such place. The Broomfield Schoolmaster, I hear, remov'd to London. The News of my poor Brother's Death, you will judge, was a sad shock to Me. He was in every Sense of ye Word, an affectionate Brother, & I sincerely bemoan his Loss. Younger Brothers, I have heard it observ'd, generally bear ye Death of an Elder one, w'th excellent Philosophy; but, if I at all know my own Heart, this sage Remark is noways applicable to me. Heaven is my Witness, cou'd I have sav'd his Life, I w'd willingly have done it at the Expence of my own. But, He is gone & as I know not, so neither do I care, how soon it be my Fate to follow Him. God grant, I may live his Life—for I am as sure, that there never was a better Clergyman, a better Xtian, or a better Man, as I am, that He is now an *Angel of Light*.

I have never heard a Syllable ab't ye Manner of his Death, whether his Wife was left w'th Child—whether he made a Will—whether there was any Marriage Settlement; so that I

cannot give the least Guess whether I succeed to the Inheritance of ye little paternal Est'e at Blencogo, or not. If I do, as I think it probable I must, I have wrote to my poor forlorn Father, to leave my good Friend Mr. Bro'n at Plumpton, his Ex'r: & w'n I know for cert'n, how the Matter is, I propose writing to him. I have no Doubts, w'n he considers my Situa'n, that He will think Me troublesome; nor that you will require any apology for my not nominating you, since you know as well as I, that He is better qualified for Business of this Sort, than Both of Us put together. I know not how my Father will receive this Request: at all Events, however, I shall be Easy, could I only enable Him to settle his affairs so as to make Himself Easy. I w'd fain hope indeed, that I shall be permitted once more to see Them, w'e I now long for w'th more Eagerness than ever: but as this Hope depends on so many uncert'n Circumstances, God only knows whether it is ever to be realized or not. I am however, almost certain, I think, that I shall never settle in England: Enjoying already something like a comfortable Independence, why sh'd I wantonly give it up & again turn myself adrift in a wide dreary World? Yet, could I only be certain of some forty or fifty Pounds a year, not above a Day or two's Ride from You, thankfully I'd resign ye Ambitious Aim of making a Fortune, & come to you to spend my Days in letter'd Ease & virtuous Content. But, I have never been told in w't Part of ye World You expect to pass ye Rem'r of y'r Days. Surely, you never can think of sojourning much longer at St. Bees. Often as I have enquir'd about it, I do not remember that you have ever told me whether you still assist Mr. Jameson or not. I know not w't y'r Reasons may be—but, for my Part, I see no very good ones, why you sh'd wish to remain his Drudge. Besides, He is not an amiable Man—and for you, who are not needy, needlessly to demean y'rself to such a one, I think it is not right. I have almost suspected you of Flattery in y'r Acc't of Billy Jackson—for He cannot be angry with Me now for telling you, that He was ever reputed an idle Fellow. I had a p'rticular Pleasure in his coming to St. Bees, as I consider'd his com'g immediately from under my Care, in some Measure like

my former Trade, sending Him from the lower to ye Upper End of ye School. I have brought up 3 or 4 Scholars in Virg'a, who, I flatter myself, will give Me some tolerable Credit. One of them has been now almost a Year at ye College of W'm & Mary, The others are still with Me—reading some of Cicero's Works, Virgil & Gr: Test: Have I ever told you how closely I have been obliged to apply myself to these classical Gentry, ever since I last saw you? Still, however, I am but illy qualified for a Schoolmaster: & (*entre Nous*) it was this Considera'n alone, w'c made me refuse ye Grammar Master's Place at College, worth upwards of £200 sterl: p'r ann: w'c I might easily have had a while ago. A few Years more, & I hope to have done with it for ever. I hope ye School at St. Bees still flourishes—are not y'r own two little Boys admitted? Tommy, if I reckon aright, must be past his 7th year, last June or July. I shall have a Pleasure in hearing what Sort of Geniuses They are. You know, I have many romantic Notions—& I own This is One, that I think it w'd really make Me unhappy, sh'd I be so unfortunate as to have a son turn out a Dunce. I know I ought no more to be uneasy ab't a mean Capacity, than I sh'd for his having irregular Features, or an obliquity in his Person. There is not much Danger of it, I hope, sh'd He be born in Virg'a; for I assure You very gr't Dunces are almost as gr't a Rarity here as very gr't Geniuses are w'th you. It may be admitted, consistently enough w'th this asser'n that we have amongst us very few who shine as accomplish'd Scholars.

Have you lately read any of ye modern Publica'ns, w'c have greatly pleas'd you? I have had some of them, w'c are amusing enough. Awhile ago, I imported the Sermons of Massillion in 13 Vols: w'c I think are ye Best French ones I ever saw, but I have never had Time to make Use of One of Them. I am almost overstock'd w'th Books of this Kind. Pray, do You know of a better Transla'n of Montaigne's Essays, than this of Cotton's? He is a favourite Author w'th me, but certainly vilely translated & p'rhaps ye Original might be too much for Me. I have been obliged to write this in School, w'th a parcel of Boys ab't me, so

that I fancy you will find it a strange Jumbled rigmarole Story—it will serve however to convince you, how sincerely

I am y'r most affectionate

Boucher.

[To Rev. Mr. James.]

Virg'a, June 18th. 1766.

My dear Sir,

After being reduc'd to almost absolute Despair, at length I have been happy Enough to receive one more Letter from Saint Bees, which, short as it is, is so uncommon a Favour that I beg leave very particularly to thank you for it. It is impossible for Me to recollect which of ye many Letters I have wrote it is that you refer to, w'n you complain of my addressing you w'th Indifference. But, if there was really any proper Founda'n for such a Charge, I flatter myself you have not so learnt Me, as in Earnest to believe that, in any Period of my Life, I cou'd ever think of you with't the *warmest Glow of ye most ardent Fr'dship*. The Suspicion has certainly arisen f'm some Poverty in my Language, w'e must have fail'd in doing Justice to ye Feelings of my Heart. And in this Case I will allow you to treat w'th Severity a shallow Pate, but beg you will spare a Heart, whose highest Boast, Comfort and Virtue it is, that it has always w'th unabat'g Affec'n, sincerely lov'd & esteem'd you. Truc it is, I have oft complain'd of your unkind Treatment of me in regard to our Correspondence, and You have acknowledged that I had reason: indeed you have so often confess'd it, with't giving any Proofs of a Reformation that I own I have sometimes been led to imagin (and can you justly blame me) that a Correspondence w'th me was not a Matter you were very solicitous about. You now, however, say it is—but w't more substantial Proof do you give of y'r being quite in Earnest in this assertion? This Letter, like every other I have rec'd f'm you since my last visit to England is just an Apology for y'r not writing, w'e you seem to expect will excuse you for one more Year, w'n p'rhaps you may snatch ano'r $\frac{1}{4}$ of an Hour to repeat the Apology. Is not this, my more

impartial Mrs. James, a fair State of the Case? And, if it be, has He a right to knit his Brows, & frown at my thus treating Him en Cavalier? Well, to be done w'th this worthless Sbnject, will you promise to be a more punctual Correspondent? You know, with't my saying it, that I am, and is it not a shame for you, who have beyond all Comparison, ye advantage of me, in Point of Leisure, that I shou'd constantly and regularly write long Letters, w'e you never do, tho' I am naturally indolent, & you alert & industrious.

I have not yet heard a Syllable f'm my Fa'r respecting the Usher you mention. At present I am not very anxions about ye Matter, as to confess ye Truth, I am already more than half inclin'd entirely to have done w'th ye Business. For, why shou'd I, who have neither Chick nor Child to provide for, longer plague myself w'th ye most irksome & thankless of all Employments? You smile, Mrs. James, I see, at the self-sufficiency of ye G-man. I understand you, Madam, & stand corrected. You will, however, permit Me to resolve to *resign* in ab't one Colume more, w'n I inform you that ab't that Period, I fondly flatter myself I shall have leave once more to repose myself under y'r hospitable Roof. It is there & thereabouts I generally build my Castles, & I am unwilling to admit a Doubt that any unkindly Accident sh'd ever overturn such pleasing Superstructnres, however visionary they may be. I propose writing to Mr. James at Plumpton by this Conveyance to request Him to engage for Me a Good honest smart Country Lad, in capacity of a Farmer, as I think such Things are more in his Way than yours, and also because I sh'd not so willingly have to do w'th a Person who had formerly known either myself or my Family; an Objec'n you mnst not suspect to be founded in Pride, since it has a mnch more laudable Principle, That of Convenience. I shall mention to Him my Terms &c. & shou'd he happen to incur any Expence in ye Affair, I must beg y'r Leave to take the Liberty to direct Him to draw upon you for a Reimbursement of it, which I promise yon I will be careful to remit to you upon the first Notice. This I am under a Necessity of doing, as I find after all my patient Endeavours to bear it, I can now no longer consent to have any further Dealings

w'th Mr. Fell. My last order for Books came in by this Capt'n Farish, & his Invoice, I believe, amounted to upwards of £8—but had you seen the Books, some of w'h are valuable, you must have curs'd me, had I not curs'd Him. They are absolutely worse bound than common Chapman Books usually are; & w't is more extraordinary they are always charged at the full advertised Price. I have been fortunate Enough to fall in with a very agreeable & sensible Correspondent in Glasgow, from whom I have now ree'd two Parcels of Books on infinitely better Terms than I ever did from Fell. I am chiefly sorry to break w'th Mr. Fell, as He was so convenient to forward my Letters, & do other such little Services for Me, and indeed He has generally been so obliging in these Respects, that it should not have been a little Matter w'c w'd have determined me to leave Him off. Shou'd You ever leave Cumberland, I sh'd then have no Correspondence in y'r County—but why should I regret it? for what is Cumberland to Me now more than Cornwall? Yes, there is Someth'g w'c, independent of Relations & Friendships, attaches Me even to its miry Plains & rugged Hills. And sh'd it ever happen, as now alas! it is probable it may, that I sh'd possess a small Pit-tance of Property in it, I am persuaded no Considera'ns whatever c'd ever induce Me to alienate it. This reminds Me of a request lately made to me in a very tender & aff't Letter f'm ye afflicted Widow of my ever lamented Brother. Painful as it must have been to a Female Delicacy, she thought, she says, Herself under a Necessity to inform Me that she was left w'th Child: & w't from a feeble Constitu'n, an indiff't state of Health, & an inconceivable Weight of Woe, she had Reason to apprehend, sh'd her Delivery be at all dangerous, it might be her Fate then to follow her good Husband to her Long Home. And, in such a case, w't at last must become of her Orphan Babe, sh'd it be brought into ye World alive? To me she has reeommended it w'th such an Earnestness of Affec'n, in such pathetic and Grief-dictated Eloquence as has affected me more than it is possible for me to express. And as I am unfortunately so very distant, she further requests Me to apply to you, of whom, it seems, she has heard her Husband speak w'th Esteem & Affec'n, that You w'd enquire after it, &

provide for its safety ; as she hopes to leave it at least a Competency w^c may bring it up out of ye Reach of want, if not set it forward in ye World, in Possession of Independence. If she dies, she tells Mc, she has ordered Copies of her Will to be immediately transmitted to You & Me. To Me there is Someth'ng uncommonly affect'g in this Applica'n, w^c I cannot but think not altogether founded in ye gloomy suggestions of melancholy Affliction : and tho' I hope there is little Probability of her Fears becoming true, sh'd it however so happen, I cannot doubt but you will interest Y^rself in so tender a Case, not only because I requested it of You by every Consider'n of Fr'dship, but because also it is so strong a Claim to y^t Humanity & Benevolence, w^c make so distinguished a Part of y^r Character. It wou'd be kind & generous in You & w'd be esteemed a very p^rticular Fav'r, were you to write to Her, offer'g any Assistance in y^r Power either to Herself or her Child. At least cou'd order Measures for its Safety.

I am much pleas'd to find y^r . . . Mr. Cockin is in so likely a Way of cutting a Figure in the World. I sh'd glad if you have nominated me for a Subscriber, and cou'd I List not yet clos'd, I w'd give you a List of a Dozen or Two of my Acquaintance, who might be induc'd to become Purchasers by ye Comp't of seeing th^r Names in Print. However, if Mr. Cockin is to be benefited by the sale, You may send Me $\frac{1}{2}$ a Dozen, if not, one will be suff't. I have some Reason to believe that I shall have as much Cash in Fell's Hands as w'd pay for Them : but, as he has still ano'r Order, I cannot yet estimate the Amount of it, so that I must request ye Fav'r of you to advance this sum for me, w^c I will remit to you immediately. I have ordered Fell to pay you. It gives me much pleasure to hear that You are so happy in an Usher & that the School continues to thrive. A removal to Hawkstead might, p'rhaps, have been more advantageous, but I hardly think it w'd have been quite so agreeable. I may be mistaken, but I think I remember writing a long Letter to Mrs. James, not very long ago ; so that, as she can have no Cause, she I hope, will not also charge Me with Indifference. No, Mr. James, never again admit a suspicion of

that Nature : for you must know it is impossible I sh'd deserve it. I am quite asham'd for having wrote by Capt'n Harrison to Dr. Hamilton that I had sent Him a Cask of *Snake Root*, w'e ye old Sinner promis'd me to take on Board, but either wilfully or heedlessly left. This Capt'n Fairish has now promis'd to bring it, but I cannot be certain that He will. Shou'd you see Dr. Hamilton, I will be obliged to you for mentioning this. He was very obliging to me in W'thaven. On further Considera'n, I will not yet awhile write to Mr. James ab't a Serv't, so that you need not mention it to Him.

God bless you & all ye Family

Jona'n Boucher.

A REVOLUTIONARY PURVEYOR.

[The descendants of William Smith, merchant of Baltimore, have deposited with the Society a collection of his papers consisting of inventories and administration accounts, copies of his accounts for supplies, correspondence with American Representatives and bankers in France, together with his narrative of the facts and circumstances in his own handwriting, which latter is herewith reproduced.

William Smith was born at Baltimore April 12, 1728. He was a Delegate to the Continental Congress 1777-1778; elected a Representative from Maryland to the first Congress as a Federalist, 1789-1791; appointed Auditor of the Treasury July 16, 1791, serving until November 27, 1791; died at Baltimore March 27, 1814. Mr. Smith had three daughters, the eldest of whom, Janet, married Josias Carvel Hall; the second, Mary, married Otho Holland Williams; and the third, Margaret, married Robert Smith, who was the Secretary of the Navy under Presidents Jefferson and Madison.]

“When the fleets & Armies of his M^o C. Majesty were on the Coast of Am^a I was applied to by Mr H. the agent for the Royal Marine of france with the approbation of his Ex^y the french minister in the U. S. to provide the nec^y supplies

of provisions, demanded from the State of Maryland, to be delivered in the Chesapeake Bay. this service I chearfully undertook & flatter myself executed to the satisfaction of all concerned, also purchased a number of the best horses this country afforded, to mount the cavalry or troops arrived at Rhode Island, often advancing my own money and credit. However ab^t the year 1786, from Mr. Holker's failure to pay the bal^e due me on the statement of my acco^{ts} furnished, I was under the necessity of commencing an action agst him in the gen^l court of the state of Mary^d. When auditors were appointed by the court, who were even named by Mr. Holker himself, and as they were men of respectability I made not objection. After a full hearing I obtained Judgment, against John Holker agent gen^l for the Royal Marine of france for the sum of 9368..9..7. eurrt money of Maryland, with int^t at 6 pct untill paid, in discharge of which he passed to me his Bills of Ex^c on Mons. Boudard de St. James treasurer gen^l for the Royal Marine of his M^o Christian Majestys colonies.

On the 22^d of June 1787 I transmitted those bills to Mess^{rs} J. J. Berard & Cie L'Orient with directions to Apply for payment; advising that this debt arose on Supplies furnished and delivered by me for the use of the Marine of franee &c, for the years 1779, 80, & 81, at the same time I transmitted for the information of the minister of france, the eorrespondence passed betwixt Mr H & myself, relative to this subject, as well as Mr H letters to the minister of franee & Mons. Boudard, to explain the nature of this transaction, also a letter from Mr H to Mons. de Carries which fully explains the Justness of my elaim for payment. I also directed Mess^{rs} Berard not to return those bills under protest to me if not promptly paid, because Mr H having become bankrupt, I could have no remedy against him & because I relied on the honor of the french nation for payment. Mess^{rs} Berard advised me from time to time that they had presented agreable to my orders those bills, that they had hopes & expectations from time to time of their acceptance, & so they were continued untill the revolution in france, from which time I did not renew my application.

May 19th 1795, when through Mr Randolph, then sec^y of State for the U. S. I transmitted to Col^o Monroe in Paris a copy of the Jud^t. obtained by me against Mr Holker, agent gen^l for the Marine of france in Am^a during the late war with directions that the Mess^{rs} Berard should deliver over to Mr Monroe the Bills aforesaid, with all the papers & documents which accompanied them.

I have been informed that those documents were delivered by Col^o. Monroes orders to Mr Skipwith, from which time I have made no further application, untill June 15, 1803. I wrote to Mr Skipwith to renew my dem^d for payment expecting under the Louisiana claim might possibly be rec^d but rec^d for answer that that fund was appropriated for discharge of different claims. Since which I have waited patiently, in hopes that one day the honor of the french Nation *when tranquility was restored*, would do Justice to an individual, who if this debt was paid, has suffered much for a wish to promote the views of the french Nation, and the prosperity of his own Country. Mr Holker now in this country would I have no doubt, testify in the strongest terms to the Justness of my claim. From a lapse of 25 or 26 years the above from memory is the most correct state I am able to give. If of any use I can still obtain from the gen^l Court of Maryland. at bottom is the Number & specific sums of the several bills drawn on Mons. Boudard de St. James, treasurer for the Royal Marine of france in Am^a.

W. SMITH.

April 8, 1808.

No. 1.	23,674,,2.0
2.	14,069,,3.5
3.	20,145,,10.0
4.	11,881,,2.0
5.	20,000,,0.0
6.	15,000,,0.0
7.	15,964,,14.0
8.	10,426,,5.0

131,158,,16.5

LAND NOTES, 1634-1655.

(Continued from p. 196.)

[Liber A., Land Office Records.]

24^o January 1648.

[245] I doe hereby assigne all my right and title in 100 Acres of land due to mee Vppon Record vnto Thomas Petite Witnes my hand the day and yeare aboue Written.

Niele Cossin.

Anno dni 1649.

[246] Tho: Petite demandeth 100 Acres due to him by Assignm^t from Walter Cotterill 9^o die April.

This day Walter Cotterell came and demanded 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province in Anno dni 1640. And the same day hee assigned over his right & title to the said 100 Acres to Thomas Petite.

Signd

Walt. Cotterell

The same day a warrant issued to the Surveyor to lay out 450 Acres for Tho: Petite on Patomeck River neere Cedar point retorn by Michael. next.

[248] The deposicōn of Thomas Pasmore aged 65 yeares or thereabouts being sworne and deposed the fourth day of May Anno 1644 before M^r John Trussell Comāder of the County Northumbland vppon the south side of Patomeck in the Collony of Virginia saith. That Cap^t Leonard Calvert late Governor of Maryland freely gave to this deponent One thousand Acres of land for him to take vpp for this deponents vse for ever to him this depon^t and his heires or Administrators Nowe soe it is this deponent tooke vpp and made cheife of the said thousand Acres of land where Thomas Sterman of Maryland now liveth where this depon^t built and cleered and seated, And after this depon^t had made one Cropp vppon part of the said land this

depon^t being in the aforesaid Governors House, the Governor said, here comes my Tenant, this deponent answered I am free and noe Tennt, but said the Governor you will pay acknowledgm^t, this depon^t answered, Yes I will acknowledg that you gave mee this land. Soe much this depon^t can say and noe more.

Thomas Pasmore his mark.

Jurat coram me. John Trussell.

By the Governor and Commissioners of Maryland. Whereas Thomas Pasmore of Virginia is desirous and doth intend transport himself and his ffamily into the Province of Maryland and to become a member of this Collony. These are for his better incouragement to promise and assure the said Thomas Pasmore that hee shall have one thousand Acres of land in the said Province to him and his heires for ever in such convenient place as the said Thomas Pasmore and Cap^t Henry ffleet shall make choise of. Given at St Maries the six and twentieth day of June Anno dni one thousand six hundred thirty fower.

Leonard Calvert, Jerom Hawley, Tho: Cornwaleys.

[250] 7^o April Gabriell Ozier demands 100 Acres of land due to him . . . for transporting himself into this Province in Anno 1647.

War^t to the Surveyor to lay out the said 100 Acres.

7^o April. Thomas Phillips demands 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province in Anno 1647. War^t to the Surveyor to lay out the same.

7 April. John Lancellott demands 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province in Anno 1647.

War^t to the Surveyor to lay out the same.

1^m May. George Saughier demands 400 Acres of land for himselfe his wife and three children whom hee transported into this Province in Anno 1647.

War^t to the Surveyor to lay out the same.

1^o May. Thomas Hamper demands 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province in Anno 1646.

War^t to the Surveyor to lay out the same.

Warrant to the Surveyor to lay out 350 Acres of land for Richard Bennett on the north side of the Creeke that runns northward beyond Mr Neales.

Mr Clarke my love remembred vnto you hoping in God you are in good health as I am at p^esent Mr Clarke I desire you to make appeare before the Secretary my right of land for I have assigned over all my right and title to George Akerick soe having nothing else I rest yo^{rs} to command

Teste James Walker.

Christopher Russell.

30^{mo} May. Georg Akerick demandeth 200 Acres of land for transporting himself and his wife into this Province in Anno 1647 and 100 Acres more by Assignm^t from Christopher Russell.

30^{mo} May. Phillipp Auther demandeth 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province in Anno 1647.

War^t to the Surveyor to lay out the same vppon the East Side of Wicocomoco River.

30^{mo} May. Willm Hungerford demands 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province in Anno 1647.

War^t to the Surveyor to lay out the same vppon the East side of Wicocomico River.

30^{mo} May. James Walker demandeth 50 Acres of land due to him having beene servant in this Province to Mr Thomas Gerrard 4 yeares expired three yeares since.

War^t to the Surveyor to lay out the said 50 Acres to James Walker vppon the East side of Wicocomico River.

30^{mo} May. John Shancks demands 50 Acres of land having beene servant to Mr Thomas Gerrard eight yeares within this Province w^{ch} time of service ended about Christmas last.

30^{mo} May. James Hare demands 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province in Anno 1647.

30 May. Mr Richard Browne demandeth 200 Acres of land

for transporting himself & his wife into this Province in July last.

Warr^t to the Surveyor to lay out the same 200 Acres to Mr Browne vppon the East side of Wicocomico River.

[251] 1^o. Junis. Richard Ware demands 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province Anno 1645. Warr^t to the Surveyor to lay out the same on the west side of St Georges River.

2^{da} Junis. L^t Richard Bancks demands 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province in Anno 1646. Warrant to the Surveyor to lay out the same at Poplar Hill.

2^{da} Junis. James Johnson demands 100 Acres of land for his owne transportacōn into this Province in Anno 1647, and 100 Acres for transportacōn of John Elliott his servant in Anno 1642.

2^{da} Junis. Anthony Rawlins demandeth 250 Acres of land for transportacōn of himself his wife and one Child into this Province in Anno 1645 and 50 Acres due to Richard Cox deceased in respect of his service to Mr Copley whose time of Service expired about 5 or six yeares since whose Executor the said Rawlins is, and by the Assignem^t of Cap^t John Price acknowledged before the Governor 50 Acres due to the said Cap^t Price in respect of his owne transportacōn into this Province about eight or nyne yeares since, and 50 Acres more due to him the said Rawlins as servant to Mr Justinian Snowe in this Province whose time of service ended about 10 yeares since and confirmed by Mr Gerrard in Court.

Warrant to the Surveyor to lay out to Anthony Rawlins 400 Acres of land . . . vppon Patuxent River over against Saka-wakitt or vppon Wicokomico River.

[256] Jan: 15th. 1648.

Laid out for Cap^t William Hawley a pcell of land lyeing on the south side of Patuxent River bounding on the north and West with the said River and a Lyne drawne from the

head of a Branch in the said River called Hawleyes Branch South west and by West into St^t Valentines River, on the South with the said River On the East with a Creeke in Patuxent River called St^t James Creeke and with a Lyne drawne from the head of the said Creeke south southeast into Chesepeack Bay, and with the said Bay vnto a parcell of land commonly called Scruttons Plantacōn conteyning and nowe laid out for fower thousand two hundred and fifty Acres of land more or lesse.

March 8th. 1648. Laid out for Willm Eltonhead gent a pcell of land, lyeing neere the mouth of Patuxent River Bounding on the West with the land of Cap^t Willm Hawley and a Creeke called St^t James Creeke, on the north with Patuxent River, on the East and South with the Bay of Chesepeack conteyning and nowe laid out for Two thousand Acres bee it more or lesse.

March 12th 1648. Laid out for Anthony Rawlins Planter a pcell of land called Whit Birch ffreehold lyeing on the south side of Trinity Creeke Bounding on the North with the said [257] Creeke and with a Lyne drawne East from the head of a Hollowe called St^t Anthonies Hollowe into the Common Path of St^t Michaells Hundred, and nowe laid out for One Hundred Acres more or lesse.

March 14th 1648. Laid out for Richard Bancks planter a parcell of land lyeing in Popler Hill Creeke. Bounding on the West with the land of John Courts and ffrancis Pope, on the South with the said Creeke, on the East with the land of the said Bancks formerly granted, on the north with a Lyne drawne West from the land of the said Bancks vnto Courts Runne Conteyning and nowe laid out for One Hundred Acres more or lesse.

March 15th 1648.

Laid out for Lt. Willm Evans and John Jarbo planters a parcell of land lyeing in Bretttons Bay Bounding on the West

with the said Bay on the north with the land of John Grimsdich, on the south with the land of Richard Nevett, on the East with a Lyne drawne North from the exterior of the said Nevett land vntill it intersect a pararell drawne from the land of the said Grimsdich Conteyning and nowe laid out for One hundred Acres more or lesse.

March 22th 1648.

Arthurs-Hope.

Laid out for ffrancis Poesy and John Burlane planters a parcell of land lyeing on the West side of Wicokomoco River neere Neales Creeke, Bounding on the South with a Creeke called Poesys Creeke on the West with a fresh Runne falling into the said Creeke called Poseys Runne on the East with a fresh Runne falling into the said Creek called Burlanes ffresh, on the north with a Lyne drawne West from the head of Burlands ffresh, vntill it intersect a pararell drawne from Poeseyes Runne Conteyning and nowe laid out for seaven hundred Acres more or lesse whereof three hundred was assigned them by Thomas Ashbrooke.

July 3^d. 1649. Laid out for William Stiles of the Newtowne planter a parcell of land lyeing in the head of a Creeke of Bretttons Bay called Nevett Creeke Bounding on the north with the said Creeke and Swampt, on the East with a fresh and Swampt called dorrells Swampt, on the West with the land in the occupacōn of John Jarbo and William Evans, on the south with a Lyne drawne West from a marked Oake in the head of Dorrells Swampt called Stiles Oake vntill it intersect a pararell [257] drawne from the land of the said Jarbo and Evans Conteyning and nowe laid out for one hundred Acres.

[260] 23^o Junis. ffrancis Posey demands 100 Acres of land for transporting into this Province a servant hee bought of Edward Budden of Virginia Anno 1646.

Warr^t to the Surveyor to lay out the said 100 Acres for ffrancis Posey vppon Wicokomico River r 1^o Novembr.

A Grant of Land } To all psons to whom these p^esents shall
 to Jo: Sheirecliffe } come greeting Knowe ye that wee for and
 in consideracōn that John Sheirecliffe did transport himselfe
 into our said Province of Maryland in the yeare 1646, by
 these presents for vs and our heires doe give grant and enfeoffe
 vnto the said John Sheirecliffe All that parcell of land scituate
 lyeing and being in the Newtowne, Bounded on the east with
 the land formerly granted to Richard Hills and a Creeke called
 Piccomow Creeke, on the south with Patomeck River, on the
 West with a Creeke called Broad Creeke, and on the north
 with the land formerly granted to John Nunne nowe in the
 possion of the said John Sheirecliffe conteyning and laid out
 for one hundred Acres. Given at St Maries vnder our great
 Seale of our said Province of Maryland the first day of June
 Anno dni one thousand six hundred forty and nyne.

[261] A Grante of Land to William Tompson.

Vppon the amendm^t of the Survey of this Land the Certiff^t
 is returned as followeth. To the ho^ble &c. 8^o. January 1649

Laid out for Willm Tompson a peell of land lyeing on the
 East Side of St Clemens Bay in Patomeck River. Bounding
 on the West with a Creeke of the said Bay called Tompsons
 Creeke by a Lyne drawne Northeast and by North into the
 Woods over the Hills from a marked Oake at the head of a
 ffresh for the length of one hundred and twentie perches to
 a marked Oake standing vpon the Hills, on the East with the
 said Hills, on the south with a ffresh Runne called St Andrewes
 ffresh contayning and nowe laid out for Two hundred and
 fifty Acres be it more or lesse.

A Grant of Land to Walter Pakes.

Knowe ye that wee for and in consideracōn that Geoffry
 Oliver hath assigned over to Walter Pakes 100 Acres of land
 due to the said Oliver for transporting himself into this Pro-
 vince in Anno 1646 . . . and by these presents for vs and
 our heires doe give grant and enfeoffe vnto the said Walter

Pakes his heires & Assignes all that parcell of land lyeing on the South side of Nevetts Creeke in Brettons Bay Bounded [261] on the north with the said Creeke on the east and south with a ffresh Runne called Styles Runne, on the West with a Pathway called the vpper Path of the New Towne . . . and nowe laid out for One hundred Acres more or lesse.

A Grant of land to Anthony Rawlins.

Knowe ye that wee for and in consideracōn That Thomas Pasmore hath assigned over to Anthony Rawlins planter 100 Acres of land due to the said Pasmore for transporting one Henry Baker a servant into our said Province of Maryland as appears vppon record within our said Province And that hee the said Anthony Rawlins may bee the better enabled to doe vs and our heires acceptable service within our said Province Have by and with the advise of our trusty and welbeloved Willm Stone Esqr our Leivetennt of our said Province and according to the tenor of our Lrēs vnder our hand and Seale bearing date at Portsmouth in the Realme of England the eight day of August 1636 and recorded in the Secretaries Office of our said Province by these presents doe give grant vnto the said Anthony Rawlins his heires and Assignes all that pcell of land called White Birch freehold lyeing on the south side of Trinity Creeke. . . .

[262] Vppon the back side of this Grant is endorsed as followeth vis.

Knowe all men by these p^esents that I Joane Rawlings wife to the late deceased Anthony Rawlings doe freely assigne and turne over my full right and title of this said Patent vnto Thomas Simmons and Michael Crauley to them their heires Exec^{rs} Adm^{rs} & Assignes forever In witnes whereof I haue herevnto sett my hand this 14th day of Aprill Anno dni 1652.

Teste

Joane Rawlings

Willm Edde his marke

her | mark

Tho. Jones.

[263] A Grant of land to L^t Richard Bancks.

Knowe ye that wee for and in consideracōn that L^t. Richard Bancks transported himself into our said Province of Maryland in the yeare 1646 . . . by these p^esents . . . doe give grant and encoffe vnto the said L^t Richard Bancks his heires & Assignes all that parcell of land lyeing in Popler Hill Creeke Bounding on the west with the land of John Courts and ffrancis Pope, . . .

A Grant of land to Stephen Salmon.

Knowe ye that wee for and in consideracōn that our deare brother Leonard Calvert Esq^r our late Leivetennt of our said Province of Maryland deceased did in his lyfe tyme grant vnto Stephen Salmon planter 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into our said Province in the yeare 1646 . . . doe give grant and enfeoffe vnto the said Stephen Salmon his heires & Assignes all that parcell of land lyeing on the West side of Brettons Bay . . . and nowe laid out for fifty Acres more or lesse.

A Grant of land to ffrancis Poesey.

Know ye that wee for and in consideracōn that ffrancis Poesey did transport himself into our said Province of Maryland in the yeare 1640 . . . as also one Joseph Gregory his servant and that one John Knott hath assigned to the said Poesey 100 Acres of land due to him for transporting himself into the said Province in Anno 1643 and one John Villaine hath assigned to him 100 Acres more due to him for his transportacōn in Anno 1646, and that the said Poesey hath 300 Acres more due to him by Assignem^t from Thomas Ashbrooke as appeares vppon Record . . . doe give grant and enfeoffe vnto the said ffrancis Poesey and John Burlane Planters All that pcell of land lyeing on the West side of Wicokomoco River neere neales Creeke . . . and nowe laid out for seaven hundred Acres more or lesse.

LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS.

[Executive Archives.]

GOVERNOR HENRY TO CHARLES CARROLL AND EDWARD LLOYD.

10 June, 1798.

Dear Edward

I expect that you have received your appointment as aid-de-camp to the commander in chief, with the rank of major. Altho I do not see any immediate call for a military dress; yet as soon as it is convenient, I request that you may be equipt in this respect.

The coat blew faced with buff, the waistcoat and breeches also of buff. The coat full made. Boots of full length. Spurs and a cocked hatt with the usual cockade of black. Two epaulettes and a small sword. A Horse well broke.

If a degree of ardour could be infused into the militia, it would give me pleasure to attend their meetings. This spirit has made its appearance here and there, and I trust and expect from my experience of my Countrymen, that its progress will at least be as rapid as the approach of war, which now appears to be inevitable.

I had flattered myself that after a short period, the tranquillity of our Country and the prosperous condition of its public affairs both at home and abroad, would have left every man happy under his own vine and fig tree. The change that is now likely to take place will be felt by many and lamented by all. To me it will be extremely oppressive. Bad health and other considerations for a length of time, has rendered the hurry of the world extremely odious. It was my anxious wish to pass the residue of my time in the innocent and useful

employments of a country life; but circumstanced as I now am, I am bound for a period to mingle in the busy scene, and if during its continuance I can be useful to you it will afford me real pleasure.

Were I to communicate dear Edward, all that occurs to me upon the present occasion it would exceed the bounds of a letter.

My principal motive in appointing you one of my aids, in the present interesting and alarming crisis of our public affairs, is to hold you up in an amiable and useful point of view to your fellow citizens, and in some degree to promote your future prospects; for I will not suffer myself for a moment to think, that you consent to be an idle and unconcerned spectator in the approaching scene.

You have a part, Dear Sir, to act; I hope a very conspicuous one, either in the civil or military affairs of your Country. The former is the path in which I should wish to see you walk. You however with the aid of your friends council must decide this point. As soon as the decision is made, recollect that you have no time to lose. Genius alone and unaided, however strong, will not enable you to discharge the various duties of civil Society, especially y^t of a Legislator, with honor to yourself and advantage to the Country. Your time must therefore be sedulously employed, always remembering that your obligations to serve the Country increases in proportion to the rank and fortune with which you are blessed.

That you may be an able, useful and conspicuous ornament to your Country is the wish of

JN^o HENRY.

[Endorsed "Copy of a letter to Lloyd and Carroll, June 10."]

PETITION OF WM. CUMMING.

To Their Excellency's the Governor and Council of Maryland

Permit us to represent to you the circumstances of William

Cummings an antient Inhabitant of Frederick County who was fined by the Justices of Frederick County the Sum of twenty five Pounds upon a presentm^t. made by a certain Benjamin Riddle for drinking the King of Englands Health, we are induced to trouble Your Excellency's on this occasion from having facts discovered, and being fully satisfied of their Truth, which were to the Court unknown at the time they assessed the Fine, the annexed Deposition alone we trust will fully satisfy you of the propriety of the present address, this is not the only reason it is also well known to us that the only Evidence on the part of the prosecution (to wit the said Benj^a. Riddle) had at the time of the presentment made g^s for some time before a great quarrel with the said W^m. Cumming, it is further ascertained that the said W^m. Cumming, did so little apprehend any danger of being fined that he directed in his absence to have the presentment Submitted to the Bench, without summoning a single Witness in his behalf which was accordingly done, that had either the Witness for W^m. Cummings been present, or the annexed Deposition produced to the Court the fine if any would have been very inconsiderable it appears by the Records of the County that a Case has been already Issued against W^m. Cummings for the fine above mentioned which is returned N. E. to March Court and that unless Your Excellency's will be pleased to interpose the Fine which is very heavy must be levied. We therefore recommend the said William Cummings as a fit object of your Clemency, and hope that you will be pleased to remit the Fine imposed on him, we are with all respect

Y^r. Excellency's
Obed^t. Serv^{ts}.

Tho^s. Gantt, Junior
Jacob Young

Upton Sheredine
W^m. Beatty
Henry Darnall
W. M. Beall

The Deposition of Nicholas Hobbs of Frederick County Farmer Aged 36 years or thereabouts who being sworn on the holy Evangelist of Almighty God deposeth and sayeth, that on a Warrant being Granted against Benjamin Riddle and others; on the Complaint of William Cumming for an Assault and Battery, he this Deponant was deputed to serve the said Warrant which he did and that on having them before the majistrate, to answer the Complaint he this Deponant well Remembers that the said Riddle nor either of the partie alledged any such thing against the said Cumming, as he was afterwards presented for by the said Riddle in Frederick County Court. That after the said Riddle had been to the Grand Jury for the purpose of presenting said Cummings, as this Deponant apprehends, he this deponant was talking with said Riddle on the Subject, when said Riddle declared to this Deponant that he was in Liquor or Drunk at the time he had Mr. Cumming in Custody & carrying him to town, and that he did not know, being in Liquor, what he did at the time. That he should not have concerned himself with said Cumming if he said Riddle had not been set on by a parcell of Dutch people, that he was sorry for what had past and hoped he this Deponant would not think hard of him said Riddle.

Taken by and before me
this 21st. day of March 1783.

Nich^s. Hobbs

Upton Sheredine

In Frederick County Court 3^d. Sept. 1783.

These are to certify that William Cumming of the said County was presented at August Court 1781 for Drinking a Health to King George by Information of Benjamin Riddle. That the said Cumming at November Term last past appeared by Council and submitted the same presentment and was fined Twenty five pounds Current money, for which Execution hath Issued &c.

Signed by Order of the Court

W^m. Ritchie Clk.

Annapolis, 5th. Jany. 1781.

Sir:—

My feelings are so exceedingly hurt by the difficulties I have met with in passing my accounts, that I am compelled to request the favor of your Excy. to appoint a new Comry of purchases for Charles County; who perhaps may give more satisfaction than it has been in the power of

Your Excy's most Hbl. sevt.

DANIEL JENIFER.

P. S. Your Excy will be so obliging as to order the Bal of the Cash, Bceves, and wheat into the hands of the new Commissary.

Frederick Town, Nov. 13th 1781.

Sir

In my last I inform'd you that I believed our new Emission of money wou'd soon be in free circulation upon my most Sanguine hopes it wou'd be the Case I desired A Sum might be sent in order to procure Shoes and Hats and in Consequence the Sum of five Hundred pounds was sent which I rec'd since it came to hand, it got so much out of credit, I cannot dispose of it for anything Except One hundred pounds Ive laid out for Hatts, which is not delivered but will in a few days and soon as possible after will forward them to Annapolis. Inclos'd you have Henry Shells Acceptance of his pardon.¹ I am with the greatest respect

your Excellency's

very Hble. Sevt.

CHRIS EDELEN.

[His Excellency Thomas Sim Lee, Esq., Governor of Maryland.]

¹ See this *Magazine*, Vol. 6, p. 39.

THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF MARYLAND DURING THE PROVINCIAL PERIOD.¹

BERNARD C. STEINER.

1. *William Claiborne*, under a trading commission dated May 16, 1631 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 20), settled at Kent Island August 17, 1631 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 32), and governed it under the authority of Virginia.

2. *Leonard Calvert*, commissioned by his brother, Cecilius Calvert, second Lord Baltimore and first Lord Proprietary of Maryland, —, 1633; given instructions as "Deputy Governor" November 13, 1633 (Calvert Papers, i. 131); arrived in Maryland with colonists March 25, 1634; recommissioned April 15, 1637 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 49), as "Lieutenant General, Admiral, Chief Captain and Commander," September 4, 1642 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 109), and September 6, 1644 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 152): deposed in February, 1645. During absences from the Province he left the following persons in charge of the government: April 1, 1638 (he went to Virginia for a short time), Mr. John Lewger, the Secretary (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 71; Lewger had been left in charge of affairs at St. Mary's when Calvert went to Kent Island in February 1637/8, 3 Md. Arch. Coun. 64); May 27, 1638 to August 14, 1638 Captain Thomas Cornwalleyes (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 74, 4, Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 41); May 8, 1641 to July 10, 1641 (he went to Virginia) Captain Thomas Cornwalleyes (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 98, 99); April 11, 1643 (Was he away June 23, 1642? 3 Md. Arch. Coun. 103) to September 1644 (he went to England)

¹ A preliminary publication of this list was made in *The Pennsylvania Magazine*, Vol. XXII, 1898, at page 98.

Captain Giles Brent (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 130. The appointment was ratified by the Proprietary July 14, 1643, 3 Md. Arch. Coun. 135, and the powers were extended on November 16, 1643, 3 Md. Arch. Coun. 139. As to his powers while locum-tenens see 4 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 217); September 30, 1644 (for a short time to his "well beloved cosin") to November 16, 1644, William Brainthwayt (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 160, 4 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 286), Brainthwayt was sworn on October 3.

3. *Edward Ingle* usurped the government in February, 1645, and ruled for some months.

4. *Anarchy* from middle of 1645 to July, 1646. During this period the Council chose *Captain Edward Hill* as Governor. 3 Md. Arch. Coun. 189 (Calvert was in England during this interregnum. 1 Md. Arch. Ass. 268).

5. *Captain Edward Hill*, appointed by Calvert in Virginia, whither he had fled, July 30, 1646 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 172. The appointment was illegal, as Hill was not a Councillor; 3 Md. Arch. Coun. 220, vide 1 Md. Arch. Ass. 266, 3 Md. Arch. Coun. 172, 4 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 322, 423, 332, 389).

6. *Leonard Calvert*, restored in the fall of 1646 (1 Md. Arch. Ass. 210), died June 11, 1647 (4 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 312, 314, 315), naming his successor by word of mouth.

7. *Thomas Greene*, named by Leonard Calvert June 9, 1647 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 187). Captain Hill protested, claiming that when the Governor was out of the Province he had been named Governor by the Council (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 188). Apparently Greene was not commissioned by the Proprietary. He disclaimed to be a judge in testamentary causes. He was Governor as late as March 1648/9. 4 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 515.

8. *William Stone*, commissioned by the Proprietary, June 9, 1647 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 187) was in office as early as April 26, 1649 (4 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 503). Formerly of Northumberland County, Virginia, he was made Governor, partly because he promised to bring over five hundred colonists.

On his temporary departures from the Province, he named the following men to act as Governor, May 2, 1649, (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 231): Thomas Greene and in case of his refusal Thomas Hatton; September 20, 1649 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 242) to January 25, 1649/50 (4 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 538. Greene was acting as Governor on November 19, 1649. 4 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 531) the same persons; May 22, 1650 to June 25, 1650 Thomas Hatton (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 255, 10 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 23).

9. *Richard Bennett, Edmund Curtis, and William Claiborne*, Parliamentary Commissioners, took possession of the government March 29, 1652 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 272). Robert Brooke was President of the Council (vide 10 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 257).

10. *William Stone*, restored by the Parliamentary Commissioners June 28, 1652 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 276), and ordered to issue writs in the name of the "Keeper of the Liberties of England." He ordered writs to run in the Proprietary's name on March 2, 1653/4 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 300), and was deposed by the Commissioners. He acted as Governor on July 16, 1654 (10 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 398).

11. Captain *William Fuller, Richard Preston, William Durand, Edward Lloyd, John Smith, Leonard Strong, John Lawson, John Hatch, Richard Wells, and Richard Ewen or Ewing*; Commissioners appointed by the Parliamentary Commissioners July 22, 1654 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 313). To this list were added *Sampson Waring, William Parker* and *William Parrott* who sat on December 5, 1654 (10 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 407, vide 3 Md. Arch. Coun. 317) Captain *Robert Sly*, April 24, 1655 (10 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 412), *Thomas Mears* or *Marsh* on June 26, 1655 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 316. 10 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 419); *Woodman Stockley* on October 5, 1655 (10 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 423) *Michael Brooke* on December 26, 1655 (10 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 430) *John Potts* on August 13, 1655 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 317) *Philip*

Morgan, William Ewens, Thomas Thomas, Philip Thomas, Samuel Withers, and Richard Woolman all appointed by Provincial Court in March 1656/7 (10 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 493); [On September 25, 1657, Lloyd, Hatch and Brooke were designated as Commissioners of the Quorum, 10 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 529, from January 1655 until the battle of March 25, 1655 William Stone claimed power under Baltimore's instructions].

12. *Josias Fendall* commissioned by the Proprietary July 10, 1656 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 323) was charged with assuming a pretended power from Captain William Stone October 5, 1655 (10 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 427), on September 24, 1657, he took oath not to be a disturber of the present government until there be a full determination ended in England of all matters relating to this government (10 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 463). Fuller and the other Commissioners formally surrendered the government to him March 24, 1657/8 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 340). While absent from the Province, June 18, 1657, to February 26, 1657/8, Fendall appointed *Luke Barber* to administer the government (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 332).

13. *Philip Calvert*, brother of the Proprietary, commissioned by him June 24, 1660. He was administering the government as early as October, 1660 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 392).

14. *Charles Calvert*, son and heir of the Proprietary, commissioned by him September 14, 1661 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 439), was exercising authority before the end of November (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 441), was recommissioned February 16, 1665/6 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 543 and 15 Md. Arch. Coun. 1), and succeeded his father as third Lord Baltimore and second Lord Proprietary on November 30, 1675 (5 Md. Arch. Coun. 243). He left the Province probably in May, 1669, and returned before November 7, 1670. At his departure he left his uncle, Philip Calvert, the Chancellor, in charge of the Province, probably without a commission (5 Md. Arch. Coun. 49-56). On July 20, 1670, he appointed Philip Calvert, Wil-

liam Calvert, Jerome White, and Baker Brooke "Deputies and Commissioners" in charge of the Province (5 Md. Arch. Coun. 66).

15. *Cecilius Calvert*, infant son and heir of the Proprietary, commissioned June 16, 1676 (15 Md. Arch. Coun. 105); left as nominal Governor by Charles, third Lord Baltimore, on his departure from the Province in June, 1676 (15 Md. Arch. Coun. 92-94). The government was actually carried on by *Jesse Wharton*, Deputy Governor, until his death in July, 1676 (15 Md. Arch. Coun. 118), and by Thomas Notley, Deputy Governor, after that event. Notley was named by Wharton as his successor on July 27, 1676 (15 Md. Arch. Coun. 112).

16. *Thomas Notley*, commissioned by the Proprietary October 14, 1676, died before 1681 (5 Md. Arch. Coun. 281, 15 Md. Arch. Coun. 133).

17. *Charles Calvert*, third Lord Baltimore and second Lord Proprietary governed in person from 1679 (he was in Maryland as early as January 8,—15 Md. Arch. Coun. 211) until May, 1684 (5 Md. Arch. Coun. 405-407).

18. *Benedict Leonard Calvert*, infant son and heir of the Proprietary, left as nominal Governor, 1684 (5 Md. Arch. Coun. 406). The power was in the hands of the Council: Vincent Lowe, Henry Darnall, William Digges, William Burgess, Nicholas Sewall, Edward Pye, Clement Hill, Henry Coursey, and Henry Lowe (5 Md. Arch. Coun. 457).

19. *William Joseph*, commissioned by the Proprietary, President of the Council July 23, 1688 (8 Md. Arch. Coun. 42); took charge of government October 3, 1688 (8 Md. Arch. Coun. 41); surrendered to the revolutionists August 1, 1689 (8 Md. Arch. Coun. 108).

20. *John Coode*, *Henry Jowles*, *Kenelm Cheseldyne*, *John Kurling* or *Purling* or *Turling*, *John Campbell*, *Ninian Beall*, *Humphrey Warren*, Committee of the Protestant Freemen, seized the government August 1, 1689.

21. *Convention of the Freemen of Maryland* August 22, to September 4, 1689 (13 Md. Arch. Ass. 241).

22. *Anarchy* for a short time after the adjournment of the Convention, as it provided for no central power (8 Md. Arch. Coun. 111).

23. *John Coode* signs himself Commander-in-Chief September 22, 1689, by what authority is unknown (8 Md. Arch. Coun. 89, 123), and acts as Governor until April, 1690.

24. *Provincial Convention*, April, 1690.

25. *John Coode* and a committee of two from each county appointed by the Convention (8 Md. Arch. Coun. 191) April, 1690, to August, 1690.

26. *Nehemiah Blakistone* left by Coode as his successor August, 1690, while Coode goes to England (8 Md. Arch. Coun. 206).

27. *Sir Lionel Copley*, commissioned by William and Mary as Royal Governor March 12, 1690/1 (8 Md. Arch. Coun. 235), arrived in Maryland and assumed authority April 6, 1692 (8 Md. Arch. Coun. 306). He died in Maryland after August 25, 1693.

28. *Sir Thomas Lawrence*, Secretary of the Province and President of the Council (in spite of the fact that Copley had suspended him from office) August to September 25, 1693 (19 Md. Arch. Ass. 60).

29. *Sir Edmund Andros*, Governor of Virginia (19 Md. Arch. Ass. 62) September 25, 1693 came and took possession, though his commission, dated March 3, 1692, authorized him so to do, in the event of Copley's absence and Nicholson's death and the reverse was the case (8 Md. Arch. Coun. 300).

30. *Colonel Nicholas Greenbury*, President of the Council, left in power by Andros (19 Md. Arch. Ass. 65).

31. *Sir Thomas Lawrence*, reinstated as President, returned in May, 1694 (19 Md. Arch. Ass. 65).

32. *Francis Nicholson*, (commissioned February 24, 1691/2 to succeed on Copley's death, 8 Md. Arch. Coun. 300). Commission dated February 10, 1693/4. Commission read

in Council July 26, 1694 (20 Md. Arch. Coun. 83; 19 Md. Arch. Ass. 25).

33. *Nathaniel Blakiston*, commission dated October 19, 1698. Commission read in Council January 2, 1698/9 (25 Md. Arch. Coun. 51).

34. *Thomas Tench*, President of the Council, was Governor in Blakiston's absence. Blakiston left for England June 30, 1702. (See Council Proceedings June 26 and June 30, 1702. 25 Md. Arch. Coun. 125).

35. *John Seymour*, commission dated February 12, 1702/3. Commission read in Council April 12, 1704 (25 Md. Arch. Coun. 174).

36. *Francis Jenkins*, senior member of the Council at the death of Governor Seymour, July 30, 1709, took no action.

37. *Edward Lloyd*, President of the Council. As Jenkins did not take any action upon Seymour's death, the Council appointed Lloyd, President.

38. *John Hart*, commissioned by the crown, January 17, 1713/14, arrived May 29, 1714; recommissioned by the Proprietary, May 30, 1715.

39. *Thomas Brooke*, President of the Council, May, 1720, when Hart went to England.

40. *Charles Calvert*, commissioned February ?, 1719/20; Presided at the Assembly of October, 1720.

41. *Benedict Leonard Calvert*, commission dated March 14, 1726/7. Commission read in Council and Oath taken July 3, 1727 (25 Md. Arch. Coun. 468).

42. *Samuel Ogle*, Commission dated September 16, 1731. Commission read in Council and Oath taken December 7, 1731 (25 Md. Arch. Coun. 549).

43. *Charles, Lord Baltimore, Proprietor*, present in Council December 11, 1732.

44. *Samuel Ogle*, Commission dated June 20, 1733. Commission read in Council and Oath taken July 11, 1733.

45. *Thomas Bladen*. Commission dated April 19, 1742. Commission read and Oath taken August 23, 1742.

46. *Samuel Ogle*. Commission dated October 3, 1746. Commission read and Oath taken March 16, 1746/7.

47. *Benjamin Tasker*. Ogle died May 3, 1752. Tasker took Oath May 4.

48. *Horatio Sharpe*. Commission dated March 17, 1753. Commission read and Oath taken August 10, 1753 (6 Md. Arch. Sharpe Papers 1).

49. *Robert Eden*, commissioned August 1, 1768, arrived June 5, 1769.

50. *Richard Lee*, President of the Council from May 28 to November 8, 1774, when Eden was in England, and from June 23, 1776 to July 4, 1776.

FRIENDS IN CECIL COUNTY.

(Contributed by Miss Amy Eleanor Hull.)

In the Land Records of Cecil County, book 1, p. 153, may be found the following interesting petition of the "Friends" of that section.

"To the Justices of Cecill County in Court Setting. The Petition of Severall friends of the county aboves^d To y^o is that y^o will be pleased pursuant to an Act of Parlement Granted the first yeare of King William and Queene Mary that their Meeting house by the Rode Side att the head of a branch of Steel pone Creek May be entered or Regystered in the County Records and yo^r Petecioners Shall pray for yo^r Eternall happiness.

Geo. Warner, James Barber, James Kelly, Mathew Pope, Jn^o Beck, James Coursey,* Wm. Bailey, Edw^d Beck etc.

Dated from our Meeting the 27th day of the ninth month in the year of our Lord God 1696.

* Afterwards known as James Corse.

THE DUNN FAMILY OF KENT COUNTY.

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON.

1. ROBERT DUNN,¹ the ancestor of this family, came to Maryland in 1649 and settled on Kent Island, which at that time was in Kent County. 22 March 1649/50, Robert Dunn of the Isle of Kent assigns to William Body of the same place, his right to 100 acres of land due for his transport into the Province an^o 1649 (Kent Co., Lib. A, fol. 2). He was one of the representatives for Kent County in the Maryland Assembly in 1663 (*Md. Archives*, i, 460), and in 1669 (*ib.* ii, 157), and was a Justice for the County 1664-1669 (*Md. Archives*, iii, 512; v, 37). On the 5th of April 1652 he swore allegiance to the Commonwealth of England (*Old Kent*, p. 60), and he held the office of Clerk of the County before 1669 (*ib.* 220). He was commissioned High Sheriff 1 May 1673 and held office until his death, Thomas Marsh, his successor, being commissioned 15 June 1676 (Lib. C. D., fol. 87, 111, 149). Robert Dunn's wife was named Joan, and in 1665 she joined her husband in a deed. 29 Sept. 1665, Robert Dunn of the Isle of Kent and Joan his wife convey to William Granger of the same place, one half of a tract of 200 acres formerly granted to William Porter on Parson's Creek, Vaughan's Bay (Kent Co., Lib. A, fol. 160). The Kent County register of burials shows that Robert Dunn died 12 May 1676, and in Testamentary Proceedings (viii, 71) is the following entry:—18 May 1676, Joane Dunn of Kent County exhibited the will of Robert Dunn, late of Kent County deceased, and craved a commission to prove the same. The will, however, does not appear upon record and is probably lost. 10 April 1677, was filed the inventory of Robert Dunn late of Kent County, deceased (Inv. and Acc'ts, iv, 48); and 26 July 1679, Joane Workman, executrix of the said Robert Dunn, rendered her account of the said deceased's estate (*ibid.* vi, 210). In the interval she had become the wife of Anthony Workman of

Kent Co., and she was living in 1692, but probably died not very long after. 27 January 1691/2, Anthony Workman and Joan his wife convey to John Oulson, planter, Cooper's Quarter, 50 acres, on Kent Island (Kent Co., Lib. B., fol. 317). Anthony Workman died in September or October 1708, and names in his will his wife Susanna, so that he married again after the death of Joan. The dates of birth and death of Robert Dunn's children are taken from the Kent County register. By Joan his wife he had issue:—

- i. William Dunn,² d. an infant and was buried 19 May 1656.
- ii. Susanna Dunn, b. 21 July 1656.
- iii. Joan Dunn, b. 5 March 1660.
- iv. Rebecca Dunn, b. 26 July 1663.
- v. Alice Dunn, d. 9 August 1678.
2. vi. Robert Dunn, b. 1674; d. 1729.

2. ROBERT DUNN ² (*Robert* ¹) of Kent County was born in 1674, and died in 1729. The date of his birth is derived from a deposition wherein "Mr. Robert Dunn Sen^r." gives his age as 52 years in 1726 (Kent Co., Lib. J.S. no. 10, fol. 40); while the date of his death is furnished by the date of probate of his will. His parentage is proved by a deed recorded at Chestertown. 24 March 1695/6, Robert Dunn of Kent Co., Gent., and Mary his wife convey to Anthony Workman of said County, Gent., two tracts on Kent Island, viz:—one tract called North East Thicket, 200 acres, formerly taken up by John Russell, and from him descended to William Coursey, and by him assigned to Robert Dunn *father to the now vender*, as by patent, dated 6 August 1650, may appear; the other tract being 100 acres, formerly taken up by Henry Ashley and coming by several assignments to Robert Dunn as by patent, dated 6 August 1650, may appear &c. (Kent Co., Lib. M., fol. 35). Robert Dunn was elected Vestryman of St. Paul's Parish, Kent Co., 5 April 1703, 29 March 1712, 30 March 1719 &c. (Vestry Book). In 1720 his two sons Robert and William Dunn occupied pew no. 28 in St. Paul's Church (*ibid.*). The will of Robert Dunn of Kent County, dated 30 Dec. 1710, was proved 28 Nov. 1729 (Annapolis, Lib. 19, fol. 877). It mentions testator's wife Mary; his sons Robert and William; his daughters Jane and Mary Dunn; and his brother James Harris. Robert Dunn was twice married. His first wife was Mary daughter of William Harris, and sister of James Harris,

whom he calls his "brother" in his will just quoted. She was buried, according to the St. Paul's register, 15 Dec. 1709. The second wife of Robert Dunn, also named Mary, survived him for nearly nine years. As "Mary Dunn of Kent County" she made her will 19 March, 1737, and it was proved 1 August 1738. She mentions her daughter Elizabeth, wife of Philip Davis; her grand-children Charles Ringgold, Hannah Blakiston, and Mary Blakiston (executrix); and her friend Vincent Hatcheson Senior. She was the widow of Robert Park (or Peark), who died in 1708, and they had two daughters, viz—a) Elizabeth Park (d. 1760), mar. 1°, 1705, Charles Ringgold, 2°, 1723, Philip Davis (d. 1749), b) Anne Park, mar. William Blakiston (d. 1737). It is quite evident that Mrs. Mary Park had no issue by Robert Dunn, her second husband.

Robert Dunn and Mary (Harris) his first wife had issue:—

3. i. Robert Dunn,³ b. 1693; d. 1745.
4. ii. William Dunn, buried May 1728.
- iii. James Dunn, bapt. 28 May 1699; d. young.
- iv. Jane Dunn, bapt. 1 March 1701.
- v. Mary Dunn.

NOTE. Dates of baptism and burial from register of St. Paul's, Kent Co.

3. ROBERT DUNN ³ (*Robert*,² *Robert* ¹) of Kent County, was born in 1693 and died in 1745. In a deposition, made in 1732, he gives his age as 39 years, and refers to "my father Robert Dunn" (Kent Co., Lib. J.S. no. 16, fol. 254). He represented his County in the Assembly 1722-1724, and in 1724 is styled "Captain" probably holding that rank in the county militia (ms. House Journals). From 1735 to 1745 he was one of the Justices and Commissioners for Kent County (Commission Book). He married Ann daughter of Michael Miller of Kent Co. (b. 1675; d. 1738) and Martha (d. 1746)) his wife. Ann Miller was born 4 February 1698 (St. Paul's register), and is mentioned in her father's will, dated 17 January, proved 10 February, 1738 (Kent Co., Lib. 2, fol. 85), as "my daughter Ann wife of Robert Dunn," her husband Robert Dunn being appointed one of the executors. Mrs. Ann Dunn may have died between this date (1738) and 1744, since her mother Mrs. Martha Miller in her will, dated 27 Nov. 1744, proved 5 April 1746 (Kent Co., Lib.

3, fol. 3), does not mention her daughter Ann, but only her "grand daughter Rebecca Wickes" who was Ann's daughter. Robert Dunn died in 1745 intestate. 14 March 1745, From Kent Co. Robert Dunn his administration bond by Joseph Wickes and James Dunn his administrators in £3000 stg., dated 22 Feb'y 1745—Sureties Wm. Hynson and Wm. Wilmer (Test. Proc. xxxi, 627). Some six years later the final account was rendered by the administrators. 23 July 1751, Account of Joseph Wickes and James Dunn of Kent Co., administrators of Robert Dunn late of said County deceased. Payments:—To Prideaux Blakiston who intermarried with Martha widow of William Dunn, for her share of Robert and Michael Dunn's portions who died in their minority (being children of said William Dunn), and William son of said William Dunn deceased. Representatives are the accountant Joseph, in right of his wife Rebecca daughter of deceased, the accountant James son of deceased, and Darius, Hezekiah, and Martha Dunn children of deceased. The dates of birth given below are from St. Paul's register.

Robert Dunn and Ann (Miller) his wife had issue:—

5.
 - i. James Dunn⁴ b. 10 June 1728.
 - ii. Darius Dunn, b. 4 January 1731.
 - iii. Hezekiah Dunn, b. 16 May 1734.
 - iv. Rebecca Dunn, b. June 1726; mar., before 1744, Joseph Wickes (b. 1719; d. 1785).
 - v. Martha Dunn.

4. WILLIAM DUNN³ (*Robert*,² *Robert*¹) was buried, according to St. Paul's register, in May 1728. He married Martha daughter of Michael Miller and sister of his brother Robert's wife. She was born 16 Sept. 1701, and married her second husband, Prideaux Blakiston, 27 July 1729 (St. Paul's). Her father, Michael Miller in his will, dated 17 Jan'y, proved 10 Feb'y, 1738 (Kent Co., ii, 85), leaves land to his grandsons William and Michael Dunn, and £10 to his "daughter Martha now wife of Prideaux Blakiston." Her mother also, whose will, dated 27 Nov. 1744, was proved 5 April 1746 (Kent. Co., iii, 3), leaves a bequest to "my daughter Martha wife of Prideaux Blakiston."

The will of William Dunn of Kent Co. is dated 21 Feb'y 1728/9 and was proved 14 June 1729 (Annapolis, xix, 739). To his wife Martha, testator leaves all his personal

estate; my three children to the care of their grandfather Robert Dunn, and their uncle Robert Dunn; my wife and my father Robert Dunn executors. There would seem to be a discrepancy here. According to the parish register, William is said to have been buried in May 1728; while the will is dated 21 February 1729 (New Style) and was proved 14 June following. It would seem, therefore, that William Dunn was buried in May 1729 and not in 1728. William Dunn and Martha (Miller) his wife had issue:—

- i. Robert Dunn,⁴ b. 11 Feb'y 1722; d. a minor.
- ii. William Dunn, b. 4 Oct. 1725.
- iii. Michael Dunn, b. 19 Feb'y 1727; d. a minor.

5. JAMES DUNN ⁴ (*Robert*,³ *Robert*,² *Robert*¹) was born 10 June 1728, and was twice married. The names of his two wives, and the dates of birth of his children, as here given, are taken from St. Paul's Parish register. James Dunn and Martha Ann his first wife had issue:—

- i. James Dunn,⁵ b. 9 May 1751.

By his second wife Elizabeth, James Dunn had issue:—

- i. Ann Dunn, b. 15 May 1754.
 - ii. Elizabeth Dunn, b. 9 May 1756.
 - iii. Hezekiah Dunn, b. 7 Oct. 1757.
 - iv. Robert Dunn, b. 28 Nov. 1759.
 - v. Rebecca Dunn, b. 15 Sept. 1761.
 - vi. James Dunn, b. 17 January 1764.
 - vii. Michael Dunn, b. 3 January 1766.
 - viii. Darius Dunn, b. 5 August 1767.
 - ix. Curtis Dunn, b. 23 Nov. 1769.
-

NOTES.

The Chief of the Public Records Division of New York State has made a report on the condition of the records to the Commissioner of Education. An idea of the extent of the investigation may be formed from the statement that, "all the political divisions in the State (59 counties exclusive of New York and Kings, 48 cities exclusive of New York City, 933 towns, and 464 villages) have reported to this division as to the care and custody of public records—*all* excepting eight villages."

The Historical Society of Delaware is making a strong appeal to "The People of Delaware" for a new building for the Society, in which to house its collections. The appeal is effectively presented in a handsomely printed booklet and will doubtless meet with a hearty response.

In the Catalogue of Coins, Tokens, and Medals in the collection of the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia, the following "Lord Baltimore" coins are listed and described: Shilling, Sixpence, Groat and Penny. A number of Annapolis tokens of 1783 are also described.

The Society has received from Mr. Bryant of Portland, Me., the gift of a copy of the priced sale catalogue of the late Brantz Mayer's library, sold in New York.

Volume six of *Yale Biographies and Annals*, by Professor Franklin B. Dexter, has recently appeared. It contains biographical sketches of the graduates of Yale College from 1804 to 1815. Sketches of the following men contain items of interest to Maryland readers.

1806 Clark Bissell.

John Maurice Heron.

1807 John Boyle.

Ezra Kellogg.

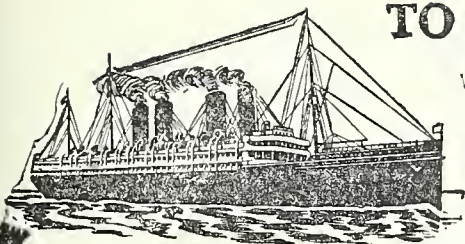
1812	Chas C. Austin.	1813	Frederick F. Backus.
1808	Henry W. Gibbs.	1814	Henry Dwight Chapin.
	Jas. Hill Parmelee.		Donald Chester.
	Wm. M. Smith.		Jas. H. Couper.
1809	Lemuel Purnell.		Nathaniel S. Wheaton.
1810	Royal Ballard.	1815	Samuel B. Beardsley.
	Alpheus Dimmick.		Elisha Rexford Feun.
	Wm. Rumsey.		Alexis Painter.

Archives of Maryland. Proceedings of the Council of Maryland, April 15, 1761–September 24, 1770. Minutes of the Board of Revenue. Opinions on the Regulation of Fees. Instructions to Governor Eden. Edited by William Hand Browne, Baltimore, 1912.

This, the thirty-second volume of the *Archives*, is now ready for distribution to subscribers and the general public. The minutes of the Council, as far as they are known to be extant, are now published in full from 1636 to 1770. The minutes of the Board of Revenue cover the period from 1768 to 1775.

The Christiana Riot and the Treason Trials of 1851, by W. U. Hensel, which was noticed in this *Magazine*, vol. 6, 417, has been re-issued in a revised and enlarged form.

The fourth volume of the *Correspondence of John Henry Hobart* contains a number of items of local interest. At page 375 is a sketch of Joseph Grove Bend, rector of St. Paul's in 1791; at 383 one of George Dashiell, the opponent of Dr. Kemp; at 384 a sketch of Mrs. Mary Bend; at 454 a notice of John Armstrong, rector of St. Paul's in Kent county, in 1804; at 456 a note on James Laird; at 484, one of Joseph Jackson, a contemporary of Jonathan Boucher; and at 535 a note on and a letter from Clark Brown.



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MARYLAND

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. VII.

DECEMBER, 1912.

No. 4.

LETTERS OF REV. JONATHAN BOUCHER.

(Continued from p. 304.)

St. Mary's, Caroline.

9th March, 1767.

To Rev. M^r. James

My dear Sir

Once more I have the Pleasure of acknowledging myself obliged to You for an acceptable Letter of the 6th of Sept^r. 1766, which is so truly kind & friendly that it has dissipated all my Fears, & I again feel myself happy in a full assurance of your unabated Friendship. Let Me thank you too for the obliging Apology you have so kindly urged to excuse some too hasty Expressions w^c you say disturb'd you in some of my late Letters: Assure y^rself, my dear Sir, you ascribe Them to y^e right Cause. For, however strong Appearances might be against you yet c'd I never prevail wth myself to think you really indifferent ab't Me, because that w'd have been to charge you wth y^e Want of Humanity & Generosity; Imputa'ns as affronting to you as They wou'd be mortifying to me. Now, however that you see, & acknowledge y^r Fault (& a Fault it undoubtedly is) pardon Me for urging you wth all y^e Eager

Warmth of Friendship, to guard against it. There is something so irresistibly insinuating & inveigling in y^e Allurem't of Indolence, that (I know not how it is) loudly as we condemn it in Specula'n, Few of us I believe oppose it w'th suff't Vigour in Practice. And now & then, in some serious Moments or Recollec'n, w'n I have been review'g y^e vast Sacrifices I daily make to this Soul-soothing Deity, I dread to think (situated as I am in this *pleasing Land of Drowsi-head*) w't mighty Influence his benumbing Powers may yet have over Me. But, let Me not moralise: y'r Resolu'n, you say, is fix'd to emancipate y'rself; & all I can do is to wish, as I earnestly do that you may *fight a good Fight*.

W'd to God, I c'd longer amuse myself w'th y^e pleasing Hope of joining you in y^e Accomplishm't of that Plan you have so happily pourtrayed. But alas! my Friend, this World, this vile World, ab't w'e We neither can, nor, perhaps, ought to be totally indifferent, whilst we are in it, begins to take such fast Hold of Me, that, at present, I see not how I shall, in this Particular, ever make Inter't & Inclina'n unite. Yet as it was almost y^e first consistent Wish my Heart ever form'd, to live & die in y'r Neighbourhood, so does it, even now that I have form'd many new & agreeable Connexions, still remain so *tecum vivere amem, tecum ob eam lubens*. Y^e Advantages of staying where I am are so infinitely superior to any Thing I c'd expect in a Change, that I hardly dare hope I shall ever have *Virtue enough*, seriously to resolve upon it. There is but one Way to get over This, & that, as you have often told me, is by making a Fortune here to retire with; & yet it is not very probable I shall ever do This, effectually, for w'e I can offer no other Excuse to you than that w'e my own Heart (or p'rhaps it is Indolence or Vanity) perpetually suggests to myself on y^e occasion, that I have *too much Virtue* to do it. The Principles of y^e Art of Thriving are y^e same everywhere: & there are of y'r Acquaintance & mine, who w'd make Fortunes on y^e barrenest Caledonian Hills, whilst others w'd still be poor, tho' in Partnership w'th Clive himself. Thus, it is not my peculiar situa'n, but a peculiar temper that is necessary

to effect this mighty Business. I hope, however, I possess as much of this Temper as you think necessary: &, all things considered, I have no Reason to complain of my Fortune in the World.

You have so effectually reconciled Me to Drudgery of school keeping, that I have just, with fresh Spirits set out on ano'r year. My little school too flourishes very prettily; I have now 17 Boys, & am in daily Expecta'n of 3 or 4 more, which, at £20 P'r ann: for Board & Educa'n, makes a pretty Income, to add to That of my Parish. So determined indeed am I to prosecute it w'th Vigour, that I have just wrote to Mr. Maury to send Me a very clever Lad of his bringing up, for An Usher, to whom I am to allow £30 p'r ann: & Board. Subscrip'n Schools are so fluctuat'g & precarious, that tho' I have been fortunate enough to establish a tolerable Character here where I have so few Competitors of but passable Merit, yet I never dare assure myself of its Continuance. I have already been pretty roundly jostled by two or three Northern Rivals, who envious of my Success, set up in Opposition to me: but tho' They were infinitely my Masters in Latin & Greek, I may have Leave to say, They really were such *illiterate* Dunces, that I do not value myself on having fairly vanquished them. You are to know, I have a very general Acquaintance both in Virginia & Maryland: a circumstance of more Importance here, than You can well imagin. Indeed, ab't a Month or two agoe, I had very confident Expectations that I sh'd have dated This from Annapolis. I fancy, you know that there is a material Difference in the Ecclesiastical Establishm'ts of Virg'a & Maryland. Here, our Patrons are a Vestry, composed of 12 men, who have ye Presenta'n of every Parish for 12 months after a Vacancy, after w'c it lapses to The Governor. The Salary, as settled by Law, is 16000 lb of Crop Tobacco, w'th a Glebe of not less than 200 Acres, & a reputable Mansion House. This is, invariably, the State of every Parish in y^e Colony; & is justly complain'd of, by y^e Few we have amongst us of our Order, capable of thinking, as a very incompetent Provision, w'c, however, there is little Probability of having

augmented. A Circumstance much to be lamented, yet, I think not entirely to be ascribed to y^e People, tho', p'rhaps, in y^e dernier Resort, it may. You w'd blush to hear y^e Characters of some of our Brethren, mostly Scotchmen, who, f'm rigid, true-blue Presbyterians, converted by y^e convinc'g Argum't of a Stipend (enormous to Them) become ignorant and debauched Episcopal Pastors. So that you can hardly conceive, in w't Disesteem y^e Body of y^e Clergy, in general, is here held, and tho' this last disagreeable Particular be also I am afraid, in a gr't Measure, equally true w'th Regard to Maryland; yet there is a very comfortable Difference between the two Places. There, y^e L'd Baltimore, generally on y^e Recommenda'n of his Governor, has y^e Presenta'n to y^e Livings, y^e Salaries of w'c are levied by a Poll-Tax of 30 lb of Tob'o P'r Poll, w'c, in many Parishes, now that they are becoming populous, amount to an immense Sum. Mr. Bacon (Bro'r to Anth'y Bacon, Merch't in London) mentioned w'th much Respect by Richardson in his Acc't of the Dispute between Himself & y^e Dublin Printers, has an Income, I am told, seldom less than 100.000 of Tob'o P'r Ann: w'c may, reasonably enough, be estimated at 6 or 700 £ Sterling. Mr. Addison, whom you may have heard me speak of, & who is my particular Friend, has 70,000. So that you will not wonder if I have been long desirous to get over there. And, by means of Mr. Addison, I at length had y^e Governor's Promise to be appointed to y^e first Vacancy, w'c happened ab't last Christmas; When a Gentleman arrived w'th very extraordinary Recommendations f'm the L. Proprietor, w'c amounted, indeed, to an express order to Mr. Sharpe, y^e Gov'r, to give Him the first vacant Parish He sh'd chuse. Unfortunately for Me, He chose Annapolis, so that I lost my Turn, with't being left y^e Liberty of complaining, & may now be obliged to wait two or three years longer. This Gentleman calls himself The Rev^d. Benedict Allen, a Fellow of Wadham, & has brought in w'th Him a Lady He calls his sister. But, as my Friends there are not a little mortified, at his so insolently stepping in before Me, They have insinuated to Me, tho' I believe, on no

very good Grounds, that this Lady is a Sister to Him as Sarah was to Abraham. They think it too incompatible wth Fellowships, to hold a Rectory even in America along with Them: in short as they view y^e Man wth an envious Eye, They have a thousand Surmises, & have requested Me to make Enquiry about Him, in a distant & cautious Manner.

But, as I have not now any Correspondence at Oxford, I must beg y^e Fav'r of you to take this Task upon y^rself; & p^rticularly to find out, if it can be done decently, w^t Family He is of, w^c I mention, as it is shrewdly suspected by some, that He is a spurious Son of y^e late L^d Baltimore. This, however, is clear; He is a very polite, sensible & well-bred Scholar; & is likely to be much admired.

Shall I resist this violent Impulse I feel within me, to blot ano^r Sheet; or decently release you herewth a valedictory Prayer? It were a Pity, methinks, as I am in y^e Humour of talking, & as I have too, I trust, much curious matter yet to discuss: Excuse Me then, & suffer Me to go on, if it be only about myself. This Project of removing has engross'd y^e chief of my Attention for many Months last past: yet not This alone. There is another more favourite Wish, w^c I w^d fain hope no Mr. Allen, nor Mr. Any Body, will be able to disappoint Me of. In short, my d^r Mrs. James (for, on this Subject, I must beg our honest Man's Leave to address myself more particularly to You) I am just agoing to tell you—what?—why that, at length, I bow a willing slave at y^e Shrine of Beauty; & that I have serious Thoughts & Hopes, as you once advis'd Me, of giving my Hand, where, it is cert'n my Heart has been given, more than 12 months ago. As I have very strictly adhered to y^r advice in y^e whole Progress of this delicate Business, Gratitude requires Me ag'n to thank you for it; because it is to my Care in this Matter that I found my best Hopes of Happiness. I thank you then for y^r Advice; & much more for y^e assistance you have lent me in persuading this lovely Nymph to listen to my Addresses. You will hardly guess my meaning in This, w^c however,

I cannot explain to you, till after I have told you, as a Matter of more moment, who & what This dear object of my Wishes is. She is then, Oh Madam! She's all that's lovely—

“Her Person is her Mind, at large, express'd.

“Her Mind is Virtue by the Graces dress'd.”

She is, but, “quid Ego ejus tibi nunc Faciem predicemant laudem, cum ipsum Me nobis quam elegans Formarum spectator siem.” In short, to speak w'th Calmness & coolly (were that possible on such a Subject) She is a Lady you too, did you but know her (as I hope ere long you will) you my d'r Friend, w'd esteem & admire or, I am sure I shou'd not. Few of you cool Europeans will be persuaded to think so well of our airy American Girls, as I aver They deserve. You have heard Them described as a Parcel of wild, giddy, Volatile Flirts, incapable of Thought, & devoted solely to mad Mirth & tumultuous Merriment. But, This is just as fair as it w'd be for Me to give a Character of all the Ladies of St. Bees f'm w't I have observ'd of Dolly Fox. True, They are sprightly & animated far beyond w't you northern Beauties are taught to think within y^e Limits of Female Decorum; But Who, in his Senses, w'd wish Them with't this ravishing, this enchanting Accomplishment—especially when as it is in my all-perfect Fair-one, the Fire of Wit is tempered & chastened by a happy Judgment & y^e purest Benevolence. But Enough of This, I hope you have Confidence Enough in Me to believe, as I have told you already in Latin, that I w'd not have lov'd her as I do, had not her Merit entitled her to it. She lives in Maryland; & I became acquainted w'th Her, Christmas was a twelvemonth, when I visited the Family, on Acc't of a Bro'r of Hers that was at School with Me. *Ut vidi ut perii*. I have been there but three Times since: but We have constantly corresponded: & I have now her Permission to tell you, that, were a few more Difficulties removed, (as I hope They soon Will) She might be induced to try whether you were mistaken

or not, w'n you gave it as y'r opinion, that I w'd be a good Husband. This, my Friend, was w't I hinted at above: & I now ask y'r Pardon for daring to shew a Letter of y'rs to any Body whatever, or on any Occasion whatever. Tho', as it has been y^e Means of produc'g such happy Consequences, I cannot think (as you us'd to promise Me a little Help w'n I was a courting) that I have greatly incurred y'r Displeasure; especially w'n I add, w't my dear Girl has often told me, that such a Testimony in my Fav'r had its due Weight with Her. Well then, ere many more tedious Moons are over, I hope to be a *married Man*. *Di vostram fidem!* I feel my Importance rise, only w'th y^e idea of it—quantus Homini sum! None of y'r *Jobing* then for Me, I beg of you, my Lady Anne! what, bid a *married Man* reach you the Tea Kettle—w't an Indignity. By Heavens! I'll resent it. Pray, Madam, says I, bid y'r *own Husband* (if a Husband you must needs have to wait on you) reach it to you, & *Job* him.

What you smile at y^e vain Vauntings of this self-blown Bubble, as who sh'd say, Ay, let Him vapour on, his reign is short; one Month or two's Discipline under a Wife, will soon reduce y^e doughty Hero to y^e humble Level of other good Husbands. Well, Madam, be it so: were I but one, you sh'd say, I am not only a good, but a happy one.

I have yet to tell you, that Mrs. Judith Chase, y^e dear Charmer of my Soul, was ab't 10 years ago, at 16 years of age, married to one Mr. Chase, a Gentleman of considerable Eminence in the Law, who was cut off by a very shock'g Casualty (poisoned by a Negro) ab't a Month after Marriage, & thus left a childless Widow, w'th a very considerable Fortune, w'c, however, by being put into bad Hands, has been much impaired; Enough however is still left to make two reasonable People happy. I reckon on my little Savings here, at ab't £500 Sterl'g, & Hers at ab't 3 Times that sum; w'c w'th my Income, my enterpris'g Spirit, my Industry & her Frugality, I hope you will think it suff't to set out with. I had almost forgot to add, what you know, I have always made a Point

of, that amongst other Excellences, She can also write a good Letter; at least I think so, & I am vain enough of my own Judgm't in this to believe that you will also think She can; as if ever She becomes mine, I shall then hope, you will admit her into y^e No. of y'r Friends & Correspondents.

Now, you are to know, Every Word of this is still a profound Secret, tho' I have blabb'd it to you, which I have no other reason to desire you to keep so, than that it is still possible (tho' I hope not probable) that I may be still disappointed. You shall know more, as I know more. My sister was over w'th Me last Xmas. We stay'd a fortnight. Yes, positively, of y^e Two, Mrs. Chase is y^e tallest, & save only y^e Difference to be ascribed to Climate, Educa'n & a diff't Plan of Life, I think there is a very near Resemblance in y'r Manners & way of thinking. Well, hush! & I'll not speak of her one word more, since you are tir'd of it. 12th March. This is my Birthday, & I count 29, Mrs. James.

Mr. Maury, my d'r Sir, is a Gentleman every way worthy of y'r Notice & Esteem. He was born of French Parents, in Ireland, & was brought into Virginia at a year old. His Mother was a La Fontaine, of y^e Family, I believe, of y^e Fabulist: a Conjecture I am not a little confirm'd in by a Resemblance I sometimes think I can trace in Him to that droll Genius; At least He has y^e happiest Manner of telling a Tale of any Man I ever knew. He was so lucky as to marry a very blithe & *Buxom Lass*, of a good Family here, early in Life, who, prov'g very prolific, has bless'd y^e little Man with 10 fine Children. He has a Parish, & Boards a few Boys as I do; &, by this Means, bring up his Family, w'th much Credit & Comfort. His Schemes of removing have been unkindly thwarted by the Governm't. He, w'th many others, had taken up large Tracts of Land in some of those fertile Countries towards the Ohio & Mississippi, &, for the sake of his Children, was fully resolved to live there. But This is put a Stop to by a very impolitic, as well as unjust Proclama'n, forbidding any of the King's Subjects to settle Lands so far back. Thus

baffled, being indefatigably industrious, He is reconnoitring Lands in the Frontiers of Carolina; fully resolved to have his Children taught to live, if possible, independent of a capricious World. I am still happy in his Acquaintance; & tho' we live 50 or 60 miles asunder, yet we frequently see each other, & constantly write; and it is no more than Justice to Him to declare that the more I know Him, the more I esteem Him. He really is the most sensible, generous, elegant, & agreeable Friend kind Fortune has ever thrown in my way.

My sister in Law at Whickham, whom you mention wth such obliging Tenderness, was left in Easy Circumstances; & being soon depriv'd of her fatherless Infant, wants not now any of my Services. Yet I thank you for y^r friendly Intentions towards Her. As to the Serv^t I some time ago wrote to you about, I know not whether it wou'd now, whilst I am so unsettled, be adviseable for Me to engage wth one. I have one, a Convict, from that Neighborhood, who is no gr^t Credit to his Country. You will much oblige Me by delivering my best Respects to Y^r Bro'r, & his Family, as well as to all the Family at Thornbarrow, & at Lamonby. I am mortified not a little by y^e Reflexion that, in a very little Time, all these good People whom I once almost look'd upon as my own Relations, & whom I still rem'r wth affec'n & Gratitude, will have totally forgot Me. But, such is y^e Fate of Strollers, & why sh'd I complain that it is mine: yet you might tell Me how & where They live. Is Nich: Robinson still at Shelton? w'd it not, think you, have been as well for Him to have ventur'd as I did, as to wade thro' Puddles every Day in his Life, to eat Hard Cakes at Rene Buckle's? But it is not every one of us that is calculated to succeed abroad, any more than at Home: and it is Pity, Judgment sh'd be so little consulted in y^e Choice of Adventurers.

I have read y^e Pamphlets on y^e Debate between Lowth & Warburton, & was much pleased, I own, to see an overbearing Basha I never lik'd, so heartily drubb'd. But He is callous, or so vain, that He is insensible of merited Reproach. What

do Critics & Connoisseurs say (if it be true what this Mr. Allen relates) of y^e Demise of Dr. Brown? I was shock'd when I heard it—shock'd as a Man, as an Englishman, & as a Christian. I remember, when I was in London, on mentioning a very excellent Antidote to Suicide w^c you may have seen in Rousseau's Eloisa, He seem'd to think the Argum't in Fav'r of it still unanswer'd or unanswerable. I dare not be positive w^c word He used, but however, in y^e pres't Case, They are almost synonymous: for if Rousseau has not ans'd Them, tho' it is long since I read y^e Book, I think They never will be ans'd. Good God! do you really think there are Men, & Men of sense & Learning, who can argue Themselves into a Belief of y^e reasonableness of such an Act? but it is too painful a subject to think about.

I thank Mrs. James for her kind Rub ab't my Negligence in answering her Letter, w^c, however, you must pardon Me (as I now begin to know a little of y^e Tricks of you married Folks) for suspect'g to be a Finesse of your own. It seem'd so cleverly to furnish you w'th an Excuse; & as it belong'd to y'r Wife, I suppose you thought You might make free w'th it, with't much Ceremony. Well tell her (or rather I here tell her myself) that I always consider what I write as equally belonging to you both and, I am sure, the best Part, y^e only Part worth reading in This, is particularly addressed to Mrs. James. Which is no more than a common Effect of my Gallantry. *Sic soles amicas*. Yet, Madam, if you will be so superlatively good as to oblige me w'th ano'r—I here give it to you under my Hand that I will ans'r it instantaneously. But, perhaps, you may think such a Step w'd be break'g thro' y^e rules of y^e House & might affront somebody. Well then, do it with't his knowledge. Always say, how the Bairns all are, & how fast They increase: let Me see, you are (by This Time I guess) 5 a Head of me—well, I must be brisk to overtake you. Is Mary still with you? Is Dolly Fox still Dolly Fox? The Miss Todds still unmarried? But w't is all This to me? Well, happy for you,

I have now only Room left just to say, that I am w't unabated
Sincerity & Esteem

Y'r cordial Friend
Boucher

June 22nd, 1767.

My dear Mr. James,

This, please God, will be delivered You by Miss Jinny Boucher, that sister of mine who, you know, has been with me in Virg'a ever since I last came to Engl'd. She flatters Herself w'th spending some agreeable Hours at St. Bees, where, I hope, she will behave Herself so, as not to discredit the Recommenda'n I have given Her. Sh'd She chance to want Advice or Assistance in any of the Businesses I have commissioned Her to transact for Me, She has my Orders to apply to You, &, in short, in every Thing to consider You in England, as she does her Brother in America and, for this Liberty, I have not, at present, either much Leisure or Inclination to offer you any Apologies.

Her Resolu'n of paying this short visit to her native Country was so suddenly taken, & I have been so perpetually hurried ever since, that You must expect but a short Letter from Me, & our d'r Nancy none at all. I trust She will think my Sister's Conversa'n as some amends for my Slight. There is one Particular, interest'g enough to me, w'c however hurried, I must not omit speak'g of to you. These Heart-sickening Fevers, w'th w'c it is my Fate in all y^e Hot weather Months, to be perpetually harass'd, have, I think, fully determined me at length to quit these burning Climes, & retire to Peace & Health in some quiet corner of England, be it attended even w'th Poverty and Rags, w'c, next to Sickness, you know, I think y^e most desperate of human Plagues. Ask my sister for the Letters I have wrote to Mr. Radley and Mr. Hall upon this Subject, & give Her & Me y'r Opinion at least, They can do no Harm. You will say it is too romantique; but remember,

my dear Sir, that is a most material Ingredient in this motley Character of mine. Many a whimsical Project of this sort have I form'd; & I see not but that, in general, I have been as successful, as you cool headed & orderly Politicians. However, if my Plan be extravagant & improbable, Be it Yours to point out a Better: I know you will, if you can. And I have only to hint to You, that tho' I am in hard earnest, yet I think it necessary to be private about it, as I still cherish y^e Encouragem't given Me by my Friends here, as to Maryl'd expectat'ns; w^ec, I hope you will not think either uncandid or imprudent, uncert'n as I am of y^e Event of my Applica'ns at Home. Of This, however, I bid you be cer'n, that if you, my dearest & best Friend, or any other Friend I have, can only point out to me any Thing like a comfortable Provision, by either of y^e Means I have mentioned to Mr. Hall, I assuredly will relinquish all my American Views, and embrace it. Well, you will easily conjecture w't my Aims are, & I may trust y^e Considera'n of it to y'rself with't further Comments upon it.

I am not yet a married Man; & I speak it w'th much sincere grief of Heart that I do not know when I shall. or whether ever or not. I am said to be so unsettled, so giddy & fickle, that the d'r amiable Girl I have fix'd my affect'ns upon, frankly declares she dares not venture to engage w'th Me. But my Sister knows the whole Hist: of our Affair, &, being a mighty Telltale, I doubt not will soon reveal all my Secrets to Mrs. James, for w^ec, sh'd I reprove Her, I know her Apology will be, that she is well convinc'd, I w'd have done the same.

You have long known my Sentiments of y^e worthy Author of y^e enclosed Letter; & unless Time, & maturer Experience may p'rchance have quite check'd those sallies, or Rhapsodies (if I may so call Them) of Benevolence, w^ec I still think do Hon'r to you & to our Nature, whimsical as y^e Overture is, I persuade myself you will thank Me. His Acquaintance is indeed worth your courting: do not then, I beseech you, neglect writ'g to Him, even if you sh'd to Me. And sh'd you be at a Loss for a subj't, permit Me to recommend it to you to Stumble, as it were, by Chance upon some intricate Quest'n either in

Morals or Literature at large. You will be pleas'd w'th y^e delicate & ingenious Manner in w^c He will handle it.

I mention'd w't you s'd of The Jacksons to my Neighb'r call'd Thornton; & tho' I convinc'd Him, it was a fair & just Representa'n for w^c He sh'd be obliged to you, yet I know not how it is, I have never been thank'd for such Instances of honest Dealing, nor do I think you were. Very diff't Acc'ts are sent f'm th'r Fr'ds at W'thaven; & w't surprizes Me not a little is, that y^e Boys always speak of you & y^e School in Terms of rapture. Well, I am comforted w'th y^e reflexion that it is but of little moment to you, even sh'd They be instantly removed, w^c I fancy, will soon be y^e Case.

You will do Me Justice to believe, that much as I love my Sister, I shall almost envy Her, & secretly wish for her Chair by the old social Fire-Side. That Boyish Petulance, & wanton Giddiness of Imagina'n, I w'd fain hope, are now a little melowed by Time & Experience; & I sh'd be rather a more agreeable Companion than in those Days of Ignorance w'n you kindly opened my Eyes, & shewd Me that to be great I must be good. Well, my dearest Friend be happy; & I shall share it with you, at least, in Idea.

Miss Boucher, w'n she returns, will afford you so fine an Opp'ty, that I fear it will look like Insolence in Me to remind You that I shall then Expect some Debts, of long stand'g both in Letters & Sermons, to be cancelled. My sincerest Love to all y'r happy Circle; & assure y'rselves, that "as I was in y^e Beginning, I am now, & ever will be world with't End"

Yours truly & affectionately

Boucher.

St. Mary's, July the 4th, 1767.

The Rev'd Mr. John James

Dear Sir,

The Enclosed to deliver or forward by the first safe and convenient Opport'y that offers, to my Sister, who

sail'd from hence in The Shannon, Capt'n Jno. Fletcher, bound for y'r Port, on y^e 24th. ult, and has, I hope, long before This will reach you, been happy in spending some social Hours under y'r hospitable Roof. Yet, as y^e fate of every Adventurer on y^e wat'ry Element is precarious & uncertain, I thought it safest to transmit w't This encloses thro' y'r Hands, that sh'd my Sister be not arriv'd, You may keep Them till She does. As she is but a mere Novice in Exchange affairs, sh'd None of our W'thaven Friends offer th'r Service, She is directed to solicit y'r assistance in negotiat'g y^e Bill. And as I am sure it will meet with all due drawn at so few days, I shall hardly forgive any unpolish'd & uncivilized sh'd ask any Premium, even if He advanced Her y^e ready Cash upon it. I have so earnestly recommended this worthy girl to y'r Friendship and fraternal Care, sh'd she stand in need of that Care, that I cannot suppose it necessary to say more.

Mr. Cooper, a Queen's-man (& if I mistake not, somewhere from y^e Neighborhood of Ravensglass, President of The College at New York, ab't a Month ago at Annapolis, accompanied by one McLean, a Clergyman from East Jersey. His Business, I learn, was to know y^e sentim'ts of y^e Clergy & others w'th regard to a Bishop's being sent to America: and tho' I am not told w't Encouragem't He met w'th, yet from y^e Conversation I have heard upon y^e Subj't, I can hardly suppose y^e Proposal w'd go down well. They were much taken, it seems, with Cooper at Annapolis, where he was treated with much respect & courtesy. Do you know Him? and, is it one Miles Cooper who, I have some faint Remembrance, published a volume of Poems w'n I was last in England? If it be, forget not to send me the vol: by my sister. You surely will not need me to remind you abt. y^e Enquiries I commissioned you to make abt. my Compeer, The Rev'd Benedict Allen. It may, to you, p'rhaps have y^e Appearance of being somewhat mean and underhanded, yet as no ill Use is intended to be made of y^e Intelligence, I hope nei'r you nor y'r Oxford correspondent will be unnecessarily scrupulous.

Ever since I last wrote you, I have rec'd fresh Encouragement w'th Regard to my Maryland Prospects; & am bid not to fear but that ere long genteel Provision will be made for me there. What shall I do, say You? Relinquish every Hope and wish of returning to you? A hard sentence that; and yet perhaps in y^e End it may be much Harder to relinquish Elegance and Plenty, in Exchange for Contempt & Poverty. I confess, my d'r Sir, I confess myself fickle and wavering—but, how can I avoid it, thus perpetually solicited by opposite Views. Shall I leave it to Chance—or will you kindly once more take it upon you, to direct me? But, alas! so immensely distant as You are, and so seldom as you write, every Appearance may be altered, & my resolut'n unalterably fix'd, ere I can hear f'm you. Well, at least, you will pray for me, & recommend me to y^e kind care of God's good Providence. Once more, my dearest Friends, permit me to bespeak y'r Kindness to my wander'g Sister; and so, assure y'selves. you will most effectually oblige her poor, forlorn Brother,

Y'r most sincere & aff't Frd.

Jona'n Boucher.

St. Mary's, Nov'r 28th, 1767.

To Rev. Mr James

My dearest Friend,

Altho' I have already wrote a Sort of a Letter to *our* dear Nancy, & by this same Conveyance (w^c howev'r w'n I wrote to Her I expected w'd have been by W'thaven) yet, hav'g last Ev'ning rec'd a Pacquet f'm my Sister in w^c She speaks so feelingly of y'r obliging Kindness to Her & y'r many Expressions of Friendship for Me, in y^e first overflowings of my Heart, I cannot but sit down, purposely, to return You my sincerest Thanks. I blush to be told of y^e Trouble my

whimsical Projects have given you; & hardly know how to set about telling You, that long ago I had discover'd how romantic & impracticable such a Scheme was; & that, for some Months past, I have scarce had a Thought of speedily obtain'g a Settlem't in England. It mortifies & overwhelms Me w'th Shame to confess to You that I cannot but wonder you did not discover, that the Proposal evidently wore the face of y^e rash & eager Resolves of an impatient Mind, sour'd & fretted p'rhaps, just ab't y^e Time, by some galling Disappointm't. In y^e cool Moments of deliberate Attention methinks I know Engl'd, & know myself, too well, to be dup'd by my Imagina'n, w^c w'd persuade Me of y^e Practicability of my chimerical Plans. My Sister surely has not well comprehended y'r Instructions respect'g y^e oath to be taken in y^e Case of purchas'g a Living: In pro Conscientis I see no moral Turpitude in this terrible Crime of Simony; &, to my Concep'ns, it is infinitely more venial than the thousand dirty Finesses & unworthy Condescensions daily imposed upon y^e Candidates for Preferm't. But might I not as well, at once, avail myself of y^e obvious Expedient w^c Terne Filius charges on y^e Children of Alma Mater, & kiss my Thumbs instead of y^e Book; or, like Capt'ns of Ships at y^e Custom House, take a previous Oath that all I swear there sh'd go for Noth'g, as endeav'r to slur it over by any more refined, but not less guilty stratagem? No, my dearest Sir, We already lab'r under enow of Grievances of this Sort; let Me not then needlessly plunge myself into fresh ones. America is, doubtless on this, as well as many other Acc'ts, y^e Country for Me. We are much less under y^e Controll of dogmatis'g Superiors here than you are; and amongst other acceptable Effects of such Inatten'n in our Govern'rs, let Me whisper in y'r Ear that I have hitherto escap'd Notice & Censure, tho' I have not above two or three Times in y^e 5 years I have been an officiateg Mini'r here, read y^e Athanasian Creed Abstracted f'm y^e atten'n due to these Considera'ns, I do not think my Pride w'd suffer Me now to act in a subordinate Capacity to

any Man whatever—scarcely p'rhaps to Mr. James himself. Yet it is not improbable but that I may yet again apply to you on y^e very same Seore: like a Child, when aggrieved & abused abroad that instantly runs to make its Complaint to an indulgent Parent, I no sooner think myself slighted, insulted, or anyways seurvily treated here abroad, than I immediately resolve to quit y^e inhospitable Climes, & return to y^e Enjoym't of Fr'dship w'th you. Eager however & resolute as I think myself in these Designs, a Recollec'n of y^e Indignities I have suffer'd even in my native Country soon reconiles Me to y^e Place where I am, & by a rapid Transition, Passion instantly exclaims, Ingrata Patria! ne ossa quidem habeas. And now by y^e assistance of y^e Clue, methinks You will easily trace out all y^e whimsical Meanders of this fickle Head & Heart of Mine. In this only I am invariably steady, that c'd I know of a comfortable Independence in Engl'd, comeatable upon honest Terms, I w'd instantly fly to it; & y^e only Instance in w^c y'r Friendship can be serviceable to Me at present in this Respect, is to be on y^e Watch; & sh'd such an offer appear, in y^e unaccountable Revolu'ns of human affairs, advertise Me of it. Will you also be so obliging to Me as to write y^e Substance of This to that very worthy young Man, Billy Hall? My Sister says both He & You, she gather'd f'm y'r Conversa'n seem'd to think but unfavourably of Mr. Radley: my Sister in Law speaks of Him plainly as an odd, out of the Way Man. All I infer f'm all y'r Strietures on his Levities is, that He sh'd have been a Virg'a Parson—such Improprieties possibly might have been Merits here. But why sh'd I think longer of Him, w'n I am now ab't to tell you, that, at length, I am assur'd & I hope beyond a Possibility of Disappointm't, of Preferment equal p'rhaps, if not superior to w't Mons'r Radley himself enjoys. You must often have heard Me speak (good Irish that, a'nt it?) of Mr. Addison. He is my James in America. To his Friendship I owe all my Hopes of Advancem't. Doubtless I w'd tell you how vexatiously I was disappointed, just in y^e moment too

of Fruition, last Year. Well, it was not till ab't a Month ago, that ano'r Vacancy happened in y^e Province by y^e Demise of an old Scotsman. My Friend heard of it but in y^e Ev'n'g, & next Morn'g took a Ride of 50 Miles, & din'd w'th the Gov'r. His Excellency assured Him, He had not forgot y^e Promise made to Him in my Fav'r, & w'd certainly fulfil it; but that some Difficulties arose f'm Mr. Allen, w'c I must Explain. Know then Mr. Sharpe has rec'd positive & peremptory orders f'm L'd B—e to confer every possible Fav'r upon this Man, & in p'rticular, to induct Him to two Livings (w'c, Thanks to y^e Wisdom of a Maryl'd Legislature, is not a possible one, there being a Barrier of an express Act of Assembly in y^e Way, w'c can neither be scal'd nor forced). This, it seems, piques y^e haughty Favourite, who, however must have it in his Choice either to accept of y^e last vacated Living, or to remain at Annap's, & poor Boucher must be contented to accept of his Refusals. Thus stand my affairs at present: A—n is there now & will be at St. Mary's next week to bring Me Tidings of my Fate. The Country Living is to Me much y^e most eligible, tho' that in y^e City is by no means contemptible; more especially w'n considered, as it ought to be, as a cert'n step to Promotion to y^e Man who behaves well, & will therefore, I trust, be so to Me. I know you will love this indefatigable zealous Friend of mine for my Sake: W't it can be that has attach'd Him so suddenly in so strong a manner to Me, I may not devise. You know He took his Master's Degree at Queen's; & is justly esteemed y^e most learned & sensible Man in Maryl'd. Like you in most Respects, He differs from you in This, He is keen, shrewd, active & busy in Matters of public Concern; & as I sometimes say to myself, seems to think all Merit center'd unsuccessfully surmount'g all y^e Difficulties thrown in y'r Way by rival Candidates, & as He calls it, carrying his Point. He is cool, orderly & cautious in his Proceedings; whilst I, as He once told Me, merely guided by Imagina'n & y^e first Impulses of Passion, am hasty, rash, inconsiderate, flighty & fickle. Yet,

He will have Me push'd forward in y^e World, illy calculated as I am by Nature for scrambling & jostling for Places & Preferments.

Well, am I not wise to suffer myself to be merely passive in y^e Affair? Yet w'd He permit Me, I am sure I have spite enough (& as th'r Ingredients are not greatly dissimilar) I am so vain as to think too that I have that enough to scourge this overbearing Sycophant. I have now by Me, & almost ready for y^e Press an Allegorical Pourtrait of Him, attempted somewhat in Swift's Manner—but, I know, my Mentor will sentence it to y^e Flames: for y^e Weapons of Wit it seems in political Contentions are darted in vain ag'st Power & Favour, & but recoil on y^e Head of y^e too-adventurous Assailant. Have I not desir'd you slyly & snugly to pick me up some Anecdotes of this Minion's Birth, Parentage & Educa'n. Fain w'd He persuade y^e People here that He has been fortunate in all these Respects: He will not however bear y^e close Inspec'n of a Queen's Man's penetrat'g Eye. My Friend sets Him down as a shallow, yet plausible, supple, wriggling, insinuat'g Clerical Coxcomb. Pray do not be fearful or negligent in this Matter: sh'd you be distrustful of Me, be confident I shall not be allow'd to make an improper Use of any Intelligence y'r Friends in Oxford may pick up for you.

Have You a Map of Maryland & Virginia by Fry & Jefferson? If not, as 'tis much y^e Best, pray furnish y'rself w'th one, if for no other Reason, merely that you may be able to pursue Me whilst, Arab-like, I wander around these Forest-clad Plains. At present, look ab't half a Degree below Annap's, on y^e Western Shore for Herring Bay, on y^e Waters of The Chesapeak. There it is I expect to pitch my Tent. It looks like a charming situa'n, & if it be but healthy, I shall certainly be happy in it. But, believe Me, I do not complain of ill Health with't Reason: Dur'g y^e Hot Weather I am scarce ever well, & even now I am not clear of Fevers. Oh! that kind Fortune had happily circumscrib'd my Lot, & early fix'd Me in some sequester'd spot, where, like you, I might

have sat down, in y^e lap of Ease, wth my Nut-brown Maid. But my restless Nature forbad this: & as tho' I had imbrued my Hands in a Brother's Blood I seem fated, like Cain, to be a Fugitive & a Vagabond upon y^e face of y^e Earth. I am grieved more that this Family Complaint, this Spirit of Dissatisfac'n, sh'd have gain'd so gr't an Ascendency over my Sister. She is perplexed whether to remain in Engl'd, or to return hither; & tho' she asks it of Me, 'twould surely be incongruous in Me to determine for Her in a Case where I am a Party. I wish she w'd shew Mrs. James y^e L'r I have just wrote Her; but that I suppose Female Delicacy, or, as it is between ourselves, I may speak out & say Female Pride will restrain Her from doing. I have howev'r referr'd Her to Mrs. James & beg that good Lady's assistance. Y'r own Discernm't, my d'r James will make it needless to observe that much of this L'r is, *a la mode des Jesuites*, *Tibi Soli*.

I am most affectionately Y^rs

J. Boucher.

A DIARY OF A BALTIMOREAN OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

(Read before the Society, October 14, 1912, by Samuel Claggett Chew, M. D., LL. D.)

I have thought it probable that the following extracts from a diary kept by a young Baltimorean during a visit to England and France a few years after the war of the American Revolution may be of some interest to Baltimoreans and Marylanders of more than a century later.

The diary came into my possession many years ago from my grandmother Mrs. John Scott. The writer of the diary was Mr. Thomas Parkin, who was born in Baltimore in 1774, and was in his twenty-first year at the time of his visit to

Europe, when such visits were much less frequently made than is the case at the present time.

Mr. Parkin was the only son of Richard Parkin, Esq., an English gentleman, who came to Baltimore from the West Indies, and his wife, Rachel Lyde Goodwin. He was a first cousin of Mrs. Elizabeth Goodwin Scott, the wife of the Honorable John Scott, Chief Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Baltimore in 1812 and 1813, in the possession of whose family the diary has been for more than a hundred years. He was also a second cousin of the late Thomas Parkin Scott, Chief Judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore.—S. C. C.

On Sunday, November 16th, 1794, I sailed from Baltimore (in company with Francis Cracroft, John Lowry, Joseph Lecky and Captain Cockerill, an Englishman who had been captured by a French privateer) on board the *Republican*, Captain James Simpson, bound to London, with a fine breeze at N. W. and passed Cape Henry the next day at 7 P. M. On the 19th we saw three Frigates which pursued us; the commodore sent a boat to us with a lieutenant who informed us that they were from Brest bound to the Chesapeake, out 35 days. After a slight examination of the Captain's papers, he politely wished us a good passage and proceeded. . . .

At eight o'clock in the evening on the 10th of December we were hailed by two Frigates bound to the Westward, but as they did not board us we could not determine to what nation they belonged.

On the 12th we had three providential escapes, which ought to impress every mind with gratitude to our Sovereign Protector. About 4 o'clock in the morning we unexpectedly made the Light-House of Scilly, bearing S. E. distant about 3 miles. These islands are surrounded with concealed rocks which run out a considerable distance. The morning was dark and gloomy and kept us in the most distressing suspense for about

half an hour, when we were rejoiced to discover that we had luckily escaped.¹ About 10 o'clock A. M. we made the Land's End to leeward distant 2 miles, and, though the day continued uncommonly dark, we plainly perceived the sea breaking over the Longships, a parcel of rocks directly at the Land's End, which we could not have avoided if our ship had missed stays, but fortunately she did not, and putting about we stood to the westward hoping to get out into the ocean and there continue till the wind was more favorable and the weather cleared. We then flattered ourselves that the principal danger was passed, and in consequence of it we went to sleep as we were much fatigued from sitting up the preceding night and had been considerably agitated and alarmed. In about an hour we were disagreeably awakened with the sudden cry of Breakers. We immediately ran on deck and looking to leeward saw a tempestuous sea breaking and foaming over several dreadful rocks, which proved to be the Seven Stones, about half a mile distant. They extend two miles in length and one in breadth, so that we were uncertain whether we were not in the midst of them. We immediately put about and by chance alone escaping them steered out into the ocean, the Captain declaring that he would not again venture in until the wind and weather proved more favourable. We sailed about 30 leagues to westward and then again putting about passed Scilly and made the Land's End at 8 o'clock A. M. on the 14th of December. The wind being N. E. it still continued contrary, which induced us to request the Captain to land us wherever he found convenient. He complied and on the 16th landed us in his boat between Start Point and Bolt Head in Devonshire at a country seat belonging to a Mr. Stroud. Not finding any person here we walked on with our trunks on our shoulders to Salcomb, a small town distant about one mile and on a bay of the same name. During the voyage all my fellow passengers appeared

¹The perilous character of navigation among these islands is shown by a local proverb, that for every man who dies a natural death in the islands the sea takes nine.

desirous of pleasing and consequently succeeded. . . Looking into a newspaper, we perceived that orders had been issued to make all vessels from Maryland perform quarantine in consequence of an infectious complaint supposed to prevail in Baltimore. We congratulated ourselves on fortunately escaping this disagreeable circumstance, which we did by landing at a distance from any town of note and were in fact indebted to contrary winds for it.

Finding it impossible to procure postchaises at Salcomb, Lowry, Lecky and myself took a guide and walked at night to Kingsbridge, a pleasant little town 5 miles distant and situate at the head of Salcomb Bay. Cracroft and Cockerill came up with our baggage the next morning in a boat. Here we met with seven gentlemen who had just landed from the ship *Hope* from New York, but we knew none of them. Cockerill set off on horseback for Totness, distant 12 miles, and the other four of us followed, all in one postchaise, the only one we could get. Here Captain Cockerill left us. During our passage he heard political sentiments, songs and toasts which could not have been agreeable, but he behaved politely and prudently.

Salcomb and Kingsbridge are both very old towns and contain nothing of any note. We slept at Totness and whilst the chaises were preparing we walked about the town. It is one of the most ancient in England, situate on the Dart, a handsome river. It is a disagreeable place and the houses are principally crowded on one long and narrow street. We saw an old gothic church and the outside of a very old and strong castle quite overgrown with ivy; but the man who kept the key being from home we could not get admittance.

After breakfast we set off and crossed the Dart over a strong old stone bridge. At Newton, a small village distant 8 miles, we changed horses and after crossing a heath of 4 miles in extent we were agreeably surprised with a sudden view of a fine country, the sea, the river Exe, and Exeter which stands on it and is distant from Newton 16 miles. It is a large but

not a handsome town. Lecky and myself walked to the cathedral where we saw a great many old monuments and were told a great many lies about them. It is one of the oldest cathedrals in England; its foundation was laid in A. D. 930 in the reign of Athelstan and it was completed 500 years later. It also has one of the largest and finest organs in England, of 1500 pipes. The view at entering is grand and awful, but it grew dark before we had gratified our curiosity. . . .

Throughout Devonshire the fields were very small and separated by sodded banks; they are intended principally for grazing and, though so late in the season, were covered with verdure and the birds were chirping in the trees. The houses, except in the towns and even in the smallest of them, were made of mud and thatched, and though very ugly had a warm and comfortable appearance. The lower class of people were well clothed and lived more comfortably than I expected. Their fine ruddy complexions excited our admiration. After a hasty cold dinner we proceeded on to Dorchester, distant 15 miles, which contains nothing worthy of note though the capital of a shire.

After an early breakfast the next morning we set off to Blandford, distant 16 miles, the handsomest town we had seen, situated in a lovely valley on a most beautiful river. About a quarter of a mile from the town we saw an elegant seat belonging to Mr. Portman, who owns a handsome square in London called Portman Square. Salisbury, the capital of Wiltshire, is situated in a fine valley on the beautiful river Avon which rises in this shire but is not the Avon so much celebrated. There is here a very large and elegant cathedral; the steeple is 400 feet high and the building 455 feet long. We saw a great many elegant monuments, but had no guide. The next day we left Salisbury at day-break, and passing Andover and Basingstoke in Hampshire we saw a monument to the memory of Lord Heathfield, the famous General Elliott, who defended Gibraltar so bravely. . . . On December 13th about 11 miles from London we passed large, new barracks where, we were

informed, a good many soldiers were stationed, as there were in every town through which we passed; I should suppose for fear of commotion among the people, as the war is extremely unpopular. Through the three last counties which we crossed the roads were delightful. We saw here very little appearance of poverty, though there was a servile politeness in the manners of the people, who do not possess that independent spirit which glows in the breast of an American. I was frequently asked by persons quite as well dressed as I was for a shilling, after doing me some small favour. The servants are not paid by the master of the house, but frequently pay for their places, which is a great imposition on travelers who, after discharging a pretty good bill, have to pay the hostler, shoe-black, chambermaid, postilion, and waiters. . . .

December 24th. In the evening I went to Drury Lane Theatre. It is large and extremely elegant and contains four rows of boxes, a capacious pit and galleries. It occurred to me that the voice could not fill it, but it is so constructed that a moderate voice is heard distinctly. The magnificence of the scenery and dresses surpassed my expectations, but the performance I thought very little superior to what I had seen before.

25th. I employed the day in rambling about the streets, which are very narrow and confined and so crowded that it is difficult to pass. There is a continual cloud of smoke proceeding from the coal fires and pressed down by the atmosphere which obliges us to burn candles all day. In the evening I met Richard Chew, an old school-mate at Washington College in Kent County, Md.

26th. I walked to the west end of the city, the place of residence of the nobility. The streets are wide and some of the houses very elegant. In the evening I went to Covent Garden Theatre, which is very elegant but inferior to Drury Lane; the performance also was not so good.

28th. I visited a sponging house, where I was surprised to see some of the prisoners keeping little stores and others who

were mechanics following their former occupations. In fact it was almost a little town, where every convenience might be procured for money. In the evening I went to the opera where I saw a thousand people clapping an Italian opera of which they did not understand one syllable.

30th. To St. Paul's Church, built by Sir Christopher Wren; begun in 1675 and finished in 1715. Its magnificence is equal to its magnitude. It has a geometrical staircase of ninety steps all supported by the bottom; but the greatest curiosity is the Whispering Gallery, where sounds are enlarged to an amazing degree; shutting the door appears as loud as a severe clap of thunder. The least whisper is heard around the whole circumference, and one speaking against the wall appears to be present to another on the opposite side, though the distance is 140 feet. . . . It is destined to be the receptacle of the monuments of illustrious men.

31st. To Westminster Abbey, a noble specimen of Gothic architecture, where most of the English monarchs have been crowned and many interred. It contains not only the monuments of Kings but also of statesmen, heroes, poets and men distinguished by genius and science. Nothing can be more solemn than a walk in this mansion of the dead. It made me so melancholy that I was under the necessity of going to Drury Lane Theatre where I saw the celebrated Mrs. Siddons, who richly merits all the encomiums she has received.¹

1795.

January the —: I employed principally in delivering my introductory letters, which procured me great attention.

¹It is interesting to find by reference to Genest's *English Stage*, Vol. VII, page 186, a copy of which in 10 volumes is in the Library of the Peabody Institute and another copy in that of the Johns Hopkins University, that on the evening of December 31st, 1794, the date given in the Diary, the great play of *Measure for Measure* was acted at Drury Lane Theatre, and that Mrs. Siddons took the splendid part of Isabella, and her brother, John Philip Kemble, that of the Duke.—S. C. C.

Messrs. Christie and Alexander were particularly polite. I was happy to meet Mr. Buchanan Smith, but I lost one valuable friend, Lecky, who went to Dublin to visit his friends after an absence of seven years. . . . The palaces in the west end of the town display very little of the magnificence of royalty. St. James's Palace, the King's residence, was originally a hospital for leprous females, and was dedicated to that Saint. It is an ugly, irregular pile of buildings and has a very mean exterior appearance. Adjoining it is St. James's Park and contiguous to that the Green Park which has a fine piece of water on the most elevated part. There is also another called Hyde Park, adorned with a noble piece of water called the Serpentine and with plantations of various kinds of trees.

27th. I was today attacked with a pleurisy which confined me to my room until February 5th. I was attended by Doctor Hamilton, a friend of Lowry's.

On February 14th I ventured out of the house and took a little exercise, which was of great service to me.

February 16th. I waited on Mr. Pinckney¹ and procured a passport as I proposed going to France.

On the 22d I was again attacked by a severe indisposition which confined me until the 11th of March. . . .

The Historic and Shakespeare galleries contain some exquisite pictures by the most celebrated artists. The Charity Schools are numerous and on extensive plans, and they are honourable testimony to the public liberality. If we consider the important transactions negotiated within its walls, the Exchange is the first building in London, for there are arranged the methods for the exchange of the commodities and blessings of life with the most distant regions of the earth.

March 19th. I set off for Gravesend to embark for France. Young and Chew accompanied me, the former with the inten-

¹ Thomas Pinckney of Charleston, S. C., who had been an officer in the Revolutionary army, was United States Minister to Great Britain in 1792-1796, in the first administration of General Washington.—S. C. C.

tion of going to America in the *Republican*, the latter from friendship. . . .

20th. At 4 o'clock A. M. we went on board the brig *Union*, Captain Smith, of New Bedford, cleared for Charleston but secretly bound for Havre, and immediately got under way with a fine breeze.

21st. We came to anchor off Dover where the rascally pilots, not being able to persuade the Captain, wished to run us on some rocks and nearly succeeded by directing to bad anchorage.

We arrived at Havre at 4 P. M. on the 23d. I had provided no bedding and consequently slept in my clothes every night. Havre is an irregular, dirty, disagreeable town, but extremely populous for its size (as several families live in one house), containing probably 50,000 inhabitants. It is surrounded by a strong stone wall and the gates are shut every evening.

24th. Having procured passports, Captain Parks and myself left Havre at 2 o'clock in a cabriole. Our equipage was laughable, a mean-looking, two-wheel carriage with three horses abreast, each of which would have rivalled in beauty the famous Rosinante. One of them was mounted by a postilion in a fur cap and jackboots, who displayed great dexterity in a continual cracking of his whip. . . .

26th. We arrived at Paris at 3 o'clock P. M. Soon after leaving Havre we gave a poor boy who was traveling on foot to Paris permission to ride behind on our carriage. We also gave him some of the provisions which we had with us. At supper he gave us a specimen of French equality. Though as dirty as a pig he sat down without being asked and began to pull and haul with his fingers without ceremony. My pride did not take offence at this, but my appetite did, and I was under the necessity of informing him that we wished to sup alone. On the way to Paris we passed through a great many villages, sometimes six or eight in sight at the same moment, and most beautifully situated, which made the prospect charming. They contained a great many children with fine blooming

complexions. Though we saw innumerable idlers on the road agriculture appeared tolerably well attended to. The women are great politicians. At every stage we would see a collection of them debating.

Paris was so crowded that I found it difficult to procure a room. I visited the different manufactures, public buildings and spectacles; the Gobelins, the china, porcelain and glass manufactories. The Gobelins are manufactures of tapestry in which the most elegant pictures are copied with surprising exactness and the beauty and different gradations of colors preserved. . . . The Pantheon will be a superb building when finished. The vault below is intended for the receptacle of the illustrious dead. Voltaire and Rousseau are deposited there. Mirabeau and Marat were there, but have been expelled, and in place of the latter they intend to substitute Charlotte Corday, his assassin.¹ What revolutions take place here every day.

I traversed the Invalid Hospital with inexpressible delight. The building is superb and the ample provisions made must inspire the republican soldier with an enthusiasm of zeal and courage.

I was sorry to observe while in Paris a great want of unanimity in political opinion. The women are violently opposed to the Republic and many of them wish for a king. The lower class of both sexes are discontented but I believe their discontent proceeds entirely from the scarcity of bread. Many wish for a government somewhat similar to the American, and that, I think, will be established. I saw a woman who kept a coffee-house tear the national colours down from her door, stamp and spit on them and execrate the Republic and the Convention because bread was scarce. The city was perfectly tranquil whilst I remained there, except that on the 1st and 2nd of April a mob burst open the doors of the Convention and demanded bread; and, it being impossible to supply them, in-

¹ Charlotte Corday was guillotined on July 17th, 1793.

sulted and threatened the members, but the majority of the citizens were virtuous and soon silenced the rioters.¹

The conversation of the Parisians is charmingly polite and affable and their manners graceful. If you are so fortunate as to be seated near a fine woman at any public amusement you may enter into conversation without hesitation, and their little chit-chat is delightfully entertaining. I rode with some acquaintances to St. Cloud and Versailles. The Queen's palace and garden at St. Cloud are very handsome but quite neglected. They are most beautifully situated on the summit of a gradual ascent from the banks of the Seine. The external appearance of the palace at Versailles is not grand, though the decorations of the chambers are superb, but unfortunately many of the best pictures have been removed. We were shown as of great consequence the door through which the Queen fled when the Parisians came to demand the King's return. The gardens surpass all description and are kept in some repair. There are in them 700 statues and an immense number of fountains gushing from the mouths of the heathen gods and the heroes of antiquity. The orangery contains 1200 large trees and an infinite number of small ones. I plucked an orange from one which, I was told, had stood there five hundred years.

May 6th. I left Paris with a heavy heart, traveling in a postchaise with C. Apthorp of Boston.

On the 7th we slept at Magny, on the 8th at Rouen, and on the 9th at Havre, where I was detained for an opportunity till the 16th. I then went on board of the *Ruby*, Captain Richards of Charleston, and arrived at Dover on the 18th. Here I was again struck with the servility which I had observed on first landing in England. Two inn-keepers, well dressed and genteel looking fellows, came a mile down the beach with glasses to see if any passengers were coming ashore. As soon as they observed us they ran as fast as we sailed and met us on landing

¹ Mr. Parkin's visit to Paris was made eight months after the Reign of Terror, the subsidence of which dates from the execution of Robespierre on July 28, 1794.—S. C. C.

quite breathless. As soon as they could speak intelligibly they began to recommend their different houses, each seizing us by the arm and entreating us to give him the preference, as an inducement promising good fare and postchaise and horses below the customary price. With one we were obliged to go and after supper I could not refrain from expressing my opinion of his conduct. In excuse he said provisions were so high and taxes so heavy in consequence of the war that they were compelled to descend to these meannesses or starve, and when we required his moderate bill he said we must consider his promises as intended to convey no meaning but merely as the effect of opposition. After supper we left Dover and arrived in London the next morning at 10 o'clock. . . .

On the anniversary of the King's birthday (June 4th) at St. Paul's I experienced more real pleasure and more sensible emotions than at any other place in England. There were assembled between seven and ten thousand charity children in their different uniforms, and about twelve thousand ladies and gentlemen to hear a sermon from the Bishop of ——. To look around and reflect that those children were clothed and educated by the voluntary contributions of their generous countrymen gave strangers reason to conclude the English the most amiable of nations. . . .

To Vauxhall with a party. The gardens were elegantly illuminated; the music, company, etc., gave it a most enchanting appearance. I was delighted; it is a charming place for adventures.

I rode with Hamilton to Greenwich, which I thought a striking instance of English pride. One of the pensioners observed to me with great propriety that the building was far too elegant for the purpose, and induced strangers to suppose the inhabitants lived very comfortably, which, he assured me, was not the case.

June 28th. In company with Mr. McKea, of Alexandria, I rode in a heavy coach to Nottingham, through Northamptonshire to Leicester. We traveled all the way with six inside and

sometimes nine outside passengers, so that even in the day we could see but little of the country. We walked about the town and from the castle beheld a most beautiful and extensive prospect. The castle is a handsome building belonging to, and formerly the residence of, the Duke of Newcastle, situated on a high rock inaccessible on one side, at the bottom of which runs a canal which you see for many miles directing its course through the most beautiful meadows. It was the cheerful time of hay-harvest, which made the prospect still more lively and picturesque.

July 1st. We rode in a postchaise through Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire to Sheffield in Yorkshire. Its manufactories are cutlery and large plated ware.

2d. Through Barnsley and Wakefield to Leeds on the river Aire where we visited their cloth Halls of which they have two, one for white cloths the other for coloured. We saw some handsome buildings and a good assembly room, but thought their theatre and performance very paltry.

We celebrated the Fourth of July in company with Messrs. Saul and Stovin, two English gentlemen of the right sentiment, who drank our republican toasts with apparent pleasure. . . .

11th. We went by water to Warrington; in several places the road passed under the canal, so that we were sailing over the people's heads. Sometimes the canal was raised twenty feet above the surrounding meadows. We had a great deal of company on board, perhaps a hundred and fifty, principally market people, though in the cabin there were one or two pleasant women, particularly a charming Quaker. The next morning we arrived at Liverpool about 12 o'clock. The docks are more convenient here than I could have conceived and the place is most advantageously situated for commerce. The warehouses are remarkably fine, the King's tobacco warehouse containing 8000 hogsheads. The theatre is very neat and the performance better than I have seen anywhere in the country.

. . . .

We went to a concert with the Misses Tomlinson with whom

I had the pleasure of being acquainted in London. The music was good, the room handsome and the appearance of the ladies brilliant. We returned and supped with them and spent the evening delightfully. Our opposition in political sentiments afforded a very pleasant contest. The friendly attention of the family I shall ever retain in grateful remembrance.

15th. In a post-coach to Newcastle-under-Tyne in Cheshire. I formed a very unfavourable opinion of the town. In the house in which we lodged there were several Irish officers who were drunk and fighting all night, and when we sat down to supper the waiter ran in in a great hurry to shut the windows for fear we should have a stone thrown at our heads. The next morning we breakfasted at Stafford, of which Mr. Sheridan is the member of Parliament; then through Wolverhampton and further to Birmingham in Warwickshire. . . .

18th. Left Birmingham in the mail and traveled through a part of Warwickshire and Worcestershire to Oxford, where we supped, and thence through Oxfordshire and Bucks County to London, distant 54 miles, where we arrived on the 19th. I could not help regretting that I passed through Oxford in the night so that I could not have an opportunity of seeing it. We have had a delightful ride through a lovely country and saw many elegant country seats.

25th. In company with citizen Hatch of Boston I set off in a post-coach for Bristol. We passed through a part of Bucks County . . . and had a delightful view of the river Cliefden on which there were some ladies fishing, and saw a beautiful seat of the Earl of Inchiquin, the residence of the late Prince of Wales. We arrived at Bristol, distant 113 miles, on the 26th. Bristol is in Somersetshire, situated on the Severn, but not so convenient for shipping or so large as Liverpool. From Brandon Hill we had a good view of the town and a charming country prospect. . . .

27th. We rode in a postchaise from Bristol to Bath, 13 miles distant along a hilly, narrow road. There are some beautiful houses in Bath built in the form of crescents, but the town

taken altogether is irregular though very handsome. The pump room is small and paltry though in a superb building. The water is much warmer but in taste similar to the Berkeley Springs in Virginia. The baths are very handsome and convenient and may be had of any temperature. . . .

28th. From Bath to Windsor, distant 87 miles, through a remarkably fine grain country and so good a road that we traveled 10 miles an hour.

We went to the castle from which we had a prospect more beautiful and extensive than any language can convey an adequate idea of. From there to the chapel where the royal family attend prayers every morning. We afterwards walked on the terrace and saw the King, Queen, the Princesses and Prince of Orange. The Princesses have fine, lively, expressive eyes, but are not handsome.

29th. Through Windsor Park to Hampton Court in Middlesex on the Thames. The palace at Hampton Court is very handsome and has some fine paintings. There is also a pretty garden in which there is a maze covering about a quarter of an acre with two trees in the centre which we were about an hour getting to.

After dinner to Richmond on the Thames in Surrey. We stopped at the Castle Inn where there was a large party of ladies and gentlemen who had music with them. To sit at the bottom of the yard on the banks of the Thames, to listen to the music, to look at and admire fifty fine women on the green and to see the boats rowing up and down the river was enchanting. Hatch forcibly dragged me away to the famous Hill from which there is a fine prospect, but inferior to that from the Castle at Windsor. After tea we rode to London, 12 miles. . . .

August 8th. Citizen McKea, Captain Clifton and myself rode to Gravesend in Kent, 22 miles; and the next morning embarked on board the Schooner *Fly* of Philadelphia bound to City Point, Virginia.

10th. Came to anchor off Margate and on the 11th off

Deal amidst the Russian fleet consisting of 6 ships of 74 guns, 6 of 64, and 6 frigates, all of which looked remarkably well. In the evening we went ashore and drank tea.

12th. Sailed through the Jamaica fleet beating up the Channel.

17th. Lost sight of land and until the 20th had not two hours of favourable winds.

23d. At 3 P. M. spoke the three-masted schooner *Mosquito*, Captain Harshaw, from Baltimore to Bourdeaux. In the morning of the 26th at 6 o'clock I was awakened by the noise of an impudent sailor who was cursing the mate for having spoken to him for negligence in steering. The Captain immediately ran on deck, called the fellow a d—d rascal and ordered him forward. The fellow pulled off his coat, retorted the epithet of rascal and refused to obey him. We should have immediately ironed him or at least have made the attempt (in which we might not have succeeded, as, I believe, the other seamen favoured him), if we could have spared him; but as we could not, the Captain only threatened punishment when we got to Virginia, and called upon us to witness that if he ever misbehaved again he would iron him and have him tried for mutiny on our arrival in America. . . .

September 15th. We amused ourselves with making experiments with a bottle which we corked well and lowered about fifty fathoms, and when we drew it up the cork was forced in by the pressure of water and the bottle was full. If the cork was too large to be pressed in, the sides of the bottle gave way.

16th. We caught a shark after several unsuccessful attempts; he measured from the head to the root of the tail 5 feet and from the root to the end of the tail 2 feet. At night we supped on the shark; its flesh was hard and lean and, I thought, very insipid.

18th. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon we had a severe gale from the eastward which continued nearly 24 hours with heavy rain. It then became calm and continued so until the night of the 20th, when we had most remarkable weather,

sometimes blowing a dreadful gale for about half an hour with torrents of rain, then becoming perfectly calm for a few minutes, then beginning to blow again and so on alternately until the morning of the 21st. . . .

23*d.* We spoke a ship from Savannah to Philadelphia; her captain informed us that Mr. Jay's effigy had been burned in all the States.

25*th.* We had soundings in the morning in 42 fathoms of water and in the afternoon we struck a dolphin about 3 feet long, the most beautiful fish I ever saw. Whilst swimming it appeared to be of a lively blue, but whilst dying it exhibited by frequent changes all the colours of the rainbow.¹ Its eye is remarkably brilliant and its shape denotes a fast swimmer. At night it afforded us a delicious supper.

26*th.* We made Cape Henry at 5 o'clock, passed in at 8 and anchored in Hampton Roads at 12 o'clock. We immediately landed and found ourselves in the midst of lounging politicians, who gave us all the intelligence we required and confirmed the account we had before received of Mr. Jay and the universal dissatisfaction with the treaty. After an indifferent dinner we returned on board intending to proceed as far as City Point by water. At night we had a tremendous gale which drove many vessels in sight on shore.

¹The dolphin, or porpoise, is not a fish, but belongs to the family of cetacean mammals like the whale. The phenomenon of animal life, or death, regarding change of color, has been denied as occurring in the dolphin, but was apparently witnessed by the writer of the diary. It is beautifully referred to by Byron,

"parting day
Dies like the dolphin whom each pang imbues
With a new color as it gasps away,
The last still loveliest, till,—'tis gone and all is gray."

Childe Harold, Cant. iv, 29.

Another eye-witness of this change of color in the moribund dolphin is Charles Dickens, who states in his *American Notes* that on the voyage homeward "the crew amused themselves with fishing, and hooked an unlucky dolphin who expired in all his rainbow colors on the deck."—S. C. C.

27th. In the morning we weighed anchor and proceeded up James River. In the afternoon we passed Jamestown, situated on an island owned by Ambler and Travers who have almost the only houses on it at present, although it was the first settlement in America. We came to anchor at 2 o'clock in the morning and landed at 8 o'clock, but could get nothing we wanted except two or three chickens which we purchased. At 10 o'clock we weighed anchor and at 2 P. M. we landed at the seat of Colonel Mead about 8 miles below City Point. He has an excellent house and a delightful situation. Opposite on the other side of the river we saw a house and situation still more elegant belonging to the widow of Colonel Byrd. Colonel Mead sent his compliments, politely requesting us to walk in, and his invitation would have been cheerfully embraced, particularly as we were informed that he had four or five fine daughters, but unfortunately we had gone ashore in our dishabille and consequently were obliged to decline that pleasure.

29th. In the morning we weighed anchor and arrived at City Point, 100 miles from the mouth of James river, We immediately hired horses at the only house there, and rode 12 miles to Petersburg on the Appomattox. In the evening we returned and the next morning rowed two miles to Bermuda Hundred, where the custom-house is. We first landed at a very elegant house and farm just opposite called Shirley and belonging to Colonel Carter who was not at home. McKea and myself procured two horses, a chaise and a servant, and leaving the Captain we drove nine miles to Osborne's where we dined and then proceeded fifteen miles to Richmond where there had been a dreadful fresh.¹ The water had risen very rapidly, 21 feet, and had carried away all the bridges (part of which we saw at City Point which is 60 miles by water), several houses and a great number of cattle, the people themselves hardly escaping. The damage is immense. About a fort-

¹The word *fresh* for *freshet* was formerly used by correct writers. See the *Oxford English Dictionary*.—S. C. C.

night before there had been a fresh at Petersburg almost equally destructive.

October 1st. Dined at Bowling Green where we met with two ladies who were impatient to get on and the stage being full I resigned my seat and rode behind, but was soon relieved by some of the gentlemen who proposed changing. We slept at Fredericksburg.

2d. Dined at Colchester and slept at Alexandria.

3d. Dined at Spurrier's and arrived at home in Baltimore in the afternoon.

Appended to the diary is a list of between 300 and 400 volumes purchased by Mr. Parkin in England and France and brought by him to Baltimore. The character of these books indicates cultivation and literary taste in the diarist. Among them are Johnson's *Lives*, an early edition in four volumes, Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*, Hume's *History of England*, the works of Locke and of Blair, and in French literature the works of Buffon in 76 volumes, of Voltaire in 70 volumes, of Rousseau in 37, of Corneille, Molière, Racine, Montesquieu, and Marmontel, and Sully's *Memoirs*. Many of these books are now in my possession, as is also a portrait of the writer of the diary.

Mr. Parkin died on June 30th, 1797, in the 24th year of his age and about eighteen months after his return from Europe.

—S. C. C.

DEFENCE OF BALTIMORE, 1814.

CAPTAIN JAMES PIPER.

(From the Society's Collections.)

To Grovemont, 20th April, 1854.
Brantz Mayer, Esq^r.

Dr. Sir

Herewith you will receive my communication on the subject of your circular which I received a few days ago, I regret that it is not what I could have desired it to be and that I have been obliged from the alterations made, to patch it up so as to endeavor to make it legible to you, but this seemed unavoidable & I trust with you excuseable in some degree & that you will pardon my repugnance to copying a long article of my own, when I plead how fatiguing it must be to the age of 71—which is my case. I should like to have a copy of the article, if it is practicable to gratify me as I have endeavored generally to preserve my writings of public interest or concern.

I am Dr. Sir with great respect,

Y^r ob Serv^t.

Jas. Piper.

Grovemont near Ilchester,
To Howard County, April 17, 1854.
Brantz Mayer Esq^r.

Dr. Sir,

I had the honor to receive your Circular on the 15th. inst. soliciting from the Survivors of that memorable period the Battles of North Point, Fort McHenry & the attack upon our City any information with regard to the events that occurred

in our neighborhood, or for any contributions, either of original papers or of personal recollections & anecdotes, which you were anxious to obtain "from the lips & pens of those who are still spared from the decreasing Roll," as you had undertaken at the instance of the Maryland Historical Society to write & publish a memoir of those events and that no effort should be spared to gather the authentic materials for its history. This decreasing roll, Sir, which you have referr'd to, to hasten your work must necessarily in a very few years, number in its lists, the now surviving Actors in those Stirring scenes & therefore whatever we may have to communicate the sands in our Glasses warn & admonish us still more emphatically to do it at once. Therefore my dear Sir, allow me to say to you before I enter on this subject that I not only respond to your wishes with the greatest pleasure but that I feel particularly gratified at the excellent judgement of the Society in placing this subject in such able & Patriotic hands—and I could most fervently wish that I could promise you, that my contribution might even to a limited degree aid & assist you in making your memoir entirely acceptable to that enlightened Society, and to the Public, for whose benefit originates this Patriotic design—if I should be so fortunate as to add something unthought of by others, which may lead to the investigation and development of new sources of interest I shall be highly gratified. I therefore cannot promise you that my contribution to the general Stock of information which I hope will be liberally imparted to you at home & abroad, will prove of any great interest, as I have only to rely upon reminiscences of near 40 years back and draw them forth from a memory not improved by age with the somewhat like difficulty we call up spirits from the vasty deep—but such as will answer to my call I cheerfully present them to you. Our citizens, whatever differences of opinions had existed previous to the war as to its necessity or policy at that particular juncture, unprepared as the Country seemed to be, never for a moment doubted that years of injustice from England to our Country,

had long before given us numerous just causes of War. Therefore as soon as our Country settled the question of War, by a public declaration, England became our open enemy, and as we knew her feeling towards our Country, and her power to make us feel it, and that Baltimore might be made a prominent object of vengeance, for the injuries we should inflict on British Commerce, Our Citizens at once saw the necessity of uniting hand & heart, in preparing for such an event Commissions were sought for the Militia enroll'd—the various volunteer companies augmented. Constant drills of officers & men were going on day & night & nothing was heard of or talked of which did not sound of War. Our City became a Camp, and our Citizens, Soldiers. Fort McHenry demanded our attention & the most urgent solicitations were made to the Gov^t. to put this great Arm of defence in order by our Committee of Safety, Colo. Armistead, our members of Congress & by our leading influential Citizens. The result was unsatisfactory. The invading Army of the North seemed almost exclusively to engage the attention of Gov^t. & to absorb its funds—which left but little to be expended on home defences—and doubtless the pervading sentiment of Fancy politicians of the time exerted a commanding influence, That Republican Gov^{ts}. cannot prepare for war before war is commenced and by the same parity of reason The necessity to strengthen our Fort could not exist & ought not to be made, as it might prove a useless expenditure until the enemy should clearly indicate his intention by some overt act or by some public declaration or unequivocal manifestation. But the first war blast which boomed over the ocean after the downfall of Napoleon, which left British Army & Navy free to give their individual attention to our Country scattered to the winds, these political mists, which had hoodwinked too many as it did the kindred hallucinations of an earlier day. Embargoes, non-intercourses & Proclamations never again to insult the practical good sense of the nation. A tour of duty of some weeks with my Company then in the 6th Regiment of Infantry under Command of Col^o

McDonald afterwards General McDonald at Fort McHenry gave me some knowledge of its state & condition and of the earnest efforts of Col^o. Armistead to have it put in a proper state of defence. The indefatigable exertions of Colo. Armistead conjoined with the citizens of Baltimore and inadequate aid from the Gov^t. made it what it was in 1814. It never could be rendered a safe & reliable place of defence without being made bomb proof & in justice to the important City of Baltimore, it ought to have been done promptly as well as to the Brave men who might be call'd to its defence. I cannot in chronological order, follow out when and what time other means of defence were raised but I can say, what was undertaken by our Citizens, was chearfully & heartily done by all classes, as Committee men, soldiers, & non-combatants. The Gun the Spade & the pick were all put in requisition, & in due time strong Batteries with their heavy Guns in great number, stood with gaping mouths, watching for our enemy on our Eastern Heights and by order of General Sam^l Smith of Revolutionary experience & fame who was indefatigable in his exertions to extend and strengthen our defences. A connecting line of defences extending somewhat beyond Harford Avenue was projected by his order under the superintendence of a well-known worthy & estimable french citizen & engineer, Mr. Godfroe,¹ and I received orders from the General to accompany him in this duty. These defences hastily thrown up for the protection of the infantry were intended to anticipate any British movement to avoid the effects of our heavy batteries in their attack upon our city on this quarter. They were plainly visible for many years after the war. The Enemy far or near, we neither relaxed our exertions nor our Ardor. Martial law was proclaimed, we were mustered into the Service of the U. S. Our Soldiers duties became familiar to us. Our Martial spirit was kept up to the highest point and

¹ J. Maximilian M. Godefroy, Architect of the Battle Monument, First Unitarian Church, etc.

when the enemy came within our waters, & not knowing where or what point he would attack. Our troops were occasionally by false alarms call'd to arms from the cannons mouth. Thus were we gradually prepared for the enemy by a growing confidence in ourselves our discipline and our defences up to the time of the disastrous news of the Battle of Bladensburg and the capture & burning of the Capitol at Washington. This came upon us like an avalanche causing the spirits of many to sink within them & to others to give vent to the most indignant feelings against the nations arraigned authors of our Calamity & disgrace and the supposed badly arranged defences of Washington by the half dozen commanders, who gave contradictory orders. I well remember this period of gloom, the enemys presence at our very doors never occasioned so depressing an influence, and with reason too—as some of our best troops, from the City and Regiments from the adjacent Counties, our natural protectors and defenders—were engaged in the late battles measurably scattered & a powerful conquering Enemy, flushed with success commanded by a bold & daring General within a few hours march of our City—were matters truly painful to be obliged to think of. Many desponding countenances were visible. The passing events in their bearing and consequences upon us were too vivid & appalling—too near home not to make even stout hearts quail at the bare possibilities of the British General following his advantages with his characteristic boldness. Day after day passed over us of the deepest anxiety not knowing when the Gloom might burst upon us, but each day measurably lessened the apprehension of an attack upon our weakest and most vulnerable point. Fight we were bound to do, & determined to do—but it would have been under the most disadvantageous circumstances compared with our defences chosen by ourselves & chosen because they were the very strongest possible points. The British General was sufficiently elated to rest awhile upon his Bladensburg & Washington laurels declaring before he took leave of our waters, “he would take Baltimore if it rained militia

men." The British Generals presumptuous confidence in his own strength and our weakness saved us from a desperate battle and lost to him the most favorable time to have attacked our City & which led to consequences of the most disastrous to himself and to his family. The British Generals time to execute his threat at last arrived and all sails of the fleet were unfurled to the winds to speed his way up the Bay to our doomed City as he fancied. At this time the enemy had such undisputed possession of our Bay & tributary rivers, that it became hazardous for our Bay boats to pass up & down the bay, & this ready & hitherto certainty of learning the movements of the British fleet was thus cut off, and our land communication could not be relied on, particularly if the British fleet should be favored with a strong fair wind so that our first knowledge of the British fleet at North Point was announced on Sunday morning the 11th of Sept. I do not recollect that our Citizens had any previous knowledge of their approaching our city. But they did not come before we were well & fully prepared for them. Our soldiers were soon at their Posts and Our gallant old General with his numerous staff were immediately actively engaged in arranging the Troops, and planning the order of Battle. Our Troops for some time had been [coming] from various Counties of our State & from the neighboring States of Pennsylvania, Delaware & Virginia well officered—of good material & well equipped were quartered in Tents, Rope walks & along the Eastern Hills stretching to Harford avenue. So that we were so well supplied with men that if necessity existed we might have defended with a moderate share of firmness & bravery every accessible point, with an almost certainty of Success. Our numbers, our strong & well manned Batteries occupying the very best possible positions—inspired us with confidence, that we would prove more than a Match for the British Veterans, which could be brought into action under these disadvantageous Circumstances. Our General had these troops stationed at various connecting points & the dragoons scouring the country to the East & North

east of our Batteries, with an ample number of videtts, extended far on the road to North Point. A large detachment under Brigadier Gen^l. Stricker an officer of experience, judgment, coolness & bravery were ordered to march to North Point consisting of several Regiments of Infantry the 6th the 27th & the 51st under Cols. Long, McDonald & Amey—and of 1 artillery company under Capt. Montgomery & a detachment under Lt Stiles assisted by Major Barney and a company of Sharp Shooters Riflemen; I have no recollection of any other Companies. Gen. Robert Goodloe Harper a distinguished civilian of our City, fond of military life offered his services to the General as volunteer aid which was accepted—and rendered valuable services. James H. McCullough the collector of the Port & a non combatant—took his station in the ranks with Gun in hand. There may have been other volunteers, but I have now no recollection of them. The day was intensely hot, and our troops suffered greatly from the heat & dust, and many sank under their fatiguing march. The General made choice of the best position to receive the enemy on his upward march to Baltimore, which he was forced to pass, determining to dispute every inch of ground, and gave minute direction to the officers of their respective positions, when the enemy should approach and then ordered Lt. Stiles & Major Barney with a detachment of Artillery & the company of Sharp Shooters to advance & reconoitre the enemy, and to fall back as the enemy should advance, until they reached the main body. This fortunate, judicious and good Generalship, as it afterwards proved, was of infinite consequence in determining the subsequent movements of the British Army. Gen^l. Ross with his extreme contempt for Militia men, and with his characteristic Bravery exposed his person unnecessarily at the head of his men, and Fire from one or more of the Sharp Shooters sure marksmen, brought the General down from his Horse as it afterwards proved, mortally wounded, although unknown to his Army at the time—who dashed on with rapidity, until their flankers came into contact with the main body, under

Gen^l. Stricker & then the battle began in earnest. The American troops stood firmly to their posts, pouring into them as they came up a most destructive fire, which continued until a gap in the line was opened by the 51st. Reg^t. whose Col^o. misapprehended the General's order, which when the British observed, to rid themselves of the galling fire, which was thinning their ranks, accelerated their movements & pushed forward their flankers to intercept the falling back of the American Troops which this untoward occurrence had compelled Gen^l. Stricker to order, as it could not be rectified in the face of their veteran enemies in time, to save his command from being cut off. In the mean time, the great object of the expedition had been accomplished—by giving the Enemy a specimen of Baltimore bravery and Sharp Shooting, an earnest what he might expect, when he came to the great encounter where our force & strength would as far exceed his—as his did that of Gen^l. Strickers. The General retired in good order ready to afford his Troops another opportunity of gaining fresh laurels in the expected coming conflict before our City. The General express'd his high approbation of their gallantry & their fellow citizens & countrymen their deepest sympathy for the brave fallen, and heart felt gratitude to the gallant survivors, for their severe check to the enemy which produced such important results to our city. Every preparation was now made for battle, expecting the enemy to follow up his success, and our videts coming in to announce their approach. Our Guns were charged, our Ammunition boxes replenished & our matches lighted & our eyes anxiously directed to the eastern hills & the main Road leading from North Point, for hours expecting to see the enemy in full force to commence the onslaught. During this time numerous non-combatants too Patriotic to remain spectators, volunteered their services, one in particular I remember Mr. De Loughery an officer of our Customs, an aged & worthy citizen, who came to fight by his sons side a serjeant in my company worthy too, of such a Father. Although we continued to remain undisturbed The

bomb ships continued a tremendous fire upon Fort McHenry and kept it up almost unceasingly upon its brave & unprotected defenders, who were liable to be blown up every moment by the Bomb shells & rockets all around and about them, without the power of returning the fire, as their ships kept out of the reach of the Fort Guns, although of large calibre. Sometimes they would venture nearer, but our well directed & well sighted Guns, soon Compell'd them to loose their moorings & retreat to a safe distance. From our elevated position, we could see every Bomb & Rocket fall, & happily they generally fell short or went beyond the Fort. If the firing had not have been all on one side, and the insecurity of the Fort so great from its want of bomb protection, we might have witnessed this sight with less anxious feelings of, as we feared no other casualty but the one, and that one did not know what moment it might take place & our sympathies for the brave men, numbering many of our most valued citizens, within its walls, Kept us in a constant state of intense excitement. The fort was a target for the enemy from the beginning to the end of the long & terrible bombardment, and surely if ever mens courage and firmness were tried theirs were more than seven times tried by the very Red Hot Shot of the British fiery Furnaces, and their exploding Bombs and Rockets falling like hail. Under the cover around & about them of a dark night a detachment of Boats number unknown but must have been considerable as they certain had some great object in view connected with a general attack by land & water, with muffled oars to steal by Fort McHenry and had actually succeeded in it and to convey this important information to the British fleet, supposing themselves out of all danger; threw up a blue light Rocket. In a moment an unknown unobserved & unobtrusive little Battery of 6 Guns Fort Covington ¹ under its brave but modest commander Captain Webster of the Revenue Service

¹ Capt. John A. Webster was in command of "Babcock" or the six gun battery, located about a quarter of a mile east of Fort Covington.

opened upon these boats such a torrent of well directed Balls, that neither boats, men or blue lights were ever afterwards heard of. No doubt the failure of this bold & daring enterprise contributed to some extent to put an end to all their hopes of possessing Baltimore. During the heaviest of this Bombardment it became necessary occasionally for Gen^l. Smith to communicate with Col^o. Armstead the Commander of the Fort, and generally when it is not done by the Generals Aids whether on these occasions by command, or as a Volunteer service I know not, but the duty was perilous in the highest degree amidst a shower of Bombs & rockets. These messengers I saw dashing in full speed to & fro, from the Fort and I regret, that I am not able to do justice to but one of them, and I do this with the highest pleasure as the due of a brave & Patriotic Citizen, the late Captain Henry Thompson acknowledged to be one among the best of Cavalrys officers. In my narration I have not stopped to pay a just tribute to the many brave men, who died on the field of battle or to many others who signalized themselves—that you will no doubt receive from some of their brave companions more capable of doing justice to them. None are more ready to do homage to their Patriotism & virtues than myself & hold them up as bright examples of Patriotism & valor for future generations of our Countrymen. I have already, gone far beyond in this relation than I designed when I began it & I fear Sir, that I have given you occasion to wish that my memory which I complained of, had been less tenacious then it has proved to receive.

With my most cordial wishes for the success of your memoir, I beg you to accept the sincere regard

of Dr. Sir Y^r obt. Serv^t.

James Piper.

LAND NOTES, 1634-1655.

(Continued from p. 315.)

Liber A, Folio 265.

In consideracōn that Cap^t John Price hath assigned over to Willm Stiles fifty Acres of land, and that there is fifty Acres more due to the said Stiles in respect of his service within our said Province of Maryland, . . . by these presents for vs and our heires doe give grant and enfeoffe vnto the said Willm Stiles his heires & Assignes all that parcell of land lyeing in the Head of a Creeke of Brettons Bay called Nevetts Creeke . . . and nowe laid out for one hundred Acres more or lesse.

Grant of a Mannor } Cecilius &c To all psons to whom
 to Mr W^m Eltonhead } these p^esents shall come greeting
 Knowe ye that wee for and in consideracōn that Willm Eltonhead gent did transport himself and six able men servants one Maideservant one boy and one free Woman into our said Province of Maryland in Anno 1648. and hath 400 Acres due to him by Assignem^t from George Manners as appeared vppon Record . . . by these presents for vs and our heires doe give grant enfeoffe and confirme vnto the said Willm Eltonhead his heires and Assignes All that pcell of land lyeing neere the mouth of Patuxent River Bounding on the West with the land of Cap^t Willm Hawley and a Creeke called St James Creeke, on the North with Patuxent River, on the East and south with the Bay of Chesepeake, conteyning and nowe laid out for two thousand Acres . . . To bee holden of vs and our heires as of our Honor of West St Maries in free and common socage by fealty onely for all services. Yeilding and paying therefore yearly to vs and our heires at our vsuall Receipt at St Maries

fforty shillings in money sterling or twenty bushells of good Corne at the Nativity of our Lord And wee doe hereby erect the said two thousand Acres into a Mannor by the name of the Mannor of Eltonhead together with Court Leete and Court Baron and all Royalties and priviledges vsually belonging to Mannors in England and all other things therevnto belonging by the Lawe or Custome of that Kingdome. Given at St. Maries the 26th day of July in the eighteenth yeare of our dominion over our said Province of Maryland, and in the yeare of our Lord 1649.

[274] 6° Aug Mr Copley ¹ demands 8500 Acres for transporting 22 able men into this Province in the yeare 1633.

6° Aug Mr Copley demands 20000 Acres more to bee due to him in this Province besides what hee hath formerly demanded.

[275] 16 August Thomas Copley Esq^r this day assigned to Mr Thomas Matthewes 4000 Acres of land due to him for transporting tenne men servants into this Province in the yeare 1633.

16 August Thomas Copley Esq^r this day assigned to Mr Raphe Crouch 4000 Acres due of land due to the said Mr Copley for transporting tenne men servants into this Province in the yeare 1633.

16 August Thomas Copley Esq^r this day assigned to Mr Robt Clarke 500 Acres of land due to the said Mr Copley for transpoting two men servants into this Province in the yeare 1633.

17° August Mr Thomas Mathewes demandeth 4000 Acres of land due to him by Assignm^t from Mr. Tho: Copley

War^t to the Surveyor to lay out the said 4000 Acres on the north side of Patowmeck River neere Port Tobacko.

17 August Mr Raphe Crouch demandeth 4000 Acres of land due to him by Assignm^t from Mr Thomas Copley.

¹ See Vol. iv, pp. 202, 262.

Warr^t to the Surveyor to lay out the said 4000 Acres on the north side of Patowmeck River neere Portobacko.

17 August Mr Robert Clarke demandeth 500 Acres of land due to him by Assignem^t from Mr Copley.

Warr^t to lay out the same 500 Acres on the north side of Patowmecke River.

30 August Warr^t to the Surveyor to lay out 1000 Acres of land for Nicholas Cawsin vppon Patowmeck River betweene Cedar point and the head of Portobacko Creeke.

30 August Jane ¹ the wife of Nichās Cawsin late the widowe and relict of John Cockshott deceased demandeth 2000 Acres of land for and on behaulf of Mary and Jane Cockshott her children by the said John Cockshott the said land being due to the said John Cockshott for transporting himselfe and seaven persons into this Province in the yeare 1642 according to a speciall warr^t from his Lopp for that purpose.

Warr^t to the Surveyor to lay out the same vppon Patowmeck River betweene Cedar point and the head of Portobacko Creeke.

In consideracōn that Raphe Beane bought of Leonard Calvert Esq^r 700 Acres of land and transported himself and five able men into this Province betweene the yeares 1640 and 1648 and hath fifty Acres due to him for his service, and there being 150 Acres due to his brother Walter Beane for transporting himself and his wife into this Province betweene the yeares aforesaid there to inhabit and dwell . . . give grant and enfeoffe vnto the said Raphe Beane his heires and Assignes all that pcell of land lyeing on the north side of Patomeck River Bounded on the west and south with the said River, on the north with the Herring Creeke and a Lyne drawne East from a Marfh in the Herring Creeke called Heron Marsh into St Georges Creeke, on the East with the said Creeke and the land of John Prichard. Conteyning and nowe laid out for fifteene hundred Acres.

¹ See Vol. v, pp. 172, 173.

June 29th 1649. Knowe all men by these p^esents that I Richard Hilles haue sold and given possion of my plantacōn in Maryland vnto Richard Browne, and doe binde myself my heires to make good the sale to the aforesaid Browne against any person or persons whatsoever

Witnes my hand,

Teste. John Hallowes.

The marke of

Willm Withers.

Rich: R H Hilles.

6° Septembr 1649 Mr John Pile demandeth 400 Acres of land for himself his wife William Tattersall and Mary Tattersall the said Mr Pile and his wife having transported themselves into this Province before the yeare 1648. and the said Willm and Mary Tattersall in the yeare 1648:

Warrant to the Surveyor to lay the said 400 Acres vppon Patomecke River neere a small Creeke about a League aboue Cedar Point.

9° Septembr John Court¹ demandeth for himself and Francis Pope 200 Acres of Land who were transported into this Province in the yeare 1639 by Cap^t ffulk Brent of whom they bought their times of service and there having beene noe land as yet taken vpp by reason of their transportacōn

Warr^t to the Surveyor to lay out for John Court and Francis Pope 200 Acres of land vppon Patomeck River

9° Septembr Richard Smith demandeth 100 Acres of land due for his transportacōn into this Province in the yeare 1644.

Warr^t to the Surveyor to lay out the said 100 Acres for Richard Smith vppon Patomeck River

24 Oct I assigne to L^t William Lewis 50 Acres of land for transportacōn of Mary fforrell a maidservant in Anno 1648

Tho: Hatton

29° Sept. John Hatch demandeth 150 Acres of land due to him by Assignem^t from Mr Thomas Gerrard of 2 servants

¹ See Vol. VI, pp. 200, 369.

viz. Thomas Abbett and Alec Sponner & 100 for his owne transport about 45 yeares since & 100 for his wives transport about 20 yeares since & 100 more for the transport of Rich: Roe his servant in Anno 1649

29° Sept. Warrant to the Surveyor to lay out 200 Acres for John Hatch vppon some place vppon Patomeck River

25 oct Leivetennt Willm Lewis demandeth 100 Acres of land for himself and his wife for service in this Province. 200 Acres for transporting himself & his wife into this Province in the yeare 1646 and 550 Acres for 6 servants by him transported into and bought in this Province viz Rowland Morgan, Rowland Mace, James Compton Raphe Hasleton John Ashbrooke and Penelope Brookes and 1000 Acres by Assignem^t from Mr Nathaniell Pope 100 for transportacōn of ffrancis Willis his manservant this yeare and 50 by Assignem^t from Mr Hatton his Lopps Secretary

25° oct Memorand that I Nathaniel Pope of Appomattocks gent doe assigne over all my right and title of 2000 Acres of land bought of M^{rs} Stratton at her goeing for England Witnes my hand this 17th of ffebruary 1648

Signed Nathaniel Pope

John Metcalf. Willm Evans

[280] 25° oct Warr^t to the Surveyor to lay out 2000 Acres for L^t Willm Lewis at Portoback

25° Oct John Warren demandeth 300 Acres of land viz. 100 Acres in respect of his time of service bought by him of Cap^t Giles Brent and 200 Acres for transporting himself and his wife into this Province in Anno 1646

25° Oct. Walter Guest demandeth 200 Acres of land viz: 100 Acres for transporting himself into this Province in Anno 1646 and 100 in respect of a Manservant by him bought of John Thimbleby viz John Lovy. and 100 Acres in right of Elizabeth his wife who was transported into this Province in Anno 1649

29° Oct George Manners demandeth 100 Acres of land for transporting one Bartholemewe Wrench his Manservant into this Province in the yeare 1645

Warr^t to the Surveyor to lay out 100 Acres of land to George Manners at the head of the longe Creeke in S^t Michaelles Hundred

30^{mo} Oct John Norman demands 100 Acres of land w^{ch} was due to John Smithson deceased for transporting himself into this Province in the yeare 1635 the said Norman having marryed the said Smithsons Widowe, and 50 Acres in his owne right as servant to Cap^t Cornwallis and 50 Acres more in the right of his wife whoe was servant to Cap^t Hawley in this Province

21° Sep^t Leive^t Richard Bancks demandeth 200 Acres of land 100 whereof is due to him by Assignem^t from Raphe Beane and the other 100 for a manservant transported into this Province the last yeare

21° Sept Willm Wright demandeth 250 Acres of land viz: 100 Acres for transporting himself into this Province in Anno 1644 100 Acres due to him by Assignem^t from Raphe Beane, and 50 Acres for a Maideservant transported into this Province the last yeare

29° Sept , Mr William durant demandeth 850 Acres of land for transporting of himself his wife fower children and two men servants viz: William Warren and William Hogg and one women servant and two ffreemen viz: William Pell and Archer into this Province in the yeare 1648 before the 16th of March last the said Pell and Archer having assigned over theire Interest in the land due to them to the said M^r durant

1° Oct 1649 Thomas Petite assigneth over to William Marshall his right and Interest in 200 Acres of land due to him for transporting himself and his wife into this Province about fower yeares since witnes his hand this first of October 1649

[282] 1° Oct. William Marshall demandeth 100 Acres of land for transporting one Richard Morris his manservant into this Province before Christmas last 1648 and 200 Acres due to him by Assignem^t from Thomas Petite and 100 from Walter Cotterell

29° Sept Walter Cotterell demandeth 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province about fower yeares since

29° Sept Walter Cotterell assigneth the abouemencōned 100 Acres of land to Willm Marshall his heirs and Assignes

11° Octobr david Pritchard demandeth 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province in the yeare 1647.

11° Octobr Warr^t to the Surveyer to lay out 100 Acres for david Pritchard at the Holloweing Point on the south side of Wicocomico River

11° Octobr L^t Nicholas Guyther demandeth 250 Acres of land viz. 50 Acres a piece for himself and his wife for service in this Collony and 100 Acres by guift from Anslowe Simpson deceased to John Guyther the sonne of the said Nichās w^{ch} was due to the said Simpson for transporting himself into this Province about the yeare 1646. As apeares by testimony vppon oath here vnder writt and 50 Acres of land by Assignem^t from Charles Rawlinson

11° Octobr. Charles Rawlinson demandeth 50 Acres of land for service in this Province and assigneth the same to L^t Nichās Guyther as witnes his hand

11° Octobr Margaret the wife of M^r Thomas Hatton his Lopps Secretary and Mary ffarrell servant to the said Secretary doe testify vppon oath that Anslowe Simpson before his death did expresse in theire hearing that hee did or had given or assigned to John Guyther the child of L^t Nichās Guyther and his nowe wife the land due to him for his transportacōn into this Province in respect of the paynes and care the wife of

the said Nichās Guyther tooke for him in his sicknes or to that effect vterq jurat coram me 11° Octobr 1649

Thos: Hatton Secre.

24° Oct Walter Pakes demandeth 350 Acres of land due to him viz 150 Acres for transporting Henry Armes his servant and Peter Pakes his the said Walters sonne vnder the age of 16 yeares into this Province in the yeare 1646 and 200 Acres by Assignem^t from Richard Butler and Edmond Wright who transported themselves into this Province the same yeare

24 Oct. War^t to the surveyer to lay out 550 Acres for Walt Pakes on the north side of Grimes Creeke

24° Oct John Jarbo demandeth 250 Acres of land for and on the behaulf of Bartram Obert and Bartram Obert his sonne vnder 16 yeares of age, and dominick who transported themselves into this Province in the yeare 1646

29° Oct Robert Simpkin demandeth 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province in the yeare 1647

29° Oct Humfry Howell demands 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province in Anno 1647

29° Oct Mr Robert Clarke Assigneth over to Thomas Michell 100 Acres of land due to the said Mr Clarke for transporting one Roger Bletsoe his Manservant into this Province in Anno 1641

29° Oct Thomas Michell demands 100 Acres of land due to him by Assignem^t from Mr Robert Clarke

29° Oct Beniamin Gill demands 1000 Acres of land due to him for transporting himself and 5 other persons into this Province in Anno 1642

29° Oct Richard duke demands 100 Acres of land due to him by Assignem^t from Thomas Copley Esq^r

4° No: Warrant to Surveyor to lay out 300 Acres of land for Georg Akerick vppon S^t Clements Bay betweene Mr Gerrards land and the head of the Bay

4° No: Warr^t to the Surveyor to lay out 350 Acres for Nichās Banister at Hollins Point vppon Wicocomico River

4° No: 1649 Mr Cuthbert ffenwick assigneth over to Charles Minor 50 Acres of land due to him the said Mr ffenwick for transporting of him the said Charles Maynard his servant into this Province about 12 yeares since witnes his hand

Cuth ffenwick

[289] 14° No. John Nevill demandeth 200 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province in the yeare 1646 and his wife

14° No: Christopher Carnall demandeth 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province in Anno 1646

16° No. Edward Commins demandeth 600 Acres of land viz. 200 Acres for transporting himself and his wife into this Province about tenne yeares since, and 400 Acres for 4 men servants transported into this Province viz Edward Claxton in Anno 1639 John Williams 1640 Andrew Klena and Rich: Salter in Anno 1644

16° No: Edward Claxton demandeth 50 Acres of land for his time of service pformed in this Province to Edward Commins

[290] 16° No. Warr^t to the Surveyor to lay out 50 Acres of land to Edward Claxton vppon the Isle of Kent betweene the land of him the said and the land of Phillipp Conner

Knowe ye that wee for and in consideraciō that George Manners hath 500 Acres of land due to him by Assignem^t from John Hallowes . . . doe grant vnto the said George Manners his heires & Assignes all that parcell of land &c (put in Certff^t inferius reclat) . . .

Oct 25 1649 Laid out for Georg Manners planter a pcell of land lyeing on the north side of Patomeck River neere Cedar Point. bounding on the south with Patomecke River,

on the East with Petites Creeke, on the north with a branch called Manners Branch on the west with a lyne drawne south-west from a Path at the head of Manners Branch into Patomeck River Conteyning and nowe laid out for five hundred Acres more or lesse

Oct 15 1649 Laid out for John Courts and Francis Pope Planters a parcell of land lyeing on the north side of Patomeck River in a Creeke called Petites Creeke Conteyning and nowe laid out for Two hundred Acres more or lesse

Oct 25 1649 Laid out for William Bretton gent a parcell of land lyeing in Bretton Bay laid out for one hundred Acres more or lesse

Oct 25 1649 Laid out for Nichās Causine planter a parcell of land lyeing on the East side of Patomeck River neere the mouth of St Thomas Creeke formerly called Portobacco Creeke Conteyning and nowe laid out for One thousand Acres more or lesse

[293] Oct 25 1649 Laid out for Mary and Jane Cockshott a parcell of land lyeing on the East side of Patomeck River bounding on the north with the land of Nicholas Causine, Conteyning and nowe laid out for twelue hundred Acres more or lesse

Oct 25 1649 Laid out for Richard Smith planter a pcell of land lyeing on the north side of Patomeck River in a Creeke called Petites Creeke, laid out for one hundred Acres more or lesse.

VESTRY PROCEEDINGS, ST. ANN'S PARISH, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

(Continued from p. 286.)

[p. 113] . . . Att a meeting of the Vestry and Rector of Saint Ann's Parish on Tuesday the fourth day of July Anno Dom. 1727 Present The Rev^d Mr John Humphreys Rector, Mr John Beale, Mr Alex^r Frazer, Mr Philip Hammond, Mr Vachel Denton Vestrymen. Mess^{rs} Samuel Minskey Blacksmith & Simon Duff, Carpenter agrees with the Vestry to make a Clapper for the Bell and fix and hang the same and In case the same shall want any alteration or amendment in a Twelvemonth that they will regulate the same at their Own Expen^{ce}, and the Rev^d John Humphreys haveing an Inclination to Keep the Old Clapper agrees to Account with the vestry for the Charge of the Clapper the said Minskie makes. . . .

[p. 114] Cha: Calvert Esq^r & Mr Tho^s Worthington two of the Vestrymen of this parish are fin'd according to Law for their non attendance unless they shew Cause to the Contrary next Vestry. Whereas the four new pews appointed for the Gent. of the Assembly have been heretofore Let out to Sundry P^{er}sons at so much P^{er} annum each P^{er}son, who have been backward in the payment thereof.

It is Ordered that publication be made that all persons who now possess the said pews and have not paid for the same and others that have paid and expect to set therein hereafter Appear at the next meeting of the Vestry and pay in such Arrearages and renew their priviledges of setting therein or that the said pews will be then Lett to any other parishioners that shall Applye for the same, paying therefore, which is to be Applied towards Defraying the parish Charge. Whereas Application hath been made to this vestry by Severall

of the parishioners for Leave to build a Gallery Over the pews Appointed for the Gent. of the Assembly the said Vestry haveing Taken the same into their Consideration do think fit to agree to the said proposall. And do therefore Give notice to all ¶sons, who have a mind to Contribute thereto that they appear at the next Vestry to be held for this parish the first Tuesday in the next month in Order to make their proposalls.

. . . .

At a meeting of the Rector & Vestry of St Ann's Parish on Tuesday the first day of August Anno. Dom. 1727. Were present The Reverend John Humphreys Rector, Vachel Denton Esq^r Alex^r Fraser Esq^r Mr Tho^s Worthington, John Beale [p. 115] Esq^r There being suff^t reasons Given this Vestry for Cha: Calvert Esq^r and Mr Thomas Worthington's non attendance at the Last Vestry their fines are struck off.

Mrs Anne Goff paid the Vestry for sitting in one of the Assembly pews for the year 1726 2/6. . . .

The Entry made Last Vestry in Respect to the right Sev^{ll} ¶sons pretend to have in setting in the four Publick pews, being read Last Sunday in Church, and few or no persons appearing either to pay their former arrearages or renew their previledges of setting therein, This Vestry think it necessary to appropriate the right of setting in those pews to the following ¶sons and none others viz.

In the first pew.	In the second Pew.	In the third Pew.
Mrs. Jobson	Johannah Crowley	Mary Ghiselin
John Jourdan and his wife	W ^m Ghiselin & his wife	John Andrews Hellen Tootell
Peter Overard & his wife	Anne Gough & her daughter	John Gibson Eliz th Harvey
Ashbury Sutton & his wife	Mr James Simms Mr Thomas Clarke	Sarah Ridgway Jn ^o Sam ^l Minskie

[p. 116]

In the fourth pew.
Rebecca Lawson

Elizth Bennet

Walter Dallas

The two Church Wardens for the time being.

And it's Resolved by this Vestry that such of the persons aforementioned who stand Indebted for their Last years sitting w^{ch} is now up and such as are now Sitters therein Either pay their money ready down or by the Meeting of the next vestry Otherwise this vestry will remove such person so refusing or Delaying payment by the time aforesaid and Give Leave to any other parishioner to fill up their places upon Complying with the order as abovemencōned.

Memorandum. Ashbury Sutton for himself and

wife paid	£0.. 5..0
Eliz: Harvey paid for herself	0.. 2..6
John Sam ^{ll} Minskey	0.. 5..0
	<hr/>
	£0..12..6

An Account of Sev^{ll} persons that paid for sitting in the publick pews to John Lawson one of the Church Wardens for the year 1725 as follows. Viz:—

Mr ^s Susannah Jobson	0..2..6	John Andrews	0..2..6
John Jordan & his wife	0..5..0	Rich ^d Tootell & wife	0..5..0
Cesar Ghiselin & his		John Gibson	0..2..6
wife & daughter	0..7..6	Eliz th Bennett	0..2..6
James Sims and his		Tho ^s Lawson	0..2..6
wife	0..5..0		<hr/>
Mr ^s Anne Gough	0..2..6		0..15..0
	<hr/>		1..2..6
	1..2..6		<hr/>
		Totall	£1..17..6

Test. Jn^o. Lawson Church Warden.

[p. 117] Mr John Lawson produces to this Vestry the following Account and prays the same may be allowed him viz:

1725. The Vestry of St Ann's Parish Dr.

	s.	d.
To 1½ Gall: of Linseed Oyle at 8/Ⓕ . . .	£0..	12..0
To 8 ^{lb} white paint at 10 ^s Ⓕ . . .	0..	6.,8
To Lamp black	0..	1..0
To 6 ^{ls} Red paint	0..	2..0
To Cash p ^d the painter for work done to the Church	0..	14..0
To 480 pail boards	0..	14..3
To 60 Rails at 3 ^d ½ Ⓕ	0..	17.,6
To 6 Loaves of bread	0..	3..0
To 2 bottles of red wine	0..	5..0
		<hr/>
		3..15..5
		<hr/>

Ⓕ Cont^r

Cr

By Cash rec^d of Sundry Ⓕsons for the
 pews in the year 1725 as Ⓕ account
 delivered the vestry amounting to

} £1..17..6

Balance Due 1..17..11

£3..15.. 5

Errors excepted Ⓕ this 1st day of August 1727

Ⓕ Jn^o Lawson Church Warden

[p. 118] At a Meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St Ann's Parish on Tuesday the 5th day of September Anno. 1727. Were present The Rev^d John Humphrys Rector, The Hon^{ble} Cha: Calvert Esq^r Vachel Denton Esq^r Alex^r Fraser Esq^r Mr Tho^s Worthington, John Beale Esq^r Vestrymen.

Mem: M^{rs} Anne Gough paid this Vestry 2/6 for her sitting in One of the publick pews this present year, w^{ch} is Delivered the Clk. for the use of the Vestry.

Since the Last Vestry Dan^{ll} Dulany Esq^r haveing Given up to the Reg^r an Order he formerly had from the then Vestry on Mr James Govane high sherr: of Ann Arundell County for

seven thousand and Sixty Eight pounds of Tobacco w^{ch} the said Govane had not paid him. The said Govane now Appears and prays the Vestry to give him time for the paym^t of the money Ariseing on said Tob^o at 12/6 Curr^t money Ɔ Hundred till the next Vestry w^{ch} this Vestry Agrees to & Acquaints the said Govane that they punctually expect the payment of that money the next Vestry without faile, or that on failure thereof they will Applye for the Assignm^t of his Sherr^s bond in order to Receive the same.

Pursuant to An Advertizem^t Set up since last Vestry in regard to giving Leave to some of the parishioners of this parish to build a Gallery in the Church over the pews appointed for the Gent: of the Gen^l Assembly appeared the Severall persons hereafter named, who had Leave Given them to Erect the said Gallery with six severall pews at their Own Expence, and to have the property of such pews as shall fall to their Lott by [p. 119] drawing for the same or otherwise, in themselves viz.

John Worthington &	} one pew.	Caleb Dorsey	} one pew.
Rich ^d Warfield		John Andrews	
John Lawson	} one ditto.	Peter Overard	} one pew.
Joseph White		Rich ^d Tootell	
William Ghiselin &	} one pew.	Thom ^s Williams	} one pew.
John Sam ^l Minskey		Stephen Mason &	
		Simon Duff	

And it is Ordered and Adjudged by the said Vestry that the said persons plaister the underpart of the said Gallery to avoid the Dust falling thro' and that they be at the Expence of breaking out a window near the pulpit and Glazeing the same and repair all places that shall be broak down by means of Erecting said Gallery in such manner as the vestry for the time being shall approve off, And it is further Ordered that as half of one of the af^d six pews remains vacant at present that the same be filled up by such a parishioner as Lives in the Country that shall first applye for the same he paying his

proportionable part of the Charge in Erecting the Gallery. The Rev^d Mr John Humphrys is Desired to make publication in the Church next Sunday in such manner as he shall think proper in Relation to the Entring of Deaths, Marriages & births in the Register book for this parish according to Law. . . .

[p. 120] At a Meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St Ann's Parish on Tuesday the 7th day of November Anno. Dom. 1727. Were present The Rever^d John Humphreys Rector, Charles Calvert Esq^r Vachel Denton Esq^r Alex^r Fraser Esq^r Mr Thomas Worthington, John Beale Esq^r Mr Philip Hammond Vestrymen, Thom^s Baldwin, Church warden. The Honourable Charles Calvert Esq^r as one of the Council adm^{red} the Severall Oaths appointed to be taken to the Governm^t to Mess^{rs} Vachel Denton, Alex^r Fraser, Thom^s Worthington, John Beale and Philip Hammond Vestrymen and alsoe to Tho^s Baldwin one of the Church wardens and William Ghiselin Reg^r of this Vestry who severally took the same Oaths and signed [p. 121] the Oath of Abjuration and repeated and signed the Test. Likewise Mr Robert Gorden one of the Justices of Ann Arundell County Court adm^{red} the af^d Oaths to Charles Calvert a Vestryman who took the same and signed the Oath of Abjuration and repeated & signed the Test according to Law.

Mr James Govane appears before this Vestry and alledges that the money he had to pay said Vestry, he was obliged to Apply another way which he Could not well avoid, and prays time till the next vestry for payment thereof which is Granted him, he faithfully promiseing, then to pay the same wthout further Delay. . . .

This Vestry Resolve to meet on Thursday the 16th Instant about Eleven of Clock at the race Ground near Mr Bensons in order to proceed to the Choice of the Ground whereon to affix a Chappell of Ease near that place at which time and place the Parishioners are Desired to Give their Attendance.

Whereas a Lycence has been obtained from the Hönble Charles Calvert Esq^r Late Governour for the Carrying on Erecting & perfecting a Chappell of Ease to be placed in the

Upper part of the parish. And whereas for that End a subscription has been handed about among the parishioners for [p. 120] raising a sum of money for the building the same It is Ordered that notice be Given that there is a Chappell of Ease to be erected in the Upper part of the parish near to the head of Severn River and that any workmen who have any inclination to undertake the same may repair to the Vestry at their next meeting where they may see the model and be Treated with in relation to the building thereof.

At a meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St Ann's Parish on Tuesday the 5th day of December Anno 1727 present Mr John Humphrys Rector, Mr Vachel Denton Vestryman. There being not a suff^t number of Vestrymen appearing this day for to make a Vestry the Gent. present therefore adjourn the same to the first opportunity of meeting in fair weather, it being now a very Deep snow.

At a meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St Ann's Parish on Tuesday the second day of January 1727 were present The Rev^d Mr John Humphreys Rector, Alex^r Fraser Esq^r Mr Thom^s Worthington, John Beale Esq^r Mr Philip Hammond Vestrymen.

Ordered that the Reg^r of this Vestry give Mr Beale an Order upon Mr James Govane sherr. of Ann^l County to Receive fom the said Govane for the use of this vestry the money he owes this vestry for their Last years Tob^o at the rate of 12/6 @ Ct.

Resolved by this vestry that their Accounts be kept in a separate Book from their Other Vestry proceedings and that [p. 123] a book be got for that purpose. Whereupon Mr Philip Hammond offers this vestry a book for that purpose w^{ch} Book is approved of by the said vestry and is accordingly Lodged with the Reg^r for that use and ordered that the said Hammond be allowed for the said book the sum of £1..3..0

Ordered that further notice be given to the parishioners of this Parish that they are desired to Appear at the next vestry

in order to make their proposalls in relation to the building of a new Gallery in the Church.

At a meeting of the Rector and Vestrymen of St. Ann's Parish on Tuesday the 6th day of February Anno. Dom. 1727. Present The Reverend John Humphreys Rector Alex^r Fraser Esq^r Vachel Denton Esq^r John Beale Esq^r Vestrymen. Thomas Baldwin Church warden. M^r John Beale makes Report to this Vestry that he has (according to the Order of the Last Vestry) Demanded of M^r James Govane the money due from him to this vestry for their Last years Tobacco, who says that he Cannot Complye therewith this vestry, and therefore prays further time till next vestry for the payment thereof which is Granted him and the said M^r John Beale is Desired to receive the said money of the said Govane upon the former Order. And Likewise to acquaint him the said Govane that if he Delays the payment of the said money any Longer than the time allowed him, this vestry is peremptory Resolved to Applye to the Governour for an assignment of his sherr^s bond. Ordered that Thomas Baldwin one of the Church wardens sumon. John Reeves Serv^t to Alexander Stewart and Elizth Fleet Serv^t [p. 124] to Vachel Denton Esq^r to appear at the next vestry to answer such things as shall be then objected against them. . . .

At a meeting of the Vestry of St^t Ann's Parish on Tuesday the 5th day of March Anno Dom. 1727. Present Alexander Fraser Esq^r Vachel Denton Esq^r M^r Thom^s Worthington, M^r Philip Hammond John Beale Esq^r Vestrymen.

W^m Ghiselin Reg^r

Doct^r Alexand^r Fraser & M^r Vachel Denton are Desired to settle the Account between this vestry and M^r Alexander & to make their Report thereof to the next vestry. Ordered that the Reg^r Draw an Order on D: Dulany Esq^r for one pound four shillings Curr^t money payable to M^r W^m Parks Printer it being due to the said Parkes for a body of Laws for this Vestrys use.

Whereas publick notice was given by the vestry for the Inhabitants in the Upper parts of the parish to meet at Mr Benson's Race Ground to give their opinion on a Conv^t place for the fixing a Chappell of Ease in their neighbourhood.

The body of the said Inhabitants on a Church day before the day appointed as af^d Acknowledged their being apprised thereof and to prevent a further meeting did then approve of a spot of Ground in Peter Porters old field in the presence of four of the vestrymen viz. Mr John Humphrys, Vachel Denton Esq^r Mr Thom^s Worthington and Mr Philip Hammond [p. 125] who were Requested to purchase the same Ground.

...
[p. 126] John Reeves and Elizth Fleet haveing (according to the order of the last vestry) appeared, and for that it is made appeare to the Vestry that the said persons do not Cohabitate together, they are thereupon Dismist.

Resolved that for the year ensuing that W^m Ghiselin be allowed the sume of one thousand pounds of tob^o for his Service as Register. . . .

Mr James Govane haveing Informed Mr John Beale one of this Vestry that he had wthin Ten pounds of the money ready to pay the Vestry for their Last years Tob^o and that he would pay the same this day.

Ordered the said Mr Beale receive the same for the use of this vestry and in Case the said Govane Delays to pay the money that the said Beale employ Council on behalf of this Vestry to petition for an assignment of the said Govanes bond in order to be put in suit for Recovery thereof. . . .

At a meeting of a Vestry of St Ann's Parish in Anapolis on Easter Monday the 22^d day of Aprill 1728 were present The Reverend Mr John Humphreys Rector Charles Calvert Esq^r Alexander Frazer Esq^r Mr Thomas Worthington, John Beale Esq^r Vestrymen. Mr Edmund Jennings & Mr Alexander Warfield are unanimously Chosen Vestrymen in the Room of Charles Calvert Esq^r & Alexander Frazer Esq^r & Mr George

Plater & Mr Moses Maccubbins are Chosen Church wardens. Ordered that Notice be given to the Gentⁿ Chosen Vestrymen and Church wardens to appear at the next Vestry in order to Qualifie themselves in their Respective offices.

At a meeting of the Vestry of S^t Ann's Parish on Tuesday the 7th day of May Anno. 1728. Were present Mr Vachel [p. 128] Denton Mr Thomas Worthington, Mr John Beale Vestrymen. Mr Edmund Jennings being Chosen a Vestryman at the Last Vestry, now appears & Qualifies himself as such according to Law & takes his place accordingly.

To the Gentlemen of the Vestry of S^t Anns.

The Humble Petition of some of the Parishioners of the said parish

Sheweth,

That in Consideration of the Smallness of the said Parish Church and that there was much want of Room; you were pleased to Encourage your Petitioners by Giving them Leave some time since to Build a Gallery towards the North East end of the said Church and your Petitioners made provision accordingly thereto, but some Vestrys after we understood you were inclined to enlarge the said Gallery by making it to Extend from near the Pulpit, all Over the Assembly Pews & over the Chancell & untill it should Reach near the Governour's pew; A Designe very much wished for and of a Generall Good & Service & by these Contrivances the Church may be made to hold almost as many above as below And we are humbly of Opinion as we believe all Good Considerate men will be likewise, That the best ornament to a Church is a Good Pastor & a Large Flock. We thank God we are blest with the one, (but want of Room Obstructs the happiness of the other) & in Consideration of which we with Patience waited to know your Resolutions; and at Length being againe Order'd to go on with the said Gallery according to your first Directions which we did accordingly to we were prevented by Mr John Beale who

[p. 129] Told us not to proceed any further untill further Orders, we therefore having been at Considerable Charges & loss of Time in proceeding in the said Worke according to your Orders Humbly hope your honours will take it into your Considerations & we beg leave to know your Commands being fully perswaded that it will be most Consistant to the Honour & praise of God & to the great Benefitt & advantage of the said Church and People.

In hopes of which (with humble submission) your
petitioners as in Duty bound shall ever pray

Richard Tootell

Simon Duff

Peter Overard

William Ghiselin.

On reading the above Petition, this vestry are of opinion that the petitioners may proceed to Build and finish the Gallary above mencōn'd Provided they doe the same according to the former Entrys, in Relation thereto.

At a meeting of the Vestry of St. Ann's Parish on Tuesday the 4th day of June Anno. Dom. 1728. Were present Vachel Denton Esq^r Mr Thomas Worthington, Mr Philip Hammond John Beale Esq^r Vestrymen.

Whereas Complaint have been made by some of the persons who formerly had Leave to build a Gallary in this Parish Church that they are obstructed in going on therewith by the Rev^d Mr John Humphreys. Therefore in order that the said [p. 130] Mr Humphrey's Reasons may be known for his so doing (he being now absent) the vestry now present think it Convenient that there be a Vestry held on Tuesday next for that purpose and that there may be a full Vestry then, it's ordered that the Reg^r give the said Mr Humphreys notice thereof and that he as principall vestryman is Requested to Cause the said vestry to be sumōned or have notice to appear at that Day.

John Beale Esq^r acknowledges to have rec^d (according to

the request of this vestry) from James Govane high sherr: of Ann Arundell County, for the use of the said vestry. Cash for 7068^{ls} of Tob^o due from the said Govane to this vestry at 12/6 3^d Cent w^{ch} is 44..3..6.

At a meeting of the Rector & Vestry of St. Ann's Parish on Tuesday the Eleventh day of June Anno Dom: 1728. Present The Rev^d Mr John Humphreys Rector, Mr Thomas Worthington, John Beale Esq^r Mr Philip Hammond Mr Alex^r Warfield, Vestrymen.

Mr Alex^r Warfield, having been Chosen a Vestrymen, & Mess^{rs} George Plater, Moses Maccubbin Church wardens for this Parish severally appear and take the Oaths to the Government as alsoe the Oath of Abjuration and Oath of Office, and severally subscribe the Oath of Abjuration and Repeat & signe the Test as the Law Directs, and take their places accordingly.

Ordered that William Munroe be allowed for his Service as Sexton to this Parish Church for the last year the quantity of seven hundred pounds of Tobacco and that the Reg^r of this Vestry give the said Munroe an order on the Sherr: of [p. 131] Ann^l County for the same. Order that the Reg^r Draw upon Dan^l Dulany Esq^r for the sune of One pound One shilling payable to W^m Munroe it being due to him for washing the Church Linnen the Last year.

Mr Humphrys Acquaints this Vestry that the Reasons for his Obstructing the Carrying on the Gallery in this Parish proceeded from a proposition of His Hon^r the Govern^r for Inlarging the Church & Carrying on a Chappell of Ease in the Upper parts of the Parish. Thereupon the Vestry waited upon his Hon^r the Governour who recommend to them the Inlarging and Repairing the Church in the City of Annapolis as well as of building a Chappell of Ease for the benefitt of the Inhabitants of this parish very Distant from the said Church in the City of Annapolis. Whereupon the said Vestry takeing the same into their Consideration are of opinion & Do Direct

that notice be given to the Inhabitants of this Parish by affixing the same at the Severall most publick plaees in this parish and alsoe by Inserting the same notice in the Maryland Gazette that the Inhabitants of this Parish are requested to meet this vestry on Monday the first day of July next in Mr William Maccubbins's old fields.

In Order to Consider on the best Measures for the Inlarging and Repairing the Church in the City of Annapolis and alsoe for building a Chappell of Ease for the benefit of the Inhabitants Resideing in the parts of the parish very Distant from the City of Annapolis to which time & place the Vestry adjourns.

At a meeting of the Rector and Vestrymen of St. Ann's Parish on Tuesday the third day of September Anno. Domini [p. 132] 1728. Were present The Rev^d Mr John Humphreys, Rector Vaehel Denton Esq^r John Beale Esq^r Mr Alexander Warfield Vestrymen. Mr George Plater, Mr Moses Maccubbin Church wardens.

Ordered by this Vestry that the Church Wardens forward the signing of the Petition to the Assembly in relation to the Augmentation of the Church and Building a Chappel of ease in the Upper part of the Parish and that they make due return thereof to the next meeting of the vestry. . . .

[p. 133] At a meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St Ann's Parish on Tuesday the 5th day of November Anno. Domini 1728. Were Present The Rev^d Mr John Humphreys, Rector, Vaehel Denton Esq^r John Beale Esq^r Mr Philip Hammond Vestrymen. Mr George Plater, Church warden.

This Vestry taking into their Consideration the Law made last Session of Assembly in relation to this Parish, find by that Law they are obliged to get the Consent of the Major part of the Parishioners of said parish before they Can apply to the Justies of Ann Arundell County for the Levying the tobacco in that Law mentioned and thereupon the said vestry

prepared a Certificate to be signed by the parishioners signifying their Consent thereto w^{ch} Certificate follows in these words, viz:

Whereas by an Act of Assembly Intituled an Act for the Repairing and Enlarging of the Church in the City of Annapolis and for building a Chappel of Ease in the Parish of Saint Anne in Ann Arundel County and to Impower the raising and Levying a quantity of Tobacco for that purpose it is therein mencōned that the Vestrymen and Church wardens of said Parish shall before they apply to the Justices of Ann Arundell County for the levying and assessing the tobacco in the said Law mentioned produce a Certificate Signed by the Major part of the Parishioners of the parish aforesaid for that purpose. Wherefore we the subscribers Parishioners of the [p. 134] said parish do hereby in Compliance with the said Law agree that it shall and may be lawfull for the vestrymen and Church wardens of this parish to Apply to the Justices of Ann Arundell County for the assessing and Leveying the Tob^o mentioned in the Law af^d according to the true Intent and meaning thereof. As witness our hands November 1728. Whereupon Mr Philip Hammond is Desired to Deliver one of the said Certificate to Mr Benjamin Gaither in order to tender the same to the parishioners of Huntingtown hundred for their signing thereto and it is further ordered that the Register deliver another Copy of the said Certificate to Mr John Johnson to be signed by the Parishioners of Midleneck (Except the City of Annapolis) and Likewise another Copy of the said Cert. to Mr George Plater in order to be tendered to the Parishioners in the City of Annapolis to be by them signed and that the said Severall persons return the said Certificates to this Vestry on Wednesday the thirteenth Instant to which day this vestry adjourns.

ISAAC BRIGGS, A. M., F. A. P. S.

(1763-1825)

ELLA KENT BARNARD.

Isaac Briggs was a typical American, the product of later Colonial and Revolutionary days. He was born of Quaker parentage¹ at Haverford, Pennsylvania, in 1763, and worked with the journeymen in his father's carpenter shop until he entered the Pennsylvania College, now Pennsylvania University, in 1780, working to pay his necessary expenses. He was tutor there in 1782 and received his degree of A. B. in 1783, and the degree of A. M. in 1786.

It was before the days of specialization in colleges and his education seems to have fitted him for many things, but he is best known as a mathematician, astronomer, surveyor and engineer.

After graduating he was, for longer or shorter periods, about the "world's work" in various places.

With Andrew Ellicott he surveyed and laid out Washington City after the plans outlined by Washington and Major L'Enfant, plans supposedly suggested by those of Versailles. He established a printing press in Georgetown.

In 1797 he was teaching a very excellent Friends' School in the little log school-house near the meeting-house at Sandy Spring, Montgomery Co., Maryland, where he had married (in

¹His father, Samuel Briggs, Sr., was the inventor of a machine for making nails (1791), for which an early patent was taken out (1793?). With his son Samuel Briggs, Jr., he established a nail factory on Rock Creek, near Georgetown.

Samuel Briggs, Jr., took out an early patent for the application of steam to machinery, and used it successfully. His brother, Isaac Briggs, was his partner, and it was introduced and used in Louisiana as early as 1803.

1794 Hannah Brooke) and settled. Good schools were scarce at this time and to it came scholars from a distance.¹

Between times he was surveying and making calculations for almanacs. Those made for the years 1797 and 1798 were probably published in Philadelphia. He made the calculations for Bonsal and Niles' town and country almanac, 1802; for the North American Calendar, 1802; for the Virginia and N. Carolina Almanack and Annual Register, 1801 and 1802; and for the Isaac Briggs' *Friends' Almanac*, edited and published by himself in 1799, printed in Baltimore by W. Pechin, No. 15 Baltimore Street.² In his preface he objects to the various superstitions of olden times perpetuated in the present almanacs, the remains of "old astrology long since exploded by all men of real science," and "the foretelling of the weather a year in advance," etc.

He was, too, with his two brothers-in-law, a cotton manufacturer. The Triadelphia works being successfully conducted by them until the war of 1812 rendered them unprofitable.

He was also employed by the government to make an inspection of the various manufactures of the country and became an advocate of *protection* for home manufactures and in his "Statements and remarks" addressed to Thomas Newton, Chairman of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, suggests that the South American states *should be* and *must become* the natural outlet for our exports. He also suggested that *child labor*, then very common, be limited by law.

¹Note from *Annals of Sandy Spring*, Vol. I. "Some of the pupils of this date were: Thomas P. and Edward Stabler, Richard and John Brooke, Mahlon Chandlee, Francis and James Hance, Richard Holmes, Samuel and Remus Riggs, Samuel White, Sarah, Elizabeth and Ann Gilpin, Anna and Mary Briggs. From other counties: Richard P. and Gerard Snowden, Joseph Harrison (from West River), John and Samuel Ellicott (from Ellicott's Mills), John and Samuel Carey (Baltimore), also Samuel Patrick, Isaac and Thomas Tyson, John Brown, Isaac and William Trimble and Jonathan Balderson. From Philadelphia: the three Garriguez brothers and others; also three young Frenchmen named Shaulattle, who came to learn English."

²See copy in Friends' Library, Park Avenue, Baltimore, and other pamphlets and letters and copy of portrait of Isaac Briggs.

Isaac Briggs was the friend of Jefferson, even to the extent of one night "sharing his blanket." In 1803 when that vast tract of land west of the Mississippi river had been purchased from France Isaac Briggs was appointed Surveyor General of the Louisiana Purchase, the Mississippi, or Orleans territory as it was variously called. At this time Jefferson forwarded the following letter to Gov. W. C. C. Claiborne.¹

From Thomas Jefferson, President of the U. S.

To Gov. W. C. C. Claiborne.

Washington, May 24, 1803.

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I have appointed Isaac Briggs of Maryland surveyor of the lands south of Tennessee. He is a Quaker, a sound republican, and of a pure and unspotted character. In point of science, in astronomy, geometry and mathematics he stands in a line with Mr. Ellicott, and *second to no man* in the United States. He set out yesterday for his destination, and I recommend him to your particular patronage; the candor, modesty and simplicity of his manners cannot fail to gain your esteem. For the office of surveyor men of the first order of science in astronomy and mathematics are essentially necessary.

His years spent in the South were filled with interesting events and adventures. The work was necessarily slow and his health suffered as the first surveys must needs be made along the rivers and bayous of southern Louisiana, cutting their way through the forests that had an almost tropical luxuriance of vegetation, and often with the warring interests of Indians, French, Spanish and American claimants to contend with. His early instructions from Gallatin direct that he first survey the land granted to Major General La Fayette, and a

¹ Thomas Jefferson: *Writings*, Definitive ed., Washington, 1905. Vol. 10, p. 390-396.

township northwest of New Orleans, bearing his name, is probably this tract.

In 1804 when calling on the President, Jefferson suggested that as Congress had decided to have a new mail or post road laid out from Washington through the southern States to New Orleans (instead of over the mountains and down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers), that Isaac Brigg return that way to his post at Natchez, making the necessary astronomical observations on the way—"this he cheerfully acquiesced in," but it proved no easy task. It was the summer season and wet and unhealthful. Starting in July, it was November when he arrived in New Orleans, when he was taken very ill with malarial fever. From Clarkesborough, Georgia, he addressed the President giving particulars of his journey.

"My Dear Friend,

. . . .

"This is the most fatiguing journey I ever undertook. . . . However if I shall be so fortunate as to give satisfaction to my friend the President it will be a rich reward.

"Accept assurances of my esteem and affectionate wishes for thy happiness.

Isaac Briggs." ¹

In the latter part of his journey it was necessary that he

¹ Claims for exploring a route for a post road from the city of Washington to New Orleans. Communicated to the House of Representatives, March 18, 1808, 10th Congress, 1st Session, No. 192. (In U. S. Congress, *American State Papers*, Vol. 19, Claims, Washington, 1834, p. 362.)

Includes two letters from Thomas Jefferson relating to Briggs' claim.

Mail road from Washington to New Orleans. Letters to President Jefferson. Communicated to the House of Representatives, February 1, 1805, 8th Congress, 2nd Session, No. 16. (In U. S. Congress, *American State Papers*, Vol. 27, Postoffice Dept., Washington, 1834, pp. 35-36.)

Mail road. Communicated to the House of Representatives, February 23, 1805, 8th Congress, 2d Session, No. 17. (In U. S. Congress, *American State Papers*, Vol. 27, Postoffice Dept., pp. 36-38.)

See also other references to other documents relating to Isaac Briggs in A. W. Greeley's *Public Documents of the first fourteen Congresses, 1789-1817*, Washington, 1900.

have an assistant and companion, as it was not considered safe or possible for him to go through the unexplored country of the Creek Indians or through the "bogs and slashes" of the coast region alone (although the two principal chiefs, Oche Hajo and Esan Hajo had come to meet him and "taken him by the hand").

When the bill for this journey was presented to Congress—although today it seems a very modest one, Congress took exception to it because it had not been authorized by them and an appropriation set aside in advance for the work. Jefferson indignantly paid Briggs' actual expenses, nearly four hundred dollars, out of his own pocket, and Congress used the results of his labor and map without compensating him for them!

In 1806 he was hastily summoned from his work to take the long horseback journey to Washington bearing secret dispatches in cipher from General Wilkinson to the President telling of Burr's contemplated treason in Ohio and the fear that he would be aided by the Spanish. Later he was summoned as witness when Wilkinson himself was implicated in the plot.¹

In May, 1817, he went to New York city, his own letter will best tell the object of his going:—

New York, at the House of *my kind Friend*,

Thomas Eddy, 220 William Street,

5mo 13—1817.

My dear Friend,

I write for the information and satisfaction of my wife and children and all my kind sympathizing friends thyself included.

I arrived in this great city, at $\frac{1}{4}$ before 2 o'clock, this day. 125 miles—70 by water and 55 by land—in 18 hours actual travelling, and $12\frac{1}{4}$ hours eating, sleeping, &c., 3 hours of

¹It was at this time that, leaving hastily and through the carelessness of his assistants, that some of his papers and surveys were lost. Some were destroyed later during the British invasion, making him trouble when his accounts were presented to Congress for settlement.

which was consumed in business in Philadelphia. Whose expense \$9. Arriving in the City just before dinner time, and almost a stranger, I yielded to the pressing solicitudes of some of my travelling companions, who appeared to be gentlemen of the first class and treated me with a marked civility and respect, on account of my age. I went to the *City Hotel*—a very grand house, and I knew my finances would not long bear it—one dollar for dinner.

Almost immediately after my arrival at this place I met in one of the passages, a man who at once recognized me and called me by name. It was Jabez D. Hammond, a member of Congress from Otsego County, with whom I had been acquainted at Washington City. He expressed great gladness to see me here at this time and immediately asked me if I was acquainted with DeWitt Clinton (now Governor). I replied *not intimately*. He added that in a late conversation he had with DeWitt, the latter expressed particularly a wish to see me, in order to engage me, if he could, in an important work. DeWitt Clinton resides a small distance from the city. Jabez D. Hammond requested he might have the pleasure of taking me tomorrow and introducing me to him, to which of course, I cheerfully consented.

After dinner I called on Thomas Eddy and delivered a letter, addressed by Dr. Wistar, of Philadelphia, to DeWitt Clinton and to him also a certificate from Robert Patterson *to all whom it might concern*. Thomas Eddy promptly insisted on my considering his house *my home*, during my stay in New York, and sent a boy to the Hotel for my baggage. Thomas Eddy walked with me to John Griscom's—I delivered him thy letter. We then went to the City Hotel. Thomas wished to see Jabez D. Hammond, and wished me to introduce him, being not personally acquainted. Robert Browne spent the evening here; we talked much about Canals, rivers, mountains and improvements—much about my southern travels, wildernesses, Indians and African slavery. . . .

14th. Fourth day morning.—I have risen before 6 and

taken possession of Thomas Eddy's office alone where I have plenty of books, mathematical instruments, paper and apparatus for writing.

I am entertained with the most kind and noble hospitality—with the utmost plainness, candor and freedom, in a word, with *Christian politeness*—but I must prepare for my visit to De Witt Clinton—farewell for this time.

My love and affectionate salutations attend you all.

Isaac Briggs.

Joseph Binghurst

and my other near and dear friends.

The Erie Canal was built in sections and Isaac Briggs was appointed Chief Engineer of the eastern (or middle) section from Rome to Utica. He has described his three days' journey in a hack with Myron Holley (treasurer) from Albany and the first breaking of ground at Rome on "July 4, 1817, the Commissioners inserting the first spade" and the actual work, beginning on the 10th at "Station 1 near the mouth of Oneida Creek through the swamp about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Rome."

Just previous to this time Jefferson had sent the following letter to Governor Nicholas recommending him for work in Virginia.

Gov. Wilson C. Nicholas.

Monticello, April 2, 1816.

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In reference to a survey of the state and particularly of the Chesapeake with the idea of arranging for future defence, etc.

There is a person near Washington possessing *every quality that could be desired*, among our first mathematicians and astronomers, of good bodily activity, used to rough living, of great experience in field operations and of the most perfect integrity. I speak of Isaac Briggs who was Surveyor General south of Ohio, and who was employed to trace the route from

Washington to New Orleans below the mountains, which he did with great accuracy by observations of longitude and latitude on a journey thither. I do not know that he would undertake the present work, but I have learnt that he is at this time disengaged. . . . This is the most important of all surveys, and if done by him, I shall answer for this part of your work standing the test of time and criticism. If you should desire I will write and press him to undertake it, etc. . .¹

Isaac Briggs had been elected a fellow of the Philosophical Society in Philadelphia in 1796. On October 4, 1817:—

“The Literary and Philosophical Society of New York, Influenced by a desire of Manifesting their Respect for Eminent Men, And associating with them Persons of Distinction in Literature and Science, etc., Have elected Isaac Briggs, A. M., F. A. P. S., an Honorary Member, etc.”²

It was probably about this time that his portrait by Peale was painted for the New York Museum. It was afterwards burned with many others at the time of the fire there.³

In October, 1819, the canal from Rome to Utica was finished, and “1st. mo. 4, 1819,” Isaac Briggs finished his “report to the Commissioner, and, resigning his position repaired to Richmond, Virginia, to accept a position there on the James River and Kanawha Canal, to assist his brother-in-law Thomas Moore who was Chief Civil Engineer for the State of Virginia.” The following year, “5 mo. 29, 1820,” he was appointed Chief Engineer on the canal.

The James River and Kanawha Canal was built in sections, as had been the Erie Canal. Thomas Moore having died in

¹ In *Thomas Jefferson's Writings*, Definitive ed., Washington, 1905, Vol. 14, pp. 446-456.

² Certificate in the hands of Frances D. Stabler.

³ A smaller portrait is owned by his great-granddaughter, Frances D. Stabler of Brinklow, Md.

1822, Isaac Briggs used his notes and completed the work in 1823. He then returned home to take a position on the Potomac Canal, the bill for which was passed about this time.

He received in answer to his enquiries the following letter from his old friend Thomas Eddy telling of the present condition of the Erie Canal.

New York, 1 mo., 3d, 1823.

My dear Friend,

Our Northern Canal connecting Lake Champlain with the Hudson River at the village of Waterford is completed, and about a month since was opened, on which occasion a large number of people assembled at Waterford, at same time several boats passed the canal into the Hudson River from Lake Champlain, and one from Lake Ontario, leaving that Lake at Kingston, went down the St. Lawrence and passing Montreal to the Sorel, then up that river to Lake Champlain. About two miles south of Waterford the Northern intersects the Western Canal which will afford a boat navigation from the River St. Lawrence to Lake Erie, distance of more than six hundred miles.

The Western canal is so far finished as to offer an uninterrupted navigation for boats from Rochester on the River Genesee to Schenectady, 240 miles—from Schenectady to Albany will be completed next year. The distance from Rochester to Lake Erie is near 100 miles, of this eighty miles (to the mountain ridge) will be finished in the course of next season. From the mountain to Buffalo (about 25 miles) will not be completed till 1824.

The amount of toll this year, received at Utica has been *sixty thousand dollars*, but this was mostly on boats navigating the canal from Seneca River to Utica, as the canal was not finished to Rochester nor to Schenectady till very late in the season. It is impossible to ascertain and difficult to imagine how much may be the amount of toll that will be collected when the line of canal is completed (363 miles) from Erie to Albany, and many of our discreet citizens suppose the tolls will annu-

ally produce *one million dollars*. "But like our advance in numbers and wealth, calculation outruns fancy. Things which twenty years ago a man would have been laughed at for believing, we now see."

I offer replies to thy questions,

1) One horse draws a boat of 20 to 25 Tons.

Two horses one of 40 tons, 3 to 3½ miles per hour.

2) Boats generally 30 tons, cost one to five hundred dollars.

3) Freight for 100 miles, 1½ dollars per ton.

4) Rate of Tolls per ton for 100 miles, Two cents per ton going *east*, and 3 cents going *west*. Produce is transported *east* and European and other Merchandise *west*.

5) The amount of tonnage that has passed the canal this season is uncertain.

6) Amount of Tolls actually received this season 60,000 dollars.

If any work should be published this winter at Washington on public improvements, be pleased to send me a copy.

I am thy sincere friend,

Thomas Eddy.

To Isaac Briggs,

Sandy Springs, Md.

The completion of the Erie Canal, November 4, 1825, was considered a triumph of engineering skill and ability. At the Grand Canal Ball given in the Lafayette Amphitheatre in New York, above the proscenium appeared among the decorations, the names of the engineers—"Briggs, White, James Geddes, Benjamin Wright and Daniel Thomas," and elsewhere were the names of the Commissioners.

Thomas Moore (of Sandy Springs, Montgomery, Md.) had also made the surveys for the Potomac Canal, beginning at Cumberland for the State of Virginia, which passed an act incorporating the Potomac Canal Company, February 22, 1823, to go into effect when a like act was passed by Maryland. Shortly before his death he had requested his brother-in-law,

Isaac Briggs, to take his notes and complete his work. He was accordingly appointed "Engineer to accompany the Commissioners and examine into the practicability of a Canal from Baltimore to the Potomac." Before the surveys were completed he and all his party were taken sick (Asa Moore, Jr. and Joseph C. Bentley were his assistants), and Isaac Briggs was not able to resume his work. He made, however, the estimates and finished his report,¹ and here his public work ended, for the rest of his life he was an invalid and died of malarial fever at his home, Sandy Springs, Montgomery Co., Md., in 1825.

Concerning the survey of the Post Road to New Orleans, Jefferson wrote to A. J. Dallas, under date of Feb. 26, 1816, "Should this case be revived and a compensation be allowed Mr. Briggs for the use the public made of his labors, I will request that his claims may be considered without regard to what he has received from me, which I would wish him to retain as a further retribution for his suffering and difficulties, which I am glad to contribute, believing him to be an honest and good man and knowing that he is a very able one."

Isaac Briggs lectured and wrote on many subjects. On engineering his several reports are published, also "Statements and Remarks," addressed to Thomas Newton, chairman of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, 1816; An Address delivered before the Oneida Society for the promotion of American Manufactures, 1817; A translation from the French on Grape Culture, and various articles in the *Aurora* and *National Intelligencer* and other papers.²

¹ Friends' Library, Park Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

² [I am indebted to Frances D. Stabler for the material for this sketch; and I desire also to acknowledge my obligations to the Secretary of the University of Pennsylvania, and to Mr. H. H. B. Meyer of the Library of Congress.—E. K. B.]

LLOYD FAMILY.

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON.

ARMS. Azure, a lion rampant or.

CREST. A demi-lion rampant guardant or, supporting in the paws an arrow in pale argent.

1. COL. CORNELIUS LLOYD,¹ had a patent, 2 July 1635, for 800 acres of land on Elizabeth River and Merchant's Creek, Lower Norfolk County, Virginia, due for the transportation of sixteen persons. In a patent, dated 1636, he is styled "of London, Merchant" (Stanard, *Some Emigrants to Virginia*, p. 41). He was appointed a Justice of Lower Norfolk County in November 1646, and was a Burgess for the County in March 1642/3, October 1644, November 1645, March 1645/6, November 1647, April 1652, and July 1653. He was Lieutenant-Colonel of the County militia in 1652. In July 1641, he made a deposition in Lower Norfolk County, in which he stated that he was then 33 years of age. He died before September 1654, at which time a suit was brought, in Lower Norfolk, by Elizabeth widow of Lieut. Col. Cornelius Lloyd. The inventory of Col. Lloyd contains a suit of armor, and a case of pistols, both together valued at 120 pounds of tobacco. In 1655, Elizabeth, widow of Cornelius Lloyd, from love and affection to Philemon, son and heir of Edward Lloyd of Maryland, conveyed to him certain claims and personal estate. Mrs. Elizabeth Lloyd was the sister of Thomas Evans of the City of Kilkenny, Ireland. (*Va. Mag.*, iii, 187; v, 212-213).
2. COL. EDWARD LLOYD,¹ brother of the above Cornelius Lloyd who executes a deed, recorded in Lower Norfolk, and dated 24 April 1651 as "Cornelius Lloyd Gent. assignee of his brother Edward Lloyd" (*Va. Mag.*, v, 213), had a patent, 30 March 1636, for 400 acres of land on the Westernmost branch of Elizabeth River, adjoining the land of Cornelius Lloyd and John Sibsey, due for the transportation of four

persons into Virginia. He was a Justice of Lower Norfolk in 1645, and a Burgess for that County in February 1644/5, and October 1646 (*Va. Mag.*, v, 212-213). Both Edward Lloyd and his brother Cornelius sympathized with the dissenters, and when, in May 1648, the Sheriff of Lower Norfolk County attempted to disperse the meeting at Elizabeth River Church and to arrest the minister, Rev. William Durand, the two Lloyd brothers not only refused to aid in making the arrest, but interfered and released Mr. Durand (*Va. Mag.*, v, 228). In August 1649, Edward and Cornelius Lloyd with a number of others, were presented for not attending the parish Church, and for refusing the Common Prayer (*ibid.*, p. 229). On the 1st of October 1649, they were ordered to give bond to appear on the 8th inst. before the General Court, composed of the Governor and Council. Of the Puritan emigration to Maryland, which followed these religious disturbances in Virginia, Edward Lloyd was one of the leaders. He was commissioned, 30 July 1650, Commander of the new County of Anne Arundel, and held the office until 18 December 1652, when the commission was rescinded (*Md. Arch.*, iii, 257. 290). He was appointed, 28 June 1652, a commissioner to treat with the Susquehannah Indians and, in that capacity, signed a treaty, with them on the 5th of July following (*Md. Arch.*, iii, 276-278). In 1654, he was a member of the General Assembly of Maryland and, in the same year, 22 July, was appointed one of the High Commissioners for regulating affairs in Maryland, a position which he held until the government was delivered over to Fendall, 22 February 1657/8 (*Md. Arch.*, i, 339; iii, 312. 335). 27 April 1658, he was returned a Burgess for Anne Arundel County (*Prov. Court*, Lib. S., fol. 26). He was sworn a member of the Council of Maryland 23 July 1658 (*Md. Arch.*, iii, 352) and held his seat until 1666 (*Md. Arch.*, i, 382. 395. 396. 426. 460. 509; iii, 539. 558, etc.). 9 May 1663, he was appointed a commissioner to confer with commissioners from Virginia with regard to a cessation of planting tobacco (*Md. Arch.*, iii, 479-480). About the year 1668 he returned to England, and resided there until his death which occurred in London, in the year 1696. In his will, dated 11 May 1695, and proved 14 July 1696 (P. C. C. Bond, 121), he styles himself "Edward Lloyd of

the Parish of St. Mary, Whitechapel, in the County of Middlesex, Merchant, and late a planter in Maryland," and devises Wye, in Talbot County to his grandson Edward, eldest son of Philemon Lloyd and Henrietta Maria (Neale) his wife. Edward Lloyd was at least thrice married. His first wife, according to family tradition, was named Alice Crouch, and the epitaph of his son Col. Philemon Lloyd, at Wye, states that he was "the son of E. Lloyd & Alice his wife." There is a certificate, dated 15 Sept. 1658, recorded in Lower Norfolk County, Virginia, to Mr. Edward Lloyd for the transportation of 30 persons—among them Edward Lloyd and Alice Lloyd (*New Eng'd H. & G. Reg.*, xlvii, 197). The Lower Norfolk records also contain a certificate, dated 5 July 1642, to William Crouch for the transportation of himself, Mary his wife, and John Freeman his servant, in 1641 (*ibid.*, p. 63). The second wife of Edward Lloyd was Mrs. Frances Watkins, widow of John Watkins. There is recorded in Lower Norfolk a deed, dated 6 August 1655, from Frances Lloyd, late wife of John Watkins of Virginia, and now wife of Edward Lloyd of Maryland, resigning her dower in certain lands. Edward Lloyd was to pay a certain sum to her son John Watkins (*Va. Mag.*, v, 213). This is supplemented by the Maryland records: 22 July 1658, Mr. Edward Lloyd assigns 100 acres of land to his son-in-law (*i. e.*, stepson) John Watkins, who also demands 100 acres in his own right (*Land Office*, Lib. Q, fol. 70). This last mentioned John Watkins was the ancestor of the well-known family of Anne Arundel County, one of his descendants being the distinguished Revolutionary officer Col. Gassaway Watkins. The Talbot County records contain a deed, dated 11 June 1668, whereby Edward Lloyd of Wye, "for divers good reasons and for relations sake," conveys to John Watkins, eldest son of John Watkins, William eldest son of William Leeds, Samuel eldest son of William Taylor, and William eldest son of William Hambleton, certain lands in Bayside. The third wife of Edward Lloyd was Mrs. Grace Parker, widow of William Parker Senr. of Stepney. 18 October 1680, Edward Lloyd of the Parish of Whitechapel, Middlesex, and Grace his wife, and Elizabeth Parker of the same place, spinster, give to Samuel Lane of Anne Arundel Co., Md., and Francis Mauldin, also of Maryland, a power

of attorney to receive what is due them from the estate of William Parker late of the Cliffs deceased (*Prov. Court*, Lib. W. R. C. No. 1, fol. 207). 11 August 1681, Edward Lloyd late of the Parish of Stepney, but now of the Parish of St. Mary, Whitechapel, in the county of Middlesex, and Grace his wife, late widow and sole executrix of William Parker Senr. late of Stepney, and Henry Buckerfield of London, woodmonger, and Elizabeth his wife, only daughter of the said William Parker Senr., and sister and heir at law of William Parker, Junr., late of the Cliffs in Maryland, casually (*i. e.*, through accident) deceased, who was the only son and heir at law of the said William Parker Senr., give a power of attorney to Samuel Lane, Chirurgeon, and Francis Mauldin, planter, both of the Province of Maryland (*ibid.*, fol. 209). Mrs. Grace Lloyd survived her husband. 14 October 1697, Grace Lloyd of London widow, relict and executrix of Edward Lloyd, formerly of the Province of Maryland, planter, but since of the Parish of St. Mary Whitechapel, in the County of Middlesex, Merchant, assigns to her kinsman Richard Bennett of Maryland, all debts due her in Maryland, for the consideration of 5 shillings and love and affection (*ibid.*, fol. 838). So far as is known Edward Lloyd had issue only by his first wife Alice Crouch. By her he had an only son:—

3. i. Col. PHILEMON LLOYD,² b. 1646; d. 22 June, 1685.

3. COL. PHILEMON LLOYD,² (*Edward*¹) of Wye was born in Virginia in 1646, and died at Wye 22 June 1685, in his 39th year (Epitaph at Wye). 2 June 1667, being then barely 21 years of age, he was commissioned Captain commanding the horse in Chester and Wye Rivers, and took part, the same year, in an expedition against the Indians of the Eastern Shore (*Md. Arch.*, v, 11. 35). In 1681, he was Colonel commanding the horse of Talbot, Kent, and Cecil Counties (*Md. Arch.*, v, 310) and in this capacity was ordered, 20 February 1681/2, to fit out his troops for active service (*Md. Arch.*, xv, 73. 76). In 1682, he was appointed, together with the officers and men of his command, to escort William Penn on his return from Maryland to Pennsylvania (*Md. Arch.*, v, 381). He was a member of the Quorum of Talbot County 1675-1681 (*Md. Arch.*, xv, 70. 227. 327. 346), and doubtless other years as well.

He represented Talbot County in the House of Burgesses from 1671 until his death in 1685 (*Md. Arch.*, ii, 239. 345. 422 etc.), and was Speaker of the House from October 1678 until 1685 (*Md. Arch.* vii, 3; iii, 335, 526; xiii, 58.— See Prorogations of the House from 1676 to 1678, *Md. Arch.*, ii, 109). 15 May 1682, he was appointed, with Henry Coursey, Commissioner to treat with the Northern Indians at Fort Albany, New York (*Md. Arch.*, xvii, 96). For their good services upon this occasion the two Commissioners received, by vote of Assembly, a grant of 12 pounds of tobacco per poll upon the taxable inhabitants of the Province (*Md. Arch.*, vii, 409). Col. Philemon Lloyd married, in 1668 or 1669, Henrietta Maria, widow of Richard Bennett, Jr., and daughter of Capt. James and Anne (Gill) Neale (see *Mag.*, i, 74). They had issue:

4. i. Maj. Gen. EDWARD LLOYD,³ b. February, 1670; d. 20 March, 1718/9.
5. ii. PHILEMON LLOYD, b. 1672; d. 19 March, 1732; Mem. of Council, and Sec'y of Md.; mar. Mrs. Freeman of Annapolis.
6. iii. JAMES LLOYD, b. 7 March, 1680; d. 27 Sept., 1723.
- iv. HENRIETTA MARIA LLOYD, mar. Charles Blake.
- v. ANNA MARIA LLOYD, b. 1677; d. December, 1748; mar., 1700, Richard Tilghman of the Hermitage (b. 23 Feb'y, 1672; d. 23 Jan'y, 1738).
- vi. ELIZABETH LLOYD, d. unmarried.
- vii. ALICE LLOYD, b. 1681; d. unmarried, 1744.
- viii. MARGARET LLOYD, b. 1683; d. s. p. 12 Sept., 1747; mar. Hon. Matthew Tilghman Ward, President of the Council of Maryland.
- ix. MARY LLOYD, d. unmarried.
- x. JANE LLOYD, d. unmarried.

4. MAJ. GEN. EDWARD LLOYD³ (*Philemon*,² *Edward*¹) of Wye, was born in February 1670, and died 20 March 1718/9 (Epitaph at Wye). He was one of the Justices of Talbot County 1694-1697 (*Arch.*, xx, 138. 386; xxiii, 129), and was Colonel of the County militia the following year, if not earlier. 9 August 1698, a number of articles of military equipment are ordered to be delivered to "Col. Edward Lloyd of Talbot County" (*Arch.*, xxiii, 461), and he is thereafter regularly styled "Colonel" in the records. He qualified as a member of Assembly from Talbot County 11 March 1697/8, and continued to represent the County in the Lower House until 1701 (*Arch.*, xxii, 8. 191. 326; xxiv, 45. 159). 29 November 1701, he was appointed and sworn a member of Council and held the position until his death (*Arch.*, xxv, 114. 353). In 1707, he was promoted

to a very unusual rank in the Provincial Militia. 17 July 1707, Col. John Hammond and Col. Edward Lloyd were commissioned Major Generals to command the militia of the Western and Eastern Shores respectively (*Arch.*, xxv, 215). Gov. John Seymour died 30 July 1709, and his place was filled by Maj. Gen. Lloyd, President of the Council, who was thus Acting Governor of Maryland until the arrival of Gov. John Hart in 1714 (*Arch.*, xxv, Preface, p. x). Unfortunately the Council records of Edward Lloyd's administration are lost. He married, 1 February 1703, Sarah Covington (b. 1683) daughter of Nehemiah Covington of Somerset County who mentions in his will (dated 14 Feb'y 1710/1, proved 5 Aug. 1713) his "son-in-law Maj. Gen. Edward Lloyd." Mrs. Sarah Covington married secondly, 3 May 1721, James Hollyday, Esq. of Readbourne, Queen Anne County. She died in England 4 April 1755, aged 71 years, and is buried at West Ham, Essex. A copy of her epitaph is published in *Genealogical Notes of the Chamberlain Family*, p. 29. Maj. Gen. Edward Lloyd and Sarah (Covington) his wife had issue:

- i. EDWARD LLOYD,⁴ b. 11 Sept., 1705; d. 14 Feb'y, 1707.
- ii. PHILEMON LLOYD, b. 26 March, 1709; d. 5 March, 1729.
7. iii. EDWARD LLOYD, b. 8 May, 1711; d. 27 Jan'y, 1770.
- iv. REBECCA COVINGTON LLOYD, b. 11 June, 1713; mar. William Anderson, merchant of London.
- v. JAMES LLOYD, b. 14 Aug., 1715; d. s. p. 14 Sept., 1738.
8. vi. Col. RICHARD LLOYD, b. 19 March, 1717.

5. PHILEMON LLOYD³ (*Philemon*,² *Edward*¹) was born 1672, and died 19 March 1732. He qualified, 29 April 1700, as a member of Assembly from Talbot County and sat in the subsequent sessions until 1704 (*Arch.*, xxiv, 13. 129. 306. 356). From 1706 to 1710 he was Deputy Secretary of Maryland (*Arch.*, xxv, 207; xxvii, 178. 374. 430. 511. 579), and was a Justice of the Provincial Court from 1707 to 1709 or later (*Arch.*, xxv, 226; xxvii, 471). In 1711 he was a member of Council and he served in this capacity until his death (*Arch.* xxix, 20. 83 etc.; xxv, 296 etc.; xxviii, 3). He seems to have lived partly in Talbot County, and partly at Annapolis where he had a house in 1709 (*Arch.*, xxvii, 390). Philemon Lloyd married a Mrs. Freeman of Annapolis and had a daughter:

- i. HENRIETTA MARIA LLOYD,⁴ d. 10 Dec., 1765; mar. 1°. Samuel Chew (d. 15 Jan'y, 1736), 2°. Daniel Dulany Sen'r. (b. 1686; d. 5 Dec., 1753).

6. JAMES LLOYD³ (*Philemon*,² *Edward*¹) was born 7 March 1680, and died 27 Sept. 1723. He was one of the representatives of Talbot County in the Maryland Assembly 1712-1714, and 1716-1722 (Ms. House Journals). In the latter year he was called to the Council and qualified as a member 4 Nov. 1722 (Council Journals), holding the seat until his death. He was present at a meeting held 24 May 1723, and at the same meeting, Mr. Thomas Bozman qualified as Burgess for Talbot County, being elected in place of Mr. James Lloyd removed to the Council (Council, Lib. P, fol. 2). James Lloyd married, 12 January 1709, Anne (b. 25 April 1690) daughter of Robert Grundy, Esq. of Talbot County and Deborah his wife, sister of John Shrigley of Anne Arundel County. She married first Thomas Impey of Talbot County, who died in 1687, and, secondly, John Boyden, who died in 1688. Robert Grundy was her third husband, and their marriage contract is dated 2 February 1689. Ann Grundy, wife of James Lloyd, married secondly Edward Fottrell. James Lloyd and Ann (Grundy) his wife had issue:

- i. HENRIETTA MARIA LLOYD,⁴ b. 20 Jan'y, 1710; d. 29 March, 1748; mar. Samuel Chamberlaine.
9. ii. ROBERT LLOYD, b. 19 Feb'y, 1712; d. 16 July, 1770.
- iii. MARGARET LLOYD, b. 16 Feb'y, 1714; mar., 2 Aug., 1736, William Tilghman of Grosses.
10. iv. JAMES LLOYD, b. 16 March, 1716/7; mar. Elizabeth Frisby.
- v. DEBORAH LLOYD, b. 19 May, 1719; mar. Jeremiah Nicols (d. 7 Oct., 1753).
- vi. PHILEMON LLOYD, b. 4 November, 1721.
- vii. ANNE LLOYD, b. 13 Feb'y, 1723; d. 15 March, 1794; mar., 6 April, 1741, Matthew Tilghman.

7. COL. EDWARD LLOYD⁴ (*Edward*,³ *Philemon*,² *Edward*¹) was born 8 May 1711, and died 27 Jan'y 1770. He represented Talbot County in the Lower House of Assembly from 1738 to 1741, and is styled "Colonel" in 1741 and continuously thereafter (House Journals). He qualified as a member of Council 1 February 1743 (*Arch.*, xxviii, 307) and served in this capacity until 1767 (*ibid.*, 314. 420. 490. 581 etc.; Ms. Journals). In 1760, he was one of the Commissioners appointed to run the boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania (*Arch.*, ix, 450). The *Maryland Gazette*, of 8 February 1770, has this notice in regard to him: "Lately died at his seat on Wye River, in Talbot County, Col. Edward Lloyd, Esq., formerly one

of his Lordship's Council of State, and Agent and Receiver General for this Province." Col. Lloyd married, 26 March 1739, Anne Rousby (b. 1721, d. 1 May 1769) daughter of John Rousby, Esq., of Calvert County, member of Council. Col. Edward Lloyd and Anne (Rousby) his wife had issue:

- i. ELIZABETH LLOYD,⁵ b. 10 Jan'y, 1742; mar., October, 1768, Gen. John Cadwallader of Philadelphia.
 11. ii. Col. EDWARD LLOYD, b. 15 Dec., 1744; d. 8 July, 1796.
 - iii. HENRIETTA MARIA LLOYD, b. 28 Jan'y, 1746/7.
 12. iv. RICHARD BENNETT LLOYD, b. 13 August, 1750.
8. COL. RICHARD LLOYD ⁴ (*Edward*,³ *Philemon*,² *Edward*¹) was born 19 March 1717, and, in 1738, was one of the residuary legatees of his brother James, who also devised to him two tracts of land in Kent County. He was one of the Justices of Kent County 1744-1754, and a Justice of the Provincial Court 1754-1756 (Commission Book). He represented Kent County in the Assembly 1749-1750 and 1762-1766 (House Journals), being styled "Colonel" in the records in 1762 and regularly thereafter. In 1774 he was again commissioned a Justice (Commission Book). He was a member of the Maryland Convention of 1775 (*Arch.*, xi, 3), and also a member of the Council of Safety (*ibid.*, 84). In 1778 he was appointed Judge of the Court of Appeals (*Arch.*, xxi, 265). Col. Richard Lloyd married Anne Crouch and had issue:
- i. ANNA MARIA LLOYD,⁵ mar. Jeremiah Nicols, Jr.
 13. ii. Gen. JAMES LLOYD, mar. Elizabeth Tilghman.
9. COL. ROBERT LLOYD ⁴ (*James*,³ *Philemon*,² *Edward*¹) of Hope, Queen Anne County, was born 19 February 1712, and died 16 July 1770. He was one of the Justices of Queen Anne County, 1740-1745, 1747-1751, and 1754-1755, and was Presiding Justice from 1749 (Commission Book). He sat for Talbot County in the Maryland Assembly 1738-1751, represented Queen Anne County in the same body 1754-1760, 1762-1770, and was Speaker of the House 1765-1770 (Ms. House Journals). Col. Lloyd married Anna Maria, widow of William Hemsley, and daughter of Hon. Richard Tilghman of the Hermitage (see *Mag.*, i, 282). She was born 15 Nov. 1709, and died 30 Aug. 1763. The *Maryland Gazette* of 8 Sept. 1763 has this obituary notice: "On Tuesday the 30th of last Month,

Died, to the great Grief of her numerous Relations and Acquaintance, Mrs. Anna Maria Lloyd, the virtuous and amiable Consort of Robert Lloyd, Esq.; and one of the daughters of the late Honourable Richard Tilghman, Esq." Col. Robert Lloyd and Anna Maria (Tilghman) his wife had issue:

- i. RICHARD LLOYD.⁵
- ii. DEBORAH LLOYD, mar. Col. Peregrine Tilghman (b. 24 Jan'y, 1741, d. 1807); see *Mag.*, I, 371.
- iii. ANNA MARIA LLOYD, second wife of William Tilghman (b. 11 March, 1745, d. Dec., 1800). See *Mag.*, I, 372.

10. JAMES LLOYD ⁴ (*James*,³ *Philemon*,² *Edward* ¹) was born 16 March 1716/7, and lived at Parsons Landing, Talbot County. He was a Justice of Talbot County 1751-1769 (Commission Book), and was commissioned, 16 May 1776, Captain of a company in the 4th Battalion of Talbot County (*Arch.*, xi, 428). He married Elizabeth (b. 5 February 1729/30) daughter of Peregrine Frisby (b. 1688, d. 1738) of Cecil County and Elizabeth (d. 1752) his wife, daughter of Maj. Nicholas Sewall of St. Mary's County. James Lloyd and Elizabeth Frisby, his wife had issue:

- 14. i. THOMAS LLOYD.⁵
- ii. SARAH LLOYD, mar. John Dickinson.
- iii. DEBORAH LLOYD, third wife of Edward Martin of Easton.
- 15. iv. ROBERT GRUNDY LLOYD of Trappe; mar. Mary Ruth.

11. COL. EDWARD LLOYD ⁵ (*Edward*,⁴ *Edward*,³ *Philemon*,² *Edward* ¹) of Wye, was born 15 Dec. 1744, and died 8 July 1796. He represented Talbot County in the Lower House of Assembly 1771-1774 (House Journals), was a member of the Provincial Convention held at Annapolis in 1775 (*Arch.*, xi, 3), and qualified, 29 August 1775, as a member of the Council of Safety of Maryland (*Arch.*, xi, 74). He was a member, from 1777 to 1779, of the first three Executive Councils under the new State government (*Arch.*, xvi, 187; xxi, 549), was Delegate to Legislature 1780, and was elected to the State Senate in 1781, 1786, and 1791 (House and Senate Journals). He was a Delegate from Maryland to the Continental Congress, and was, in 1788, a member of the State Convention for the ratification of the Federal Constitution (Harrison Papers, Md. Hist. Soc'y). Col. Lloyd married, 19 Nov.

1767, Elizabeth Tayloe (b. 6 March 1750, d. 17 Feb'y 1825), eldest daughter of Hon. John Tayloe of Mount Airy, Richmond County, Va. Their issue:

- i. ANNE LLOYD,⁶ b. 30 Jan'y, 1769; d. 20 Feb'y, 1840; mar. Richard Tasker Lowndes of Bostock House, Pr. George's Co.
 - ii. REBECCA LLOYD, b. 16 Oct., 1771; d. 26 Oct., 1848; mar., 1793, Hon. Joseph Hopper Nicholson.
 - iii. ELIZABETH LLOYD, b. 5 Sept., 1774; d. 6 March, 1849; mar., 14 Feb'y, 1805, Henry Hall Harwood of Annapolis.
 - iv. ELEANOR LLOYD, b. 22 Sept., 1776; d. 18 Aug., 1805; mar., 1794, Charles Lowndes.
 16. v. EDWARD LLOYD, b. 22 July, 1779; d. 2 June, 1834; mar., 30 Nov., 1797, Sally Scott Murray.
 - vi. MARIA LLOYD, b. 11 March, 1782; d. 15 Jan'y, 1868; mar., Richard Williams West of the Woodyard, Pr. George's Co.
 - vii. MARY TAYLOE LLOYD, b. 26 May, 1784; d. 18 May, 1859; mar., 19 Jan'y, 1802, Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner."
12. RICHARD BENNETT LLOYD,⁵ (*Edward*,⁴ *Edward*,³ *Philemon*²) was born 13 August 1750, and died 12 Sept. 1787. He went to England in 1770, and became a captain in the King's Life Guard. He married in England, Joanna Leigh, a lady of a distinguished family of the Isle of Wight and a great beauty. After the death of Capt. Lloyd, she married Francis Love Beckford a first cousin of Wiliam Beckford of Font Hill. Capt. R. B. Lloyd and Joanna (Leigh) his wife had issue:
- i. EDWARD LLOYD,⁶ settled near Alexandria, Va., and left descendants.
 - ii. RICHARD BENNETT LLOYD.
 - iii. HENRY LLOYD.
 - iv. EMILY LLOYD, b. 1783; d. 1867; mar., 1816, Rev. Geo. Gifford Ward, Dean of Lincoln. and had six children, one of whom was the late H. L. D. Ward of the British Museum.
13. GEN. JAMES LLOYD⁵ (*Richard*,⁴ *Edward*,³ *Philemon*²) was commissioned, 11 Sept. 1776, Second Lieutenant in Capt. Frisby's Company, Kent County militia (*Arch.*, xii, 265). He is usually styled major and probably attained that rank either towards the close of, or after, the Revolution. In the War of 1812 he was promoted to the rank of General. He married Elizabeth Tilghman (see *Mag.*, i, 369) daughter of James Tilghman of Chestertown, and sister of Col. Tench and of Judge William Tilghman. Their issue:

Twins

- i. MARIA LLOYD,⁶ mar. William Hemsley.
- ii. ELIZABETH LLOYD, mar. Philemon Hemsley.

14. THOMAS LLOYD ⁵ (*James*,⁴ *James*,³ *Philemon* ²) married ——— and had:

- i. JAMES LLOYD,⁶
- ii. EDWARD LLOYD.
- iii. HENRY LLOYD, mar. ———, who mar. 2^o. Hanson Smith.

15. ROBERT GRUNDY LLOYD ⁵ (*James*,⁴ *James*,³ *Philemon* ²) of Trappe, Talbot Co., married Mary Ruth and had issue:

- i. ROBERT N. LLOYD.⁶
- ii. JAMES P. LLOYD.
- iii. THOMAS E. LLOYD.
- v. SARAH JANE LLOYD.
- vi. PHILEMON LLOYD.
- vii. FRISBY LLOYD.
- viii. MONTGOMERY LLOYD.
- ix. FRANCIS LLOYD.
- x. CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS LLOYD.

16. EDWARD LLOYD ⁶ (*Edward*,⁵ *Edward*,⁴ *Edward* ³) of Wye, was born 22 July 1779, and died 2 June 1834. He was Governor of Maryland 1809-1811, and United States Senator 1819-1826. He married, 30 November 1797, Sally Scott Murray, daughter of Dr. James Murray of Annapolis, and had issue:

- i. EDWARD LLOYD,⁷ b. 27 Dec., 1798; d. 11 Aug., 1861; mar., 30 Nov., 1827, Alicia McBlair.
- ii. ELIZABETH TAYLOE LLOYD, mar., 1 June, 1820, Edward S. Winder.
- iii. JAMES MURRAY LLOYD, b. 10 Jan'y, 1803; d. 22 July, 1847; mar. Elizabeth McBlair.
- iv. SALLY SCOTT LLOYD, mar., 4 June, 1826, Commodore Charles Lowndes, U. S. N.
- v. ANNE CATHERINE LLOYD, mar., 19 Feb'y, 1835, Capt. Franklin Buchanan, U. S. N., Admiral, C. S. N.
- vi. DANIEL LLOYD, mar. 1^o., 22 Nov., 1832, Virginia Upshur, 2^o. Catherine Henry.
- vii. MARY ELEANOR LLOYD, mar., 26 Oct., 1837, William Tilghman Goldsborough.

NOTE. Quite a full account of the later generations of the Lloyd family is to be found in Hanson's *Old Kent*, pp. 30-40.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Robert Porteus of Gloucester Co., Virginia, married, first, Nov. 12, 1700, Mildred Smith (*William and Mary Quar.*, vol. 4, p. 48) daughter of Captain John Smith of "Purton," Gloucester Co., and his wife Mary Warner, who was a daughter of Col. George Reade. Robert Porteus married second, Elizabeth Jennings, daughter of Hon. Edmund Jennings. By his two wives he had nineteen children, among whom was Elizabeth Porteus who married a Downman, either William or Robert.

Query. Which of the two wives was the mother of Elizabeth Porteus?

HENRY J. KIRK.

TRACY. Joshua Tracy, born in Baltimore Co., Md., married Nancy Vaughn and migrated to Wellsburg, W. Va., in 1808, where he remained until 1813. He then moved to Belmont County, Ohio, and settled on a farm 1¼ miles S. W. of Morristown. He died there in 1823. Children; Joshua, b. 1797, m. Sarah Moore; Levi; Isaac; Mark; Andrew; Shirden; William; Bazil; Keziah; Jesse, b. 1818, m. Lucinda McKinley, 1841, m. 2d Margaret Hill, 1870. Wanted the ancestry of Joshua.

N. R. FERNALD.

MUSGRAVE. Major Nathan Musgrave died in 1823. He was a private in Captain Edward Burgess's Company of militia, Lower District of Frederick County, Aug., 1776. Information wanted as to any military service in War of 1812.

Mr. Leroy S. Boyd, of Washington, D. C., contributes the following memoranda "from an old unsigned and undated memorandum book, and believed to relate to an old Maryland family."

James Broad deceased y^e 15th day of March 1777.

Sarah Purdy was born y^e 4th of July 1756 of Debrur, her mother.

Edmond Purdy was born y^e 7th of Decem^r 1758 of Deberrer his mother.

William Purdy was born y^e 9 of March 1760 of Deberrer his mother.

17 of Jan^y 1762 Betsey Purdy was Born the Date above Ritten.

Nancy Purdy was Born the 18 day of May 1765.

Hannah Purdy was Born 18 day of July 1767.

Mary Purdy was Born y^e 8 Day of Aug^t 1769.

Charles Purdy was Born y^e 18th of Aug^t 1772.

The fifth volume of the *Hobart Correspondence* has appeared and contains a number of items of interest concerning Marylanders, such as letters from Rev. James Kemp, Rev. Joseph Talbott, Bishop Talbott, Samuel Ridout, James Abercrombie, together with a good note on St. John's College and many biographical references.

The Guide to the Manuscript Materials Relating to American History in the German State Archives, by Marion Dexter Learned (Carnegie Institution), contains a number of references to local affairs, principally concerning emigration and the appointment of Consuls, but none of very great importance.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY

Meeting of October 14, 1912.—The October meeting of the Society was held at the home of the Society on October 14th, at 8 p. m., President Cohen in the Chair.

The following were proposed for membership:

- Miss Rebecca Myers, by Richard H. Spencer.
- Mr. Edgar H. Gans, by Isaac T. Norris by letter.
- Mr. George C. Keidel, by Wm. Hand Browne.
- Mr. Wm. C. Powell, by Richard H. Spencer.
- Miss Henrietta Bromwell, by Mrs. Margaret Roberts Hodges.
- Mr. Herman J. Hughes, by Bernard C. Steiner.
- Mr. St. George Leakin Sioussat, by George L. Radcliffe.

The following were elected to active membership:

- Mrs. J. Lewis Sampson and Mr. Bruce Cotton.

The resignations of the following were accepted to take effect at the end of the year 1912:

- Miss Ella V. Ricker.
- Mr. Wm. T. Brantly.
- Mr. Charles Goldsborough.
- Mr. Parker Cook.
- Mr. George W. F. Vernon.

The Recording Secretary read the names of the members of the Society who had died since the last meeting. The list was as follows:

- Judge Thomas J. Morris, died June 6, 1912.
- Mr. John Hanson Lowe, died June 30, 1912.
- Gen. John Gill of R., died July 2, 1912.

Rev. George Armistead Leakin, died July 10, 1912.

Mr. Richard B. Sellman, died July 19, 1912.

Mr. Richard H. Woollen, died September 26, 1912.

Mr. James S. Norris, died October 3, 1912.

Mr. Clayton C. Hall then read the following memorial address upon the late Rev. George Armistead Leakin:

Mr. President and Members of the Society:

The death of the Reverend Dr. Leakin, one of the vice-presidents of this Society, takes from our roll of members a name which has been upon it for nearly forty years, and removes from our conferences one who throughout a long, useful and honored life maintained an unflagging interest in the objects of this Society.

George Armistead Leakin was born in Baltimore on December 16, 1818. His father was Sheppard Church Leakin, who as Captain in the 38th Maryland Infantry served in the defence of Baltimore against invasion in 1814, and was elected Mayor of the City in 1838. Dr. Leakin was named for his father's friend Major George Armistead, who was Commandant of Fort McHenry during its bombardment. He graduated at Princeton in 1835, and more than a quarter of a century ago he attended the fiftieth anniversary reunion of his class, of which he lived to be the last survivor, as he was also at the time of his death the oldest alumnus of the university. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by St. John's College, Annapolis.

After leaving college Dr. Leakin first engaged in the work of civil engineering, and in the early days of railroad construction was employed in surveying the line of the Baltimore & Susquehanna,—now the Northern Central Railway. But his thoughts soon turned to the sacred ministry to which after pursuing his studies at the theological seminary in Alexandria, he was ordained by Bishop Whittingham in 1843, by whom also he was advanced to the priesthood in 1845. For nearly half a century Dr. Leakin was rector of Trinity Church, in the eastern section of the city. This church was situated, at

the beginning of his ministry, on Bank Street, the original building on Trinity Street having been abandoned and sold eight years before, in 1835; but in 1854 the congregation removed to a larger church building at the corner of Broadway and Pratt Street, the erection of which was due chiefly to the untiring efforts of its Rector. In 1887 having nearly completed the threescore years and ten allotted by the Psalmist as the span of human life, Dr. Leakin retired from parochial work, and thereafter devoted himself to missionary labors among the shut in, both the sick and indigent in hospital and almshouse, and those in prison; and also among the sailors on the waterfront, in whose welfare he had always taken a special interest. These activities he continued as long as his strength permitted. During the Civil War Dr. Leakin held a commission as chaplain in the United States Army and was untiring in his ministrations to the sick and wounded soldiers of both armies in the various military hospitals established in the city at that time.

A vice-president of the Society during the past ten years, he had previously served on a number of its important standing and special committees, and had from time to time presented at meetings of the Society papers of historical interest upon various subjects concerning Maryland; such as the "Colony of Labadists at Bohemia Manor," "Old Colonial Churches of Maryland" and "County Seats of Baltimore County." Several of these papers have appeared in our *Magazine*. His historical studies were not confined, however, to his contributions to this Society. As early as 1845 he was engaged in ascertaining and determining the location of the glebe lands of St. Paul's Parish on Colgate Creek. In 1882 a paper by him upon the early Spanish settlements in the central United States was read before the Congress of Americanists held in Madrid. His interest in scientific subjects was also manifested in various ways, and he was for many years active in helping to maintain the Maryland Academy of Sciences.

In 1904 the population in the southeastern part of the city having materially changed character and the old congregation

being dispersed, the church in which Dr. Leakin had ministered during so many years was sold. This was the subject of much regret to the former rector who believed the situation an excellent one from which to offer religious ministrations both to immigrants from foreign lands and to the seamen in port and had therefore urged the retention of the building for these purposes. The greater part of the money received from the sale of the church building was appropriated to other church work in the central or eastern part of the city, but a small remainder was placed at the disposition of Dr. Leakin. It is characteristic of him that he gave it to the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maryland as the nucleus fund for the establishment of a mission vessel to be used in carrying spiritual comfort and medical aid to those toilers of the sea, the oystermen and fishermen of the Chesapeake Bay.

Finally, on Wednesday, July 10, 1912, at his home near Lake Roland, this venerable clergyman entered into rest, being then in the ninety-fourth year of his age, the oldest clergyman in the diocese and in the church to which he belonged. He passed away in the full possession of those precious things which belong to and adorn the old age of such a life: "honor, love, obedience, troops of friends."

The funeral services were held at St. Paul's Parish Church, and burial was made in All Saints' Cemetery at Reisterstown.

When Mr. Hall concluded Mr. Harris moved that the address of Mr. Hall be spread at length upon the minutes in appreciation of the services of Dr. Leakin and as a sincere expression of the esteem felt for him.

The principal address of the evening was presented by Dr. Samuel C. Chew in the form of a diary of 1784, written by the late Thomas Parkin. This diary was begun on November 16, 1794, on which day he sailed for London. The diary recites the events of the voyage, which lasted just a month, the landing on the coast of Devonshire and the subsequent journey inland, together with observations on the country and its inhabitants. A visit to France is described and the journal closes with the return voyage to America.

Mr. W. Hall Harris moved that the thanks of the Society be given Dr. Chew for the very interesting paper which he had presented.

Meeting of November 11, 1912.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society was held this date at eight o'clock p. m., President Cohen in the chair. Thirty members present. In the absence of the Recording Secretary Mr. Wm. M. Pegram acted in his stead.

The resignation of Mr. Herman Ivah Thomsen was read and accepted.

A letter from Mrs. Anna L. Sioussat, thanking the Society for the minute on the death of her father, the late Rev. George A. Leakin, D. D., was read.

The following persons were elected to active membership:—Misses Rebecca Myers and Henrietta Bromwell and Messrs. Edgar H. Gans, Herman J. Hughes, George C. Keidel, William C. Powell and St. George Leakin Sioussat.

The necrology was read as follows:

J. Olney Norris, elected October 10, 1892, died October 16, 1912.

Charles B. Tiernan, elected November 14, 1887, died October 31, 1912.

The address of the evening by Mr. Frederick W. Story was entitled: "Early Colonial Administration; Calvert *vs.* Cornwallis."

Mr. Trippe moved that the thanks of the Society be tendered Mr. Story for his interesting and instructive address.

Meeting adjourned.

Meeting of December 9, 1912. The regular monthly meeting was held at the home of the Society on December 9th, 1912, at 8.30 p. m., with President Cohen in the Chair.

The minutes of the meetings of October 14th and November 10th, respectively, were read and approved.

The donations to the cabinet and to the library were described by Mr. Spencer, the Corresponding Secretary. He called special attention to a manuscript letter among these of Thomas Jefferson written when he was President of the United States and in connection with the Female Humane Association Charity School.

The Corresponding Secretary reported that no deaths had occurred in the membership of the Society since the last meeting.

President Cohen then made the following remarks:

"I would direct the attention of members to the fact that at the next meeting of the Society on January 13th, nominations will be in order for officers of the Society, the election for whom will occur at the Annual Meeting on the following February 10th.

In view of the importance of a careful selection of candidates at this time, the Council by resolution instructed its presiding officer to appoint a Committee of three, not members of the Council, to prepare and recommend a list of officers, trustees and Committee members. Under this resolution he has appointed: Messrs. Michael A. Mullin, Clayton C. Hall, and Miles White, Jr., such Committee.

Your present presiding officer was relieved of any embarrassment he might have felt in naming the Committee by having already indicated to the Council, as he now does to the Society, his desire that his name should not be again presented for the high office with which you have honored him for nine successive terms.

You have been annually advised by him for many years of the urgent necessity for an increased income for the Society. The better to convince you of the actual condition of affairs he has had instituted and kept for the past three years, dating from 1st January, 1910, a proper set of *Books of Account*, not previously existing in the life of the Society.

Statements from these books made up at the end of the year 1911 very clearly established that to maintain the existing activities of the Society, even in the very unsatisfactory way

then and still obtaining, would require not less than \$1,500 additional income per annum.

This condition being laid before the Society at its meeting in January last, the matter was by resolution referred to the Committee on Finance for its consideration. This Committee held a meeting on February 5th calling to its aid a few of the more active members of the Society. The President presented a statement of the facts with figures. He thought that an Endowment Fund of from \$25,000 to \$30,000 was necessary to yield the required income, and that an effort should be made to secure it.

The Committee deemed it better to defer presenting a plea for a large capital sum until later when it could be considered in connection with the suggested removal of the Society's House to a more eligible site and submitted as the most natural way of meeting the Society's yearly expenses, an increase of the yearly dues; and, as such increase could not be effected for a year or more, the Committee recommended that the exigency be met by voluntary contributions on the part of such members as may be disposed to coöperate in the emergency.

At the meeting of the Society on 12th February when the Committee reported its conclusions, there was moved and ordered the appointment of a Committee to solicit subscriptions to be paid during the years 1912, 1913 and 1914.

This Committee consisting of Messrs. Stockbridge, DeCourcy W. Thom, Clayton C. Hall, Isaac T. Norris, H. Oliver Thompson, S. Davies Warfield, Miles White, Jr., and Henry Williams prepared a circular, for which it asked and received the approval and endorsement of the Council.

The circular stated very plainly the exigencies of the Society, explained the terms of the call and the proposed future action. It called upon the members in terms, as I recall, to subscribe from \$5.00 to \$15.00 in addition to the present annual dues, payable in each of the years 1912, 1913 and 1914 as per an enclosed subscription blank.

The circular was distributed to all the 515 active members of the Society and brought returns from but 79 of the number,

72 of them agreeing to pay an aggregate amount of \$632.00 annually. In a word but a trifle over 15 per cent. of the members responded at all to the appeal whilst a slightly smaller percentage agreed to pay \$632 per annum or say 42 per cent. of the irreducible deficiency of \$1,500.

This very poor result has led me to the conviction that to preserve the Society, and it surely must be preserved, a different method must be pursued. It must be first provided with the means of making its meetings attractive; the meetings themselves must be held in a more accessible locality; there must be in addition regular or at any rate frequent social gatherings in the interest of the Society. All this means, as I view it, a reorganization of the Society.

The labor of bringing this about is too much for my advanced years, you need a younger man, so I ask leave after some 35 years of activity in the Society, to withdraw from my present office and make way for some one better able than myself to produce the results we all desire to see attained and in efforts for effecting which I shall always be glad to coöperate."

Mr. Mullin in accepting the Chairmanship of the Committee upon Nominations, dwelt upon the unusual responsibilities resting upon the Committee and urgently requested the members of the Society to give the Committee the benefit of suggestions in regard to possible nominees for the offices of President, etc.

Messrs. Spencer, Howard and Dielman emphasized the necessity of the Society, not only of being very careful in selecting new officials, but also of taking advantage of every suitable opportunity for developing the resources of the Society.

Upon the motion of Mr. Duvall, it was moved and carried that the remarks of President Cohen be recorded in the minutes.

There being no further business before the Society the meeting adjourned.

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